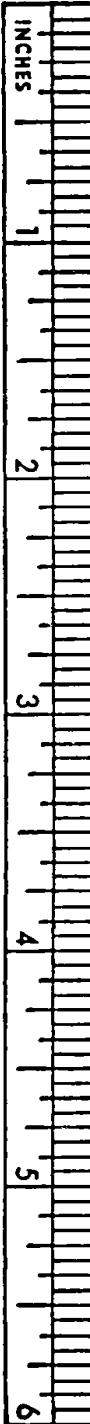


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T H E
G R E E K and R O M A N
H I S T O R Y
Illustrated by
Coins & Medals.

Representing their
Religions, Rites, Manners, Customs,
Games, Feasts, Arts and Sciences.

Together with
A Succinct Account of their Emperors,
Consuls, Cities, Colonies and Families.

In Two Parts.

Necessary for the Introduction of Youth into all
the useful Knowledge of ANTIQUITY.

By *O. W.*

Licenced and Executed according to Dider.

L O N D O N, Printed by G. Croon, for William
Miller at the Gilded Acorn in St. Paul's Church-
yard, and Christopher Wilkinson at the Black Boy
against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet street, 1697.

To William Charleton of the
Middle-Temple, Esq;

S I R,

YOUR very great Civility
in Perusing, and in some
Particulars Animadverting
upon these Collections, have given
me the Confidence to recommend
them by prefixing your Name. Be-
sides your Eminency in this Study,
and your Plentiful, and not with-
out great Skill and Difficulty,
well chosen Treasure both for this
and other parts of *Natural History* ;
and your unparalleld Readiness
to further and assist all Ingenious
Lovers of this most Copious and

A 2 Gentile

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Gentile Study, do justly challenge a more Universal and Publick Testimony of your Singular Worth and Eminent Goodness. For what more Honorable Intention can be proposed, than to endeavor the Introducing the Knowledge of the former Ages of the most Wise and Powerful Empire, out of their most Authentick Records? And what doth not he deserve, who labours a Reformation of the most Ingenuous part of the Nation? But this is not my Business at this time: the narrowness of this room will only permit me to present to your self, and the Candid Readers, these few Considerations.

i. The Catalogues of the *Greek* and *Roman Coins* discover to any one minded to furnish a Cabinet, which

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which are in either sort most Rare and Curious, *i. e.* which are not yet described in Print. It is true, there are many Families not found amongst these, but the Collections of that most Learned *Ant. Augustinus*, will give a great Effay toward compleating that Number.

2. It was not proper for my Design, to take notice of all the Criticisms amongst Authors learned in this Art; but to prescribe general Directions for Interpreting the greatest Number and most common, as is done in the first part, wherein they are reduced to the most ordinary Topicks; and in the second, to give so far an account of the greatest Actions of the *Romans*, when come to their Maturity under the Emperors;

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for though not all performed by them in their Persons , yet the Princes attributed them to themselves, rationally enough, because they paid for them. And amongst these I have only chosen those ; wherein seems contained the most useful Erudition. And herein I have chiefly made use of those very eminent Persons, *Onuphr. Panvinius*, and the excellent *Conte Tristan*, whose first Volume only seems compleatly finished according to his Intention ; the second is not so well laboured , but the third is little better than *Adversaria*. I thought it not necessary to proceed much lower than *Constantine*, because after *Aurelian* very few , but after *Constantine's* Family I know not whether any either of good Masters , or considerable Erudition.

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dition. The *Greek Emperors*, which have , till of late , lain Fallow , chiefly because thought unintelligible, have now at length, by the great Industry of a most Learned French Gentleman, found their Interpretation ; and we despair not also of understanding those few of the *Caliphs* found amongst us, by the help of another.

3. It may be some Invitation to this Study , if we consider the great Obligations this Country had to the *Romans* , not only for their improving it in Buildings , High-ways, Artifice of War ; but also by rendering a great part of it Habitable , which before was Lakes and Bogs. *Romney* seems to have been the first Essay and Pattern of their Draining ; for

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which reason to this day it retains the Name of the *Roman Island*, or their *Dry-land*, which before was Bog and Water. The working of our Minerals, especially Iron, which the ordinary People attribute to the *Danes*, seems to have been the *Romans* Diligence. Not long ago I have seen divers Coins, fresh and rough, as if newly then coined, taken up under a great Mountain of Cinders, which were wrought over again to good Profit, finding that the first Miners were not furnished with sufficient Instruments for drawing out the finest parts of the Mettle. To this I add, that though very many *Roman Coins* be found here, yet not many of great Rarity; they being generally of those, who setting up for themselves,

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selves, against the lawfully-esteemed Emperors, were called Tyrants, especially such as reigned here and in *France*. Such were *Carausius*, *Alectus*, *Marius*, *Maximus*, *Postumus*, *Tetricus*, *Victorinus*, &c. till the time of *Constantius Chlorus*, who dying at *York* after divers Years reigning; and his Son *Constantine* here taking up the Empire, there are many of them and their next Successors, till the entry of the *Saxons*, which was about Four hundred and fifty Years after Christ.

4. Many Particulars may be interposed, but I shall here take notice only of that wherein this Discourse differs from most Authors; who say, that because the Tribuneship was Annual, therefore

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fore the *TRIB. POT.* was so likewise, and consequently the Years of the Emperors Reign to be accounted by it; which to me seems a great Error. Be pleased to take notice of these Instances. It is confessed that *Tiberius* reigned not full Twenty three Years. But in *Gruter's Inscriptions*, P. 235. conc. *Tiberius TRIB. POT. XXVIII.* and P. 236. *TRIB. POT. XXXIX.* The same is in a Coin of *Patin's Edition of Sueton.* in *Tib. c. 18.* wherefore he had *TRIB. POT.* before he was Emperor, together with *Augustus.* Accordingly *Suetonius* in *Tib. c. 16.* *Data rursus Tribunitia potestas in quinquennium.* Again in *Gruter*, p. 295. You have

AUG. TRIB. POT. XXX.? both in the
TIB. TRIB. POT. IX. {same Year.

AUG.

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AUG. TRIB. POT. XXXI.? both in the
TIB. TRIB. POT. X. {same Year.

So *Augustus's XXXII.* with *Tiberius's XI.* and *Aug. XXXV.* with *Tib. XIV.* *Augustus* had in all *TRIB. POT. XXXVI.* Years, as *Tacitus* saith, *Annal. l. i.* And so, if *Augustus's XXXV.* was *Tiberius's XIV.* then *Augustus's last or XXXVII* was *Tiberius's XVI.* and *Tiberius's XXXIX.* was the last of his Reign.

Commodus was Emperor not full Thirteen Years, but there is a Coin of his *TRIB. POT. XV. COS. VI.* and in his seventh Consulate he died; so that he had *TRIB. POT. XVII.* Years, which was four Years with his Predecessor.

SIR,

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S I R,

I will not trouble you any more with the like Particulars, perhaps some other Opportunity may be offered for them also: Mean while most heartily wishing you an Addition of new Happiness with the renewal of the Year; I take leave and remain,

S I R,

Your Humble Servant,

O. W.

A

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Corrigendo.

P. 215. Line 4. should be read thus, *Fulvius.*

1. *Bonitus Antoninus* called before *Arrius*, Son of *Aurelius*

P A R T

P A R T I.

Of COINS and MEDALS.

C H A P. I.

Of the first Coin amongst the Romans,

1. **I**T is agreed by all Authors, that before the use of Money all buying and selling was Commutation of one Commodity for another. But this manner being found inconvenient ; because, *First*, It was almost impossible exactly to adjust the values of things; neither, *Secondly*, Could Commodities be so easily transported from place to place ; many times also, *Thirdly*, The Owner of what another stood in need of, did not value what that other had to spare ; they devised and agreed upon one Commodity, which might be a common measure for the just estimating of all others. And this at first amongst the *Romans* (for the Eastern Nations had the use of Silver and Gold Money long before, as appears

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appears by the Story of *Abraham*, Gen. 23. 16.) was Copper.

2. Now they made choice of a Metal rather than any other Material, because it was frameable easily into any weight or figure; it would also endure longer, and not be so easily broken as Wood and many other things; and was in sufficient quantity, which Jewels were not, and yet not so plentiful as other Stones.

3. And amongst Metals they made choice of Copper, I suppose, because there was greater plenty and greater use of it than of other Metals; most of their Utensils, and Arms, defensive especially, being made of it.

So that it being of universal use, every one was ready to exchange for it what he had superfluous. And at first it was exchanged by weight in equality to the value of the thing receiv'd for it: Whence it comes, that in paying, spending, &c. the words of Weight, *impendere*, *expendere*, *appendere*, &c. are still used. Hence also (*i. e.* from Copper, being the only money at first) comes *aes*, *aes alienum*, *obarati*, *cerarium*, &c. to signify not for Brass, but Money in general.

4. But because they found it very inconvenient still to be weighing, Posterity devised to set a publick Stamp on certain pieces, which should declare their weight; and this in *Rome* was begun (as some say) by *Numa Pompilius*, from whose Name they will have it call'd *Nummus*: But as *Pliny*, l. 18. c. 3. by *Servius Tullus*, who marked the Images of an Ox, a Sheep, a Swine; either in imitation of the *Athenian*

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thenian Coyn, or in reference to their value; that so many of such a Mark ordinarily bought an Ox, a Sheep, or an Hog. Hence it was call'd *Pecunia*. The pieces thus stamped (whereof none have been of a long time extant) were of divers weight; some of one pound call'd *As*, some of two pounds call'd *Dupondium*, others of the parts of an *As*, which had each their several names. For their *As* or pound was divided into twelve parts, one Ounce was call'd *Uncia*.

Sextans was 2 ounces or $\frac{1}{6}$ of an *As*.

Quadrans was 3 ounces or $\frac{1}{4}$ of an *As*.

Triens 4 ounces or $\frac{1}{3}$ of an *As*.

Quincunx 5 ounces.

Semis, *Selitra* 6 ounces, half an *As*.

Sextans 7 ounces, or 6 and 1 ounce.

Bes 8 ounces or $\frac{2}{3}$ of an *As*.

Dodrans 9 ounces or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an *As*.

Dextans 10 ounces or *Sextans* subduced from an *As*.

Deunx 11 ounces or *Uncia de Asse*.

5. Nor had the *Romans* any other Brass Money than this, which was very inconvenient by reason of the weight; so that they were wont to bring their Contribution-Money to the Treasury in Carts, and it was deservedly call'd *aes grave*, [which was the reason that they were not so much concern'd who coined Money; and that they took thence Money for publick occasions; which, if in Bullion, was coined to make it currant amongst the people]

for any thing I can discover, till the first *Carthaginian War*; when the Treasury being exhausted, and the Commonwealth much indebted; they raised the value of their Coyn, ordering that an *As* should but weigh 2 Ounces, and so be *Sextantarius*; so that of every *As* was made 6, of which the Commonwealth got five. And then, as it seemeth, began their Money (probably after the Example of *Sicily*, some parts of *Greece*, and most of *Italy*) to be stamped with the Image of two-faced *Janus* on the one side, and the Beak of a Ship in the greater, and the Stern in lesser, pieces of Coyn.

6. But afterwards when they were brought to that great distress by *Hannibal*, *Q. Fabius Max.* being Dictator, they were again lessened; and the *As* was made of the weight of one ounce, and after a while by the *Papyrian Law* of half an ounce: and of these they coyn'd not only ounces, but halves $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ for the greater ease of the people, as appears by the Marks which we see upon the Consular Brass Money, (tho this Money be now found rarely) amongst the which was the *Quadrans ratitus*, pay'd ordinarily for their passage by water from the City to Mount *Aventine*, then separated by a Ponds or Marshy Lake; upon this was the Stern of a *Rates* or Ferry-boat, as upon the *As* was that of a Ship.

7. In the Year *V. C.* (of the City's building) 484. five years before the first *Carthaginian War*, was coyn'd the first Silver after the Pattern of the *Sicilians*: and the *Denarius* was made equal

equal to 10 *Asses*, and therefore had this *Mark X* or \times , which *Priscian* calls *Perscriptum*, the *Quinarius* or *Victoriatus* to 5, and *Sestertius* to 2, and $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Denarius*, which seems very strange that $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1*l.* at most in Silver, should be of equal value to 10*l.* of Brass, that is, one pound of Silver to 840*l.* of Brass; and this disproportion probably caused the lessening of their Brass Coyn before-mentioned, which was done not long after.

8. But afterwards in the great necessity of the City, in the second *Carthaginian War*, as they rais'd the value of their Brass Money, so did they also of their Silver; making the *Denarius* equal to 16 *Asses*, the *Quinarius* to 8, and the *Sestertius* to 4, as by the Marks on some of those Coyns appeareth. And I know not whether those Rates were much altered till *Justinian's* time.

9. Concerning the Weight of the *Denarius*, *Peireskius* was of Opinion, and perhaps not without Reason; that the first *Denarii* were six to an ounce, or 72 to a pound or *Mna Attica*; but the latter were manifestly 7 to an ounce, or 84 to a pound. *Alii è pondere subtrahunt*, *cum sit justum 84 E libris signari*, saith *Pliny l. 23. c. 9.* and tho the *Denarius* of the Emperors was chang'd according to the Exigences of State, yet seldom exceeded the seventh part of a *Roman Ounce*, nor less than an eighth, making sometimes 86. 88, and so to 96, rarely a 100 *Denarii* in 1*l.* and that only after *Nero's* time.

10. In Valuation as Coyn, the *Denarius* and *Drachma Atticum* was all one, tho not so in weight;

weight; the *Denarius* weighing about 63 of our grains, the *Drachma* about 67, of the same weight is a *Drachma* of Gold, such were the *Aureus Philippicus*, *Daricuss*, &c. *Sisegyua* was 2 *Drachma's*, *Stater* was 4 *Drachmaes* equal to a Shekel, 10000 *Drachmaes* were equal to one Talent. An *Attick Ounce* made 8 *Drachma's*; so that it should seem that the *Attick* and *Roman* Ounces were different. A *Drachme* of Silver is worth of *English Money* 8, q¹ q². The *Denarius Consularis* 7^d ob. q³ allowing 8 grains to an *English Penny* at 5 s. per Ounce.

Villalpandus saith, that the *Roman* Ounce, Pound, &c. are the same which are now used in *Rome*, but *Savot* contradicts him, tho I cannot make out the difference; for he saith only, that an ancient *Roman* pound was equal to 10 ounces $\frac{1}{2}$ French.

Mr. *Greaves* saith, that an old *Roman* pound, &c. weigheth 5246 *English Grains*, of which our pound *Troy* weigheth 5760; so that the difference of these Pounds is 514 grains.

11. LXII years after the Coyning of Silver, i. e. anno V. C. 546. (tho *Pliny* in another place saith it was, and it is more probable it should be only XIII) anno V. C. 476. they began to stamp Gold, also (*Plin. l. 33. c. 3.*) much-what with the same Stamps as the Silver, but one *Aureus*, or *Denarius aureus*, for so it is also call'd, weighed ordinarily 2 *Denarii* of Silver, or 6 *Scrupula* (the Silver *Denarius* weighing 3) and was ordinarily worth 24 *Denarii*; so that that Ration of Gold to Silver was 12 to one. But it should seem that the number of

Aurei

Aurei out of 1 l. varied as the *Denarii* of Silver, for when there were 96 in 1 l. of Silver, there were of Gold 48: and tho divers Authors say 50, yet it should seem those 2 were only for the coyning or clipping Money; so that tho the Gold in an *Aureus* was worth but 24 *Denarii*, yet an *Aureus* coyned was current for 25 *Denarii* or 100 *Sesterces*. And this was the ordinary proportion and manner in the time of the Emperors, but at first (as *Pliny* saith) this proportion was not the same, but the Gold was heavier, and they made fewer out of one 1 l. I think it not worth labour to examine this obscure matter any further; and also if in this whole Discourse I have not every where hit this Truth, I beg your pardon; I have to my best ability set down what I found most probable; but the value of their Money was so often changed, their counting also by *Sesterces* so obscure and intricate; Authors also making use of numeral Letters in transcribing and printing are so corrupted, besides the difficulty of the Matter it self, that Learned men in these later Ages cannot agree about either the number or weight of their Coyns, as you will see if you please to take the pains to read amongst many, these the most Eminent, *Budæus*, *Geor. Agricola*, *Hottoman*, and our Mr. *John Greaves*.

12. Till *Severus Alexander's* time there doth not seem to have been any Pieces coyned but the *Aureus*, but he began to coyn *Semisses* and *Tremisses*, and then probably began the *Aureus* to be commonly call'd *Solidus* (tho the word be found also in *Adrian's* time) in respect of

B. 4

the

Of Coins and Medals. Part I.

the others, which were but parts ; till his time also the Gold was very good near 24 Caracts fine, which was call'd *Obrizum*, *atq; illum, ut qui simili colore rubeat*, saith *Pliny*, *quo ignis, Obryzum vocant*. But in *Sueton* the word is otherwise ; for he saith, *Nero exegit nummum asperum (rosco) [the roughest, best and newest Coyn]*; *Argentum pustulatum* [which the French call *Argent de Grenaille*, and that is thus ; When the Refiners take Silver once refined, melt it again in a Wind-furnace, keeping it melted a long time, scumming still the Litharge from it, (which they make to rise by casting in Coal-dust) so long till they see their Silver fine and clean ; they then cast it into a Pale of clean water, which makes the Silver fall down in little drops and bubbles, which they call *Grenaille*, we call it garbled, and the Latins *Argentum pustulatum*] & *Aurum ad obrusam* [*i. e.* purified or perfectly fined, which now a-days they call 24 Caracts fine] but he [*Severus Alexander*] (tho in his Medals call'd (for what reason I know not, tho I am confident that admirable Prince did nothing in ostentation) *Restitutor monetæ*) abased it ; and coined sometimes *Electrum*, which is about 19 Caracts ; *Plin. l. 33. c. 4.* saith, it is a fifth part Silver, *quod [Argentum] si quintam partem excederit, in- eudibus non resistit*. His Silver also was bad, some of it not above 4 ounces fine ; yet I find not but that he kept the former weight of the *Aureus*, as did the succeeding Emperors till *Constantine the Great*, who made 84 out of a pound. But *Valentinian* heightned them somewhat again, making

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making 72 out of 1 l. which is the reason why in the later Latin Authors *Solidum* is call'd *Sextula*, because six of them were made out of one ounce.

13. At first the *Denarius* had on one side the Head of *Roma*, on the other *Castor* and *Pollux*, as the *Victoriatus* had a *Victoria*. Afterward retaining the Head of *Rome*, or some other God, they stamped the reverse with a *Biga* or *Quadriga*, *i. e.* Chariots drawn with two or four Horses, whence they were call'd *Bigati* & *Quadrigati*. But afterwards [as it seems to me] (for it is generally affirmed by Learned Authors, that the stamping their Names or Devices upon the Coin was granted as an Honour by the Senate to such Persons as had done some famous Exploit, or notable Service for the Commonwealth ; which tho perhaps it may be true in some very-very few Causes, as for instance, *Sueton*, *c. 94.* speaks of *Augustus* consulting an Astrologer together with *Agrippa* : *Tantam mox fati fiduciam Augustus habuit, ut nummum argenteum notâ Sideris Capricorni, quo natus est, percussit* ; then was *Augustus* under nineteen years old. Great persons, which were no Magistrates (and not Magistrates only) had liberty to coin Money ; or at least Medals or *Donaria* : and if thus, it will follow, that they made such *Donaria* upon several occasions, as Birth of Children, &c. Perhaps the *Triumviri* coin'd the ordinary Money, what other persons stamped was for Donatives and extraordinary ; or not much unlike to what is now in *Moscovy*, certain Officers to coin the publick Money,

Money, but every man might coin his own; yet in the general, as I said, it seems to me that the Officers of the Mint had liberty to put what stamp themselves pleas'd upon the Coin; which was frequently somewhat to their own Honour. For besides that, we find very few or no Coins of the famousest men, as of *Scipio, Sylla, Marius, Flamininus, &c.* before *Julius Cæsar* (who indeed, saith *Dio, l. 44.* had that Priviledge given him by the Senate, to have his Image upon the Coin in his life time) so have we still the Names of one or more Mint-masters, with Reverses sometimes alluding to their Names, as the Lartch-tree to *Larisculus*, an Ox or Calf to *Vitellius*, somewhat of Medicine to *Acilius*, and the like; or to the Honour of their Family or Country: as *Pomponius* put upon his Coin *Numa Pompilius*; *Titurius* stamped *Tatius* the first King of the *Sabines*; or somewhat of their own Exploits, as *Metellus* stamped an Elephant, divers others *Victories*, and the like. And this continued a good part of *Augustus's* time, even as long as the *Triumviri* put their Names upon the Coin with *Augustus's* Head.

14. There were in the City certain Officers on purpose to overlook the Mint, who were *Magistratus minores*. *Cic. de leg. lib. 3.* called *Curatores Denariorum flandorum*: how many at first I know not, but afterwards there were three of them called *Triumviri*: *A. A. A. F. E. F.* i. e. *Aere, Argento, Auro, flando, feriendo, faciendo* till *Julius Cæsar's* time, who increased their number, making them *III. Viri*, and so that number,

number continued till after the Victory of *Augustus* at *Aetium*; when the *Quatuorviri* were again reduced to *Triumviri*, and so they continued. These Officers were chosen *ex ordine Equestris*, and coined sometimes the publick Money, which is expressed thus *EX A. P.* sometimes also (tho as I said, seldom) the Senate ordered the Inscription, and then there is *SC* upon it; but it should seem most commonly the Bullion of private persons, and the Inscription at their own discretion.

15. These were Officers in the City, but there was also Money coined in divers Provinces, Colonies, and *Municipia*; and it was a Privilege granted to them, as also to some private men, if that place in *Suetonius Tiber. c. 49.* be so to be understood. *Plurimis civitatibus & privatis veteres immunitates & jus Metallorum* (which if not coining, I know not what it is) & *Vectigalium adempta*. Particularly the Officers General of their Armies coined Money very frequently (as it should seem) for speedy payment of their Souldiers; as at *Apolonia*, *Cic. Ep. fam. C. 13. L. Plancus*: and then the *Duumviri* or annual Governors of those places (representing the Consuls at *Rome*) marked *II viri* or *H viri*; or the chief Magistrate of the place was Mint-master; as we see it frequently in the Greek Coins of the *Roman Emperors*.

16. It is also probable, that till *Aurelian's* time it was lawful, if not for all, yet for very many Persons and Cities to coin; perhaps all those who had Charges of high Priesthood and Sacrifices;

Sacrifices : which is the reason of such diversity of Coins and Medals before his time. It should seem also, that *Aurelian* reduced the Privilege of Coining to a few Cities , perhaps to those named *in notitia Imperii* ; which might be the cause of the great and difficult War he had with the *Monetarii*, of whom 40000 perished. Hence in and after his time , and not, or rarely, before, *Sacra Moneta*, i. e. which belong to the Exchequer to coin : few Greek Coins also after that time, few or no Medallions, and little variety of Reverses ; the Exchequer coining all of a bigness , and with the same Stamps.

Now to what Cities the Minting was restrained , is very uncertain : In the times of the later Emperors the Cities, which had the Privilege of coining , put their Names to the Coin, or some other Mark with Letters ; for what else those Letters in the Coins of the later Emperors should denote , I cannot imagine. Of such as set their Names, I have observed these : All with S. C. or with R, seem to have been coined at *Rome*, and commonly by good Masters.

<i>Con.</i>	<i>Constantinopolis.</i>
<i>Scis.</i>	<i>Sci scia.</i>
<i>Sir.</i>	<i>Sirmium.</i>
<i>Tr.</i>	<i>Treviri.</i>
<i>Arl.</i>	<i>Arelate.</i>
<i>Lon.</i>	<i>Londinium.</i>
<i>Lug.</i>	<i>Lugdunum.</i>
<i>Nem.</i>	<i>Nicomedia.</i>

In. I know
not to
which of
these two
it belong-
ed.

- Ant.* *Antiochia.*
Al. *Alexandria.*
TES. perhaps *Theffalonica.*

Yet I am not satisfied with this Interpretation of the Letters on the Reverses of the later Emperors , as if they signified the place where coined , for I see some of them that no man can so apply ; and therefore, as I said, I suppose them rather Marks or private Notes.

SM. NM. perhaps *Sac. Moneta Nova Mediolanensis.*

*S. M. Sacra Moneta, Ob. ob signata, P. per-
cussa, S. signata.*

17. Some think that the Jews, till the destruction of the City, had liberty of coining their own Money, and with their own Stamp, which, say they, is the reason that we see so many Shekels. But I find in the New Testament only mention of *Grecian*, or *Roman* Money ; and I am afraid many of those Shekels are counterfeit , *Scaliger* thinketh by the ancient Christians ; but I am sure both by ancient and modern Jews, who are the greatest Falsifyers of ancient Coins , both *Roman* and *Grecian* as well as Jewish in the World, and this themselves have confessed to me.

18. Divers Colonies (as *Patræ* and many others) had the Priviledge granted them, sometimes by the Senate, sometimes by the Emperor to coin Brass Money, as appears by divers Spanish Medals in *Ant. Augustinus* : and in some

of *Augustus*, and in those Medals D. D. signifies those Medals to have been coined *Decreto Decurionum*, or the chief Magistrates of such Colonies or *Municipia*.

C H A P. II.

Of Medals.

THE later *Italians* call all those ancient Pieces *Medaglie*, *quasi Metaglie*, because made of Metal ; which Name is still used to signify such, whether Money, or other stamped or coined Pieces, as are reserved from Antiquity.

1. And of those, as I doubt not but (as *Aeneas Vicus*, *Savot*, and others say) some were current Money ; such were those which had *sacra Moneta*, or three Women representing the three Materials of Coin ; or some one or more of the *III-virs* Names with *A. A. A.* Those which have the Mark of any part of an *As*, and generally all the lesser sizes ; all very much worn ; all of bad Masters, as are most of those by the *Grecian* Cities of the *Roman* Emperors, and such also (saith *Cellini*) as have but a shallow impression ; for Medals (as being for ornament more than use) were made with greater care and expence.

So they will also confess, that not all, which now we have, were ordinary Coin : as, 1. Not

the

the greater sort, which the *Italians* call *Medaglioni*, many of which weigh 2 ounces and $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. Not such as have about them a Circle of some other Metal than the Medal it self, which the *Italians* call *Cotorniate*, or *Contorniate* : those (as they say) were either *Missilia*, Donatives, or *Testimonia probatæ Monetæ*, which the *French* call *Pieds forts*, or Essays of their Workmanship presented to the Prince and Persons of greatest Quality, which is the reason there are so few of them ; especially those so accurately wrought, that some have thought that they made no more than one with one stamp. The reason why I conceive those not to be Coin is, because they cost more making than they could be worth in common usage ; and for the same reason they must also grant that all of extraordinary Workmanship ; as also those of *Corinthian* Brass (if any such, of which by and by) and in fine, whatever would not quit cost were also for other uses than current Money. And this is also confirmed by what is confessed of the Writers of those matters ; that the Medals of the former Emperors were not current in the times of the later, who yet restamped many of them : and it is observed, that some of the Emperors after *Severus*, probably *Gallicanus*, stamped anew Medals of all the consecrated Emperors, yet not so lively as the former, but having their Faces somewhat mingled with the Tracts of the then present.

2. It is worth inquiring what uses they made of them, and to what end they coined those beautiful and costly Medals, I shall propose :

1. That

1. That they were much taken with the Excellency of the Workmanship, and that afterwards they wore them about their Necks: *D. L. 7. tit. 1. l. 28. Nomismatum aureorum vel argentorum veterum, quibus pro gemmis uti solent, usus fructus legari potest. Glossa; animi voluptatem, delectationem, & recreationem pro fructu haberit.* And tho here be mention only made of gold and silver ones, yet 'tis not improbable those also of Corinthian Brabs, if any such, or other Brabs gilt (of which sort there are many) were also for the same use: *Suet. Aug. cap. 75. Saturnalibus & si quando alias libuisset, modo munera dividebat, vestem, & aurum, & argentum, modo nummos omnis nocte etiam veteres, regios, & peregrinos;* therefore Medals in that time were in great request; which also is collected out of his *Tib. c. 58. Capitale esset nummo vel annulo Effigiem Augusti impressam Latrinæ aut Lupanari intulisse;* wherefore either he speaks of some extraordinary Stamp, and not of the Money ordinarily stamped with the Image of *Augustus*; but that those so stamped were of more Respect and Dignity, and for *Donaria*; or that there was great quantity of other Money not so stamped. Besides see in *Nero, c. 11.* the great profusion of *Nero* in his *Missilia, Vestis, Clurum, Argentum, &c.* But this could not be the principal intention of their making. Besides therefore the formerly mention'd purposes; I conceive the Princes themselves caused them to be made for the conservation of their Names and great Actions. For which they chose Brabs rather than Iron, because more easie

easie to work, not so subject to rust, and more beautiful; rather than Gold and Silver, because the Workmanship being of more value than the Metal, was likely to escape the Goldsmiths fire, the prodigal hand of a careless Heir, the subtlety of the Thief, and the transportation of the Merchant. Now I conceive this to be their intention, because we see them so excellently wrought; all signal Actions with the exact observation of Time, &c. and many times the Authority of the Senate fixed upon them; which being frequenter (S. C.) upon the large Brass Medals than upon Silver and Gold, intimates that there was some greater value set upon these than the other. Besides, few Inscriptions there are either in Gold or Silver, which are not also in Brabs, but many in Brabs, which are neither in Gold nor Silver. The *Cotorniate* also are all in Brabs; the Figures in Brabs are better cut; the Erudition also greater; to which add, that few, if any, Greek Medals, and Medals of Colonies of the Emperors in any but Brabs; and then you have also the reason why greater account is generally made in these times of Brabs-medals than either of Gold or Silver.

3. Medals of Copper are of divers sorts, chiefly three, Red, Yellow, and White. Red is ordinary Copper, of which there were divers sorts, as you may see in *Pliny, l. 33. c. 1, 2.* I think it not worth time to stand upon them: White was either Copper silver'd o're, or mingled with Tin, and that either whitened after they were coined, perhaps as we do now Studs

and Nails, &c. as it is manifest in some of *Aurelian*, *Probus*, and that time, or else before; of which sort there are some in the first part of the Empire, chiefly in the Coins of the external Cities of *Augustus*, *Tiberius*, *Nero*, and so to the *Antonini*, the which also are not of any good Master, and therefore not counterfeited. Yellow also is of several sorts, 1. Red or Copper gilt, 2. a real Gold-colour throughout, 3. Brass or Kettle-metal, 4. bright yellow Copper gilt, 5. Brass or Kettle-metal gilt. 6. Pot or Candlestick-metal which is mingled with Tin or Lead. Till *Severus Alex.* most of the Coins are of some of the five first, but after him almost all of the last sort and worst. The second and third sort are they which go under the name of *Corinthian* Brass, concerning which Authors disagree. For *Savot* saith plainly, there are none extant either of true *Corinthian* Brass (*i. e.*) such as was made accidentally at the burning of *Corinth* by *L. Mummius*, where all the Statues of Gold, Silver and Brass running together, made a very beautiful and much-prized Composition, or of such as was made in imitation of it; but those that seem so, saith he, are either Brass gilded, and not mingled in the melting; or else such as have that beautiful yellow colour from the *Calaminaris*, which some Copper imbibes better than other; as *Pliny*, lib 34. c. 2. observes of *Livianum* and *Cordubense*, which, saith he, were near as good as natural *Orichalcum* (which before his time was failed) and of these he noteth, that smaller

Money was made, but the *Asses* of *Cyprus*-Brass. But other Authors affirm, that there are Medals extant of *Corinthian* Brass, and those of three sorts: The first is of divers colours, white and yellow, as it were inlaid; caused probably, because the Metals mingled in pieces, the fire not being sufficient to melt them down; of this matter very few, yet some of *Tiberius*, *C. Cæsar* and *Claudius* they say they are. The second sort is white, in which the Silver predominated, these also very rare. The third sort is of the colour of Gold, of which (saith *Aeneas Vicus*) there are many of *Tiberius* and till the *Antonines*, but none afterwards. These Medals also are, as he saith, of Excellent Masters, and are also much prized. How to determine the Controversie, I know not, I confess I never saw any of the three sorts to my best remembrance, yet methinks 'tis hard to maintain a Negative against them, who pretend to know and to have seen them.

4. Amongst the Silver-coins many are found of Iron and Brass within, and covered with a thin Plate of Silver; which was the reason, that to discover this fraud, they filed them in small notches, and call'd them *Serratos*; and (as *Tacitus* notes) were in reputation amongst the Germans. *Pecuniam probant veterem, ac diu notam, Serratos, Bigatosq₃.* *De Moribus Germ.* Tho *Ful. Vrs.* interprets *Serratos* such as had Saws stamped upon them, of which sort are very few, if any. *M. Antonius* is noted to have used this fraud, as also *Livius Drusus* to have mingled

mingled $\frac{1}{3}$ of Brass with the Silver ; but in later times Princes have taken care to make their Coin thinner, for the avoiding this Abuse.

C H A P. III.

Of false, counterfeit, modern and rare
Medals.

1. IN the late renovation of Learning divers persons, inquiring into Antiquity, took notice of the advantage to be received from Medals, towards the perfecting History, and understanding the ancient Customs of the *Romans*, began to search after them with great curiosity ; and procured them at very great Rates, which was the cause that several Workmen, in hope of gain, set their minds to counterfeit them. Such were *Victor Gambello* ; *Giovanni del Cavino*, and his Son call'd *Padoani*, very excellent, yea the best Workmen, and whose Counterfeits are better than the Originals many times, by which and by their forged Letters they are discovered ; *Benevenuto Cellini* that excellent Goldsmith ; *Alexander Greco* ; *Leo Aretine* ; *Jacopo da Trezzo* ; *Frederick Bonzagna*, and *Giovanni Jacopo* his Brother ; *Sebastian Plumbus* ; and *Valerius de Vicenza*, *Gorlaeus* also : and 'tis now a Trade amongst the Jews more than the Christians. But these are more tolerable, who did

did only remake ancient true Medals, than *T. Annius Viterb.* who himself, besides Medals, framed Inscriptions of his own imagination, and buried them in convenient places, that when they seemed ancient, he might find, present, and vend them to the World, as he did his *Berosus*, &c. The same abuse of describing false Coins for true is also said to be in *Guevara's Epistles*, *Jov. Pontanus* his *Venditionis Formula* ; *Pompon. Lætus* his Will, *Joh. Camers*, *Cyr. Anconitanus* call'd the Antiquary and the *Promptuarium Icorum*, by which two last many Authors, especially the Spanish, have been misled.

2. The first who set out the Effigies of the Emperors and other famous Persons, was Card. *Sadolet*, or (as some say) *Fulvius Ursinus* (for under his Name the Book goes) under the Title of *Illustrium Imagines* printed

* anno 1517. or perhaps next to him *Joan. Huttonius* put out a Book call'd *Imperatorum Romanorum libellus unde cum imaginibus*, &c. at Strasbourg, anno 1525. and in other places afterwards, the Figures nothing like those upon their Medals. *Jac. Strada*, anno 1553. at Lyons published his *Epitome Thesauri Antiquitatum*. This Work was again imitated at Zurich, anno 1558. and afterwards by *Rouille* at Lyons under the name of *Promptuarium Numismatum*. *Stradanus* is but indifferently faithful, and this Edition especially hath added many false Images and Medals : by the way also note, that the Book of Inscriptions printed at Rome in Leo X's

* Andreas Fulvius,
not Fulvi-
us Ursinus.
Vide Gel-

*neri Bi-
bliot. à
Simlero*

edit. &

Phil Labbe

*Bibliothe-
ca Numi-
smatæ.*

Part 1^o

time,

time, is censured to be corruptly printed.

3. Now the ways of falsifying them are these: 1. By filing of the halves of two Medals, whereof one side is wasted, and soldering them together. This is discerned easily, because many times the two parts do not belong to the same Emperor, nor are of the same Master; but chiefly because the conjunction appears by a white or silver Thread (for their Soder is made of that Metal) round about the Edge. 2. If an ancient Medal be almost consumed by working it over again with a Burin or graving Tool, and reengraving the worn Figures; if well done, these are not such inferior to true ones: but are known, because the middle is more hollow than the edges. 3. By restamping a Medal worn on both or one side; or by stamping a new Medal, by which means most of the modern ones are made; if on one side, they lay a Felt under the other side, notwithstanding which, that side will be flat and battered whilst the other is fresh and rough: if both sides be new stamped, the Traits will be crude and apparent, besides that the new Sculpture is of another Mine than the ancient: the Letters made with another proportion, the M^s straight down, whereas all the Ancients are M. And by the writing are they well discerned, for the Letters of the ancient are not uniform, nor very decent: Seeing, as Cellini very acutely observes, they graved all their Molds with Chisels or Burins, whereas the late Counterfeitors struck theirs with a Punch. But the

the best way is that which Pliny saith, l. 33: c. 9. by comparing them with other modern and counterfeit ones. *In hac artium solâ Vitia discuntur, & falsi denarii spectatur exemplar, pluribusq_z veris denariis adulterinus emitur.* 4. By casting a new Medal upon an ancient one; to distinguish these, you must take notice, that Learned men do conceive the manner of coining, especially great Medals, was anciently to melt the Metal, and cast it into Molds like a Ball, or Bullet, and then being hot, to stamp them flat with a great and heavy Hammer (such a one as we see upon some Medals) whence it comes, that most of the Medals have clefs in the Edges, caused by the force of the Instrument, which the cast ones do not well represent. Besides, the melted Metal doth not so well and distinctly receive the minute Traits of the stamp. Again, be the Spaud never so fine, there will appear small roughnesses as of Sand upon the cast Piece; nor can the best Caster in the most accurate flaskes hinder, that there shall not be little Edges of Metal to be filed away; the cast ones also are lighter than the true. 5. Lastly, by filling up a corroded Medal with a certain strong Paste, and casting over all a thick Varnish made of Sulphur, Verdigrase and Vinegar; which when you see you must suspect, and trying with any sharp Instrument easily discover the fraud.

4. To give Rules sufficient for discerning of all false Medals is impossible, yet some few I will set down. 1. All which have moral sen-

Of Coins and Medals. Part I.

tences upon them ; as *Festina lente* ; *Veni, vidi, vici*, and the like , are false : there being ordinarily nothing but the Names, Titles, Time, Offices, &c. of the Prince, &c. 2. All or the greatest part of the Ancients, who were not Sovereign Princes, or who lived in Commonwealths are counterfeit, as of *Hannibal*, *Plato*, *Alcibiades*, *Nero*, which *Petrus Galilæus* sold to *Paul IV.* at a vast rate, *Artemisia*, *Fabius*, *Scipio Africanus*, and the like : also Medalions of *Priamus*, *Dido*, &c. also the large ones of *Carluas M.* with a long Beard, and Gothic Inscription. 3. Divers of the *Augustæ* in *Aeneas Vicus* (i.e.) such as he confesseth to have taken out of *Promptuarium Iconum*. 4. All the ancient gold Coins were fine, and if not fine, not ancient. 5. To say somewhat of the Value of them, observe these Rules : 1. Modern Medals well cast upon ancient ones, if cleansed and hanisomed, are the best of all counterfeits, and may serve very well to fill up a Series. 2. Modern Medals stamped of a good Master after ancient ones, and of a good representation are the next best, and are more worth than a common ancient one. Modern ones also stamped upon an ancient one defaced, are better than of modern Metal. 3. Of all modern Counterfeitors the *Padoani* are the best , and their Works, especially such as were stamped when the Stamps were fresh, are much esteemed.

5. It is very hard to cleanse a Brass Medal from Earth and Rust, some boil them half an hour in Water with Tartar , and a little Alom, after

Chap. III. Of Coins and Medals.

after they are cold rub them well with Tanners Oaze or with Bran ; others pass them over lightly with *Aqua fortis* , but this is dangerous, and by no means to be used in such as are of mixed Metals ; others put them in the fire, but that commonly spoils them ; others rub them with Tripoly or a Wire-brush ; but the best way is with the Burin or Graving tool for them that know to use it and have the patience.

6. Medals are esteemed, 1. for their Antiquity , 2. for the goodness of their Master ; the best Masters were from *Nero* to *Pertinax*, a time of long Peace, 3. for their well-conservation, cleanness, and beauty, 4. for their greatness, 5. for their Erudition, 6. for their rarity, 7. to make up a Series. Now these Rules are observed by men of the Trade concerning their rarenes and value.

7. The Medals are rare, when of a Person who reigned but a short time ; or but few made of him, or one that is singular of an Emperor of whom there are many common. Medals Contorniate, tho of a bad Master , are rare and very much esteemed , so are they which have the Face hollow, such also as have two Heads upon them, whether on the same or divers sides ; such as have the bust or good part of the Body with the Head ; such are many of those who were only *Cæsar's*, and not *Augustus's*, which have no Reverses, save only an Inscription. The Medals of the lower Emperors in great, and of the higher in little, are rarer. Great Greek Medals of the Emperors are

are not much more esteemed than the lesser, because of their ill Masters. Great Consular Medals rare, if any at all. Medallions of Gold and Silver very rare, if any at all, of Brats also rare: Which to understand, take notice there are four bignesses of Medals, 1. Medallions, 2. great Medals which have frequently S. C. upon them, 3. mean, 4. small ones. The exact bigness of each, tho both *Goltzius* and *Ant. Augustinus* set down, yet I think them not exact enough to give them here. Note also, that they are dearer in some places than others; either according as they find Chapmen, or are known, or that the Emperors lived there; as here *Carausius* and *Allectus* are not scarce, which in other places are counted very rare.

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

Of Greek Coins.

1. Before we come to the *Roman*, it will not be amiss to speak somewhat of the *Greek* Coins, supposing what we hinted before, that those with the Figures of the ancient *Athenian* and *Lacedæmonian* Generals, the large ones with the Temple of *Diana*, *Mausoleum*, *Q. Dido*, *Priamus*, and the like, are all false; and that there is no true Medal of *Moses*, or the Kings of *Caldea*, *Judæa*, &c. we will speak only of the unsuspected.

2. The Gold-Coins, whether *Darici*, *Philippei*, *Alexandrei*, or others, were much what of the same Value and Weight, to wit, about 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. *English*, or 179 gr. of *Holland* equal in weight to the *Didrachma*, but in value 20 *Drachmæ* of Silver. So that it appears their Gold had decuple Ration to their Silver, and that five *Darici* were worth a *Mna* or *Mina* which was 100 *Drams*. The *Attick Δεξιχνη* was $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce; and somewhat heavier than the *Roman Denarius*, tho among the *Romans* (the *Δεξιχνη* being a Foreign Coin) they passed promiscuously one for the other. The *Drachma* contained *γερμανία* (Scuples) 3. *οβόλος* (*oboli*) 6. *δερματεύς* (*lupuli*) 9. *καρεγίνα* (*siliqua*)

quas) 18. χαλκος (areola) 48. διδυχιον was two Drachmaes. And τελεστραχιον + Drams was call'd Stater. The Drachma weighs less than 70 English gr. and the best τελεστραχια (Pallas Rx à noctua) about 268 gr.

3. The Greek Coins were either of Kings and Princes, or Republicks; for I shall speak of such as were coined under the Roman Emperors in their proper places. Nor will I distinctly set down the Grecian from the Sicilian and Italian Magna-Græcia ones. The Coins of the Kings are more rare in Brass than in Silver, but of the Republicks rarer in Silver than in Brass. The Greek ones of the Roman Emperors are very rare in Silver, and I know not whether any at all in Gold; all in a manner of bad Masters: Some there are, but rarely, which are Greek on one side, and Latin on the other: Some, tho' Greek, have Latin Inscriptions, as *Sueffano*, *Minturnens*, &c. This Catalogue I have taken chiefly out of *Goltzius*. *Paruta* (who hath written of the Sicilian Medals) I have not yet seen.

AgyægΘ

Aγγειπτια Βασιλεως, only found in Reverse to Geta and some other Roman Emperor.

Αγαθοκλέους, rarely with his Head, ordinarily Juno Rx a Thunderbolt.

Αγειπτια Βασιλεως, King of the Jews, rare.

Αλεξανδρεια Βασιλεως, very common with great variety of Reverses, with the Lyons Skin, is to be understood Ludi Alexandri in honorem Herculis; the Arabians call him not Alexander, but by a name that signifies Bicornis.

Αλεξανδρεια ΕυπατορΘ Ευεργέτε, King of Syria, rare.

Αλεξανδρεια Νεοπόλεμια, (filius, sc.) King of Epirus, Brother of Olympias, Uncle of Alexander the Great.

Αλεξανδρεια Σελένης, King of Syria, rare.

Αμυντας, Amyntas third King of Macedon, very rare.

Αντιγόνος, King of Macedon. Antigonus in Silver not very rare, but not known of which of them.

Αντιγόνος Γονατες, King of Macedon, rare.

Ανποχια ΣωτηρΘ.

Ανποχια Θες.

Ανποχια Μεγαλια.

Ανποχια Επιφάνιος, not rare, except with an Elephant, or Rx his Wife Cleopatra.

Ανποχια Ευπατορες.

Ανποχια Θες Επιφάνιος.

Ανποχια Σεδητια Σωτηρες.

Ανποχια Φιλοκηλοεις Τευφι.

Ανποχια Φιλοπατορεις Κυζικηνα.

Ανποχια Ευεργέτε Διπτερες.

Ανποχια Επιφανις Διονυσιος.

Ανπατρες, King of Macedonia, rare.

Ανυσλα-

Ανυολαχας Επραυς Φιλέλληνθ.

Αρχελας, King of Macedon.

Areta, Rex.

Αεισαρχαν, Φιλορωματικ, King of Cappadocia.

Αγονώνης, Queen of Egypt.

Αρτεμισιας, Queen of Caria.

Ατταλε, King of Pergamus, rare.

Βερενίκης, Queen of Egypt, rare.

Βανχδης, very rare.

Γελωνθ, King of Sicily, very rare.

Δημιτερικ, frequent, but not known of which.

Δημιτερικ Θεος Νικατορες, rare.

Δημιτερικ Σωτηρθ Τυελανθ, King of Syria.

Δημιτερικ Φιλομητορθ ευεργετες Καλλινικη, King of Syria.

Διονυσος Βασιλεως, King of Syracuse, very rare.

Εμπραυς Νικομιδης, King of Bithynia, his Head Rx a Goddess with Arms expanded.

Ευμηνης, King of Pergamus, rare.

Ηρωδης Φιλοκλαυδιθ, King of Chalcis, Brother of Herodes Agrippa King of Judaea, of whom Acts 22.

Ηρωδης, King of Judaea.

ΙΔΡΙΕΩΣ, the Sun in Facia Rx, a man with a two-edged Ax on his shoulder, and a Spear in his hand Idreus. Probably money of Caria, where Hecatomnus the Prince left five Children, 1. Mausolus, who married his Sister, 2. Artemisia, who both dying, 3. Idrieus succeeded, who married, 4. Ada his Sister. He dying, she was deposed, and banished by 5. Pexodorus the youngest Son, but was restored by Alexander the Great.

Ιερωνθ, King in Sicily, common.

Ιερευμης, King of Sicily, rare.

Ιεζα, King of Mauritania, on one side Roman, on the other Punick Letters, common; with any other Inscription, rare.

Ιεζα, Son of the former. Rx Cleopatra, the Daughter of M. Antonius by the Egyptian Cleopatra. This was the famous Historian, very rare.

Βασιλιαρι Ιωλαν Φιλαδελφη, her Head, and Rx a Lobster.

Κομιαγηνων, Daughter of Antiochus King of Commagene, and Wife of Alexander Son of Tigranes, made King of Armenia by Nero.

Καλανδρε. King of Macedonia, rare. His Head Rx Jupiter thundering.

Κλεοπατρα, Queen of Egypt, rare in Gold, rarer with M. Antony.

Κλεοπατρας Βασιλιωνης εαυτη Σωτηρες.

Cesarion, rare.

Κλεοπατρας Βασιλιωνης, probably the Daughter of Ptolemyus Philometer,

Ιεζα,

and Cleopatra Daughter of Antiochus M. Wife of Euergetes or Physcon.

Λυσιμαχη. King of Macedonia, common; his Head with Jupiter Hammons Horns; usually the Kings of Macedon after Alexander so decypher'd.

Λυσων Βασιλ. his Head, Rx the three Graces, Δαιμονισσωνθ.

Μανωαλης, King of Caria.

Μεγαλη Αρταν Φιλέλληνθ Βασιλ.

Μεγαλη Αρταν Αυτοκρατορης Φιλοπατορης Επφαυνης, Φιλελληνθ Βασιλ.

Μελεαγρης, King of Macedonia.

Μενανδρης, King of Caria.

Μινυας, King of Cnidians.

Μιθεδηθις θυπαρες, (the great) common, his Head Rx a Stag.

Μιθεδηθις δεργετης, rare.

Νικομιδης Φιλοπατη. very rare.

Περιωδηρης, King of Caria.

Περικλης,

Of Coins and Medals. Part I.

Περδίκκας, King of Macedon.

Περσεως, King of Macedon.

Πρεσις, King of Bithynia, common.

Πτολεμαις Αλοειτης, King of Macedon.

Πτολεμαις Κερσυνης, King of Macedon.

Ptolemaeus, King of Egypt, very common, not known of which, the ordinary Head is Jupiter's, not Ptolemy's, Rx an Eagle.

Πτολεμαις Σωτηρος, King of Egypt.

Πτολεμαις Φιλαδελφος, not very rare. Seguin hath set out one with the Heads of Πτολομ. Λαζιδ. and Berenice on one side. Θεων. on the other Ptol. Philadelph. Arsinoe and Attalos.

Πτολεμαις δεργατης, not very rare.

Πτολεμαις Φιλοπατορος.

Πτολεμαις Επιφανης.

Πτολεμαις Φιλομητορος.

Πτολεμαις ΦισκουΘ δεργατης.

Πτολεμαις Λαζηρος.

Πτολεμαις Αυλητης.

Πυρρος, King of Epirus and Macedonia.

Σελδηκης Νικαιοφορος, King of Syria.

Σελδηκης Καλλιγηκης, King of Syria.

Σελδηκης Κερσυνης.

Σελδηκης Φιλοπατορος.

Σελδηκης Βασιλέως.

Σωθενης, King of Macedonia.

Τιγρεγες αυλονεγη. Επιφανης, King of Armenia, rare.

Τρυφωνος, King of Syria, very rare. Sir J. Marsham had one.

Φιλελαικης, King of Pergamus, in Silver not rare, an Eunuch. Lysimachus seized upon his Treasures and the City Pergamus, and began the Monarchy of Pergamus or the Attalidci.

Φιλιππης

Chap. IV. Of Coins and Medals.

Φιλιππης δεργατης φιλαδελφος, King of Syria.

Φιλιππης, King of Macedon, the last but one : his

{ Σεδθης, a barbarous Head, with a Beard and a Diadem. R, a young man on horse-back.

ΣΕΤΘΟΥ, a King of Thrace, who fought a sore and doubtful battle with Lysimachus presently after Alexander's death.

There are also, tho' very rare, extant, Coins of Rhæmetalces, Cotys, and Rescuporis, Kings of Thracia : probably also of ΠΤΘΟΥ, or Pythonice Wife perhaps of Cotys.

Ινινθυμενου, Ινινθυμηνος Βασιλεως.

D

A

A Catalogue of the Coins of the Grecian Commonwealths, chiefly out of Goltzius. I have taken in all that Goltzius hath both in his Græcia, Insulis Græciæ, Asia, Sicilia and Magna Græcia, and some others.

Α	Βαθιεῖσιν	* Αἴωλον
* Αἴσιλον		Ακαρνανῶν
Αἴσιον		Ακέφαλο-
Αἴσιρον		Ακήιαν
* Αἴσιτον		* Αλικαρνασσῶν
Αἴκινον		* Αμαζονίων
Αἴγανον		Αμαθύσιον
Αἴγανον		Αμβροσίαν
Αἴρενίον		Αμίτε
Αἴσιον		Αμοργίνων
Αἴσιρον		Αμρύλοχοι
* Αἴγαιον		Αμφιπολίην
Αἴγαιος		Αναφλυστῶν
Αἴρειον		Αγδειῶν
* Αἴγρεων		* Αγκυρίς
Αἴτειαν		

Ανθειμανσων	* Αστερδες
Αυπιζενεων	* Αστες
* Αυποχεων	Ατελλανων
* Αυτιφελεστησων	Αχειταν
Αυππολιστων	Αχερευταιν
* Απακεων	Αυλλωνισων
Λαειρωταιν, Jupiter and Juno.	
Rx an Ox upon his guard.	Βαγυιδησοιτων
* Αφερδισιεων	* Βαρκηων
Απολλωνιαταιν	* Βερενεκιδων
Αραδηων	Βισκληπων
Αργειων	* Βιθυνιας
* Αρειων	Βοιωτων
Αερμενεων	Βεθρωπων
Αρκαθιων, the head of Jupiter from whom they pretended their original.	Βρενθησινων
Αρχατεων	Βρεπηιων
Αρπωνων	Βυλλισονων
* Αρσινοιτων	Βυζαντιων
* Ασαιων	* Γαλαπα
* Ασκαλωνιτων	Γαρνητων
* Αρυπαλαιτων	Γελας

Of Coins and Medals.

Part I.

- * Γερνιδεων
 * Γοργυπιων
 Ινδειων
 * Δαμασκηνων
 * Δαρδανων
 * Δαρραιων
 Διλιων
 Δελφων, *an half-Goat, because that Creature first discovered the Oracle there.* Nonius. or because the great Sacrifice there. Paus in Phoc.
 Διηπιτειων
 Διογυσπολιτων
 * Δολιχων
 Δρεπαιων
 Δυρεξχων, *an Ox which in that Country was of extraordinary big ; they were called Pyri ... Boves.*
 * Εχναδεων
 Ελευτων
 * Ελουδεργανων

- Εμποειτων
 * Εφεσιων, *a Bee E. Φ. R. a Seag's-head near a Palm tree.*
 Επιθμειων
 * Επφανεων
 Εφεσεων
 * Ερετειακων
 * Ερμηπολιτων
 Εθνειων
 Ευαιων
 Ευβοιεων
 Ευθηνιστων
 * Ζακυνθιων
 * Ζδυγματων
 Ζεφυρειων
 Ζερνικων
 Ηιμενιων
 * Ηλιαπολιτων
 * Ηερκλεων
 Ηερκλεωντων, Τευκτιων
 Ηερκλη-

Chap. IV. Of Coins and Medals.

- Ηερκλητων
 * Θαλιων
 Θασιων
 Θιβαιων
 * Θηραιων
 Θερμιτων
 Θεργαλιων
 Θεσσαρωπων
 * Θεωτεων
 * Θυραιων
 Θετιλουκηνων
 Θεσαλων
 Θιβεων
 Θυρεεων
 * Ιαστων
 Ιδυλεων
 * Ιεραπολειτων
 * Ιεραποτων
 Ιραεων
 * Ιτιεων
- Ιμεραιων
 Ιππωνιεων
 Ισιαεων
 Ισριεων
 * Ιταγιων
 * Καιταρεων
 Καλαπας
 * Καλανθειτων
 Καλυδωνιεων
 Καλενιστων
 Καμαρας
 Καππαδοκιων
 Καπιανων
 Καρχαλιτων
 Καρκινων
 Καρπασιεων
 Καρπαθιων
 Καρυστων
 Καστριθειεων
 Καταγαιων, *an old head supposed to be Charondas's their*

their Lawgiver, buried at Catana; and his Monument found not many years ago, as Fazello saith. Rx either a winged Thunderbolt, or Scepter, or Caduceus; between two Patera's or Sacrificing Dishes.

Καυλονικταν

* Κεντρεπινων

* Κεραληγινων

* Κεσσων

Κερανιεων

Κιρινθιων

* Κλαζυμβων

* Κυδηων

* Κυωσιων

Κολχων

* Κολωφωνιων

* Κομιμαγιων

Κοπατων

Κοεινθιων

Κορκυραιων

Κοστων

Κειων

Κακων

Καρυκιων

Κεγναατων

Κεριων
* ΚρητεωνΚρηταιων, All Coins with
twisted Serpents were
Cretan.

* Κρητοπολιτων

Κρετονικτων

Κυδωνων

Κυδωνιατων

Κυμαιων

Κυπειων

Κυρειεων

* Κυρουνιων

* Κυρηνων

Κυθηραιων

Κυπειων

Κυζικηνων. Κυζικον, a young
head of Κυζικον King
of a Country lying upon
Propontis, slain accidentally by the Argonauts.

He gave name to the famous City of Cyzicium given by Jupiter in Dowry to Proserpina who was the chief Goddess of that City.

Μαγνητων

* Μαιωνιων

Μακεδονων

* Μακεδονων αρχοντος

Μακεδηνων

Μαρωνιτων

Μασαλιητων

Μεγαλεστα

Μεγαρειων

Μεγιστων

* Μηλιεων

Μελιταιων

* Μενειτων

* Μενερεων

Μηνανιων

Μεσηνιων

Μεσταιων

Μεταποντων

Μεθοπολιτων

* Μιλιστων

* Μιλυων

*Of Coins and Medals.**Part I.*

Μιλασιων	Ομφαλιτων
Μυεναιων	Οπαντων
* Μυσιων	Παγασιων
Μυττιλινης	* Παλμυριων
Ναυπακτιων	Πανδοσιων
Ναξιων	Πανορμιτων
Νεοπολιτων, Naples and all Campania worshipped De- um Hebonem, who was the same with Bacchus, Beccapeus, &c. and is in- deed the Sun in the figure of an Oxe with a mans face.	Παφιων
Nicasion	* Παειων
Νικομηδεων	Παειων
Νισιων	Πατριων
Νωλαιων	* Περγαμηνων
Νυκτεινων	Περιηνων
* Ξανθινων	Πισινηων
* Οαξιων	* Πολυαιγων
Ολυμπιας	* Πολριων
Θλιαδηνων	Πομπηοπολιτων
	Πορθημανιατων

* Πει-

Chap. IV. Of Coins and Medals.

* Πελαιγεων	* Σιδητων
Πρισεων	Σινωπεων
* Πτολεμαιτων	Σιννεασιανων
Πυλιων	Σιφνιων
Πυτεολιτων	Σκολιωσιων
* Ραικιων	Σκολλαπιων
Ρηγινων	Σκυειων
Ροδιων	Σμυρναιων, A Womans head toured with a double axe upon her shoulder ; prob- ably the head of Smyrna an Amazon Foundress of that City.
* Σαλαμινων	Στιγματιων
Σαλαμηνων	Συβασιτων
* Σαμιων	Συμαιων
* Σαμοσιτεων	Συμαιων
* Σεβενηντων	* Σιωναδεων
Σεγεσαιων	Συεσκοσιων
* Σελδηκεων	Ταιναιτων
* Σελδηκητων	Ταιναριων
Σελινητων	Ταιναριων
* Σελινων	Ταρενηνηων
Σερδηκης	* Ταρτεων
Σεειφιων	Ταρενηνητων

* Τιται

* Τηιων	Φαλειων
Τεγεδιων	Φιλιπποπολιτων
Τερειαων	* Φινεσεων
* Τερισσατων	Φιυπιας
Τιαρεων	* Φακιδεων
Τιμιτων	Φωκιδθ-
Τορσουιων	* Φινιτων
Τερπηζωντων.	Φιοπιδων
Τρεμιδοπολιτων	Χαλκιδικων
Τερχηιων	* Χαλκιδεων
* Τειπολειτων	Χασιτων
Τεριζηιων	Χερεφυντων
Τοιδαιεων	Χελιδονειων
* Τυρε	Χιων, A Sphynx. Rx Homer probably born there.
Τδρωπινων	* Χωλολειχιων
Τελιτων	* Χυδεων
Τπαιπινων	Χυλιγιαιων
Φαιτων	

These

These which are Asterisced are not in *Goltzius's* greater Work, but in that which is as it were an Index to all the rest; howbeit tho they are not described in his Book, yet divers of them are not very rare: As also there are divers Coins of those Cities he sets down not described in him. As,

Catana in Sicily had on one side the two Brothers carrying their aged Parents upon their shoulders out of the burning.

Tenedos, a double or two-edged Hatchet; Rx an Head of a Man and Woman, in Memory of a Law made by King *Tennes*, that a man and woman taken in Adultery should have their heads struck off with an Hatchet; his own Son being afterwards taken in the fact, he was consulted what should be done with him, and answered, *Let the Law be executed*, which accordingly was, and this *Tennes* afterwards Deified.

Corinth had *Bellerophon* killing a *Chimæra*. *Bellerophon* was a beautiful young Man of *Corinth*, who being tempted by *Stenobæa*; or, as some call her, *Arria* the Wife of *Prætus*, and refusing her, by her was accused to her Husband, as if he had endeavoured to have forced her; *Prætus* sent him to *Jobates* his Father-in law, who, to rid himself of him the more handsomly, sent him to subdue *Chimæra*, a Mountain in *Lycia*, the lowest part whereof was infested with Lyons and Serpents, the middle part was good Pasturage, and the top flamed

med as *Vesuvius*; but the young Man returned with Honour, having rendred the Mountain habitable, and was therefore very much honoured by his Country-men. Where you see twisted Serpents, 'tis commonly, if not always, a *Cretan Coin*.

Greek Coins commonly have the Name of the City that coined them set upon them, and therefore are easie to be known. Besides what are here named, they find others very frequently.

C H A P.

C H A P. V.

Of Family or Consular Coins.

I. **T**HERE are very many *Roman Coins*, the age whereof is uncertain; but are generally supposed to be before *Julius Cæsar*, to which difficulty we shall speak by and by: and they were at first collected by *Fulvius Ursinus* in his excellent Work; who found no other advantage, beside the Reverses to be made by them, and that to discover the *Roman Families*; and according to those Families, he ranketh them Alphabetically, which is the reason they are called *Coins of the Families*: And so great was his diligence, that I have not read nor met with any could scarce add one Medal of any one Family, he hath not set down; except one *Betiliena* and two or three lately added by Monsieur *Seguin*: *Gorlaeus* indeed hath pretended an addition to him; but he hath only more Coins of the same Families, and such are not rare; but of another Family he hath not added any †. And the *Architetto Generale* of the Kingdom of *Naples*, a very Curious and Ingenious Gentleman, hath given us hopes that he will discover some others. But *Goltzius* coming after, and thinking

† Monsieur Patin since the writing of this, hath somewhat augmented Fulvius Ursinus's Collection; and Morellius in his late Book, promiseth to add a Third Part more.

this

this an inferiour and by intention, was ordered by his Patron *Marc. Laurinus* to reduce them to the Consuls; and so they come to be called Consular Coins. An undertaking, which was indeed impossible to come to good effect; for this he doth, when he finds upon the Coin any Name which in the *Fasti* he finds to be the Name of a Consul, he immediately attributes that Coin to him. But, First, The Power of Coining was not in the Consuls, but in the *Triumviri*; and therefore the Names upon the Coins, are in all probability, the Names of some of the *Triumviri* that coined that Piece; because that upon many of them it is so set down; and we have no reason to imagine, that the rest were any others. Secondly, The Romans had very frequently divers men of the same Name: and therefore, though sometimes, it is possible *Goltzius* might hit upon the truth, yet it is then but by accident, only when the Mint-Master was afterwards made Consul; for he could not have any good Conjecture (much less Certainty) that such a Coin belonged to such a Person. Thirdly, Besides there was no intention in the Coining, to refer them to Consuls, since there is ordinarily upon them but one Name; and many times Q. or P. (i. e.) Quæstor or Prætor, which were Offices incompatible with the Consulship. Now it is likely, that either the *Triumviri* had some of those Offices also; or that some of their Families or near Relations had born those Offices; and done also those eminent Actions, which are divers times described upon the Coins: So that the

the Inscription was in the Power of the Mint-Master, except where something was particularly ordered by the Senate; and then S.C. is set upon it.

2. Yet there are some Learned Men, who think none of these Coins ancienter than *Augustus Cæsar*; and that they were Coined in the *Municipia*, upon occasion of their Solemnities, as Games, Sacrifices, &c. because we find sometimes *II-Vir* upon them; and they seem to be of a latter and better Letter. But it seems to me, that many of them were ancienter, and coined at *Rome*: for the *III-viri* were Officers in the City only, as the *II-viri* were in the *Municipia*; and where we find *II-viri*, that Money was indeed stamped there; and commonly the Name of the City, is expressed or intimated upon it. 2. The *Bigati* and *Quadrigati* were certainly ancient Money of *Rome*: So *Tacitus* calls it *pecuniam veterem ac diu notam*. 3. Neither is the Name nor Head of the Emperour upon them, as was usually upon such Money as was Coined in their times, but the Head of *Roma*. 4. If the *Municipia* Coined such, and so many that remain, why not *Rome* many more? Then what is become of those infinite numbers of *Denarii* stamped before the Emperours? 5. The Names of Offices, as *Prætor*, *Quæstor* upon some, and *S.C.* upon others, are sufficient Arguments, that they were Coined at *Rome*: to which add, that there is no Sign nor good Argument, to shew they were stamped any where else. Nor is the goodness of the Letters, sufficient to prove them Modern,

Modern, since sometimes there were better, sometimes worse Masters: besides, many other occasions might intervene for the making the Stamps better or worse; tho indeed many of them are very bad: besides that, it is difficult, if not impossible, to assign a short time, for the change of the Letters of a Language, one hundred years many times scarce making any difference.

3. I shall set these Coins down in the same order, as I find them in *Fulvius Ursinus*, that it may be easily known what is in him, and what Coins he omits; and consequently, are most rare. But for the better understanding of them, I will premise certain Considerations: as, First, That the *Romans* had ordinarily three Names. *Prænomen*, imposed at the taking the *Toga Virilis* (as the *nomen* was at the *Dies Lustri*) ordinarily said to have been at first thirteen. *Appius*, *Decius*, *Aulus*, *Caius*, *Cnaeus*, *Lucius*, *Manius*, *Marcus*, *Publius*, *Quintus*, *Sextus*, *Spurius*, *Titus*. Others add *Cossus*, *Tiberius*, *Cæso* (the *prænomen* of the *Fabia Gens*). *Numerius*, *Mamercus* (the *prænomen* of the *Gens Aemilia*.) Their *nomen* or Name of their Family, all of which, or very few excepted, end in *ius*, as *Tullius*, *Vipsanius*, *Julius*, &c. which was the same as of *Tullus*, of *Vipsanus*, of *Julus*, &c. Their *cognomen* or After-Name from some Action, Country, or Accident: and this was used to divide the Family into its branches, as *Cæsar*, *Cicero*, *Agrippa*, &c. Some also had an *Agnomen* or Nick-name, but that was but seldom. 2. Before

fore the times of the Emperors, the adopted was ordinarily called by the Name of the Family of the Adopter; but afterwards they put the Names of their own Families first, and after that of the Adopter.

3. At the foundation of *Rome*, *Romulus* divided all the Families of the Citizens into *Patritios* and *Plebeios*. *Patritii* were afterwards of two sorts, *Majorum Gentium*, which some say were only of those hundred Families made *Patritii* by *Romulus*; or, as others say, all that were admitted into the Order by any of the Kings. 2. *Minorum Gentium*, which some say were all not called *Patritii* by *Romulus*; others, those only, who were created after the time of the Kings. *Nobiles* were such, whether *Patritii* or *Plebeii*, as could shew the Images of their Ancestors; now none were suffered to have their Statues made, except such as had born the Offices to which belonged a *Sella Curulis*. All the rest, who obtained Offices, how great soever, and could not shew those Images (ordinarily made in Wax) were called *Novi*, new or upstart persons. *Colenia Patritia* was such a one as consisted of Persons of better quality.

4. *Romulus* again divided the People according to their Wealth, for whoever had an Estate worth so much, was obliged to find a Horse, to serve on horse back in the Wars, and were called *Equites*, of which some were *Patrichi*, others *Plebeii*.

Familia Aburia pleb. Coins in Fulvius Ursinus of C. Aburius Geminus. M. Aburius Geminus.

*Acilia pleb. Mu. Acilius Triumvir. the Reverse ordinarily somewhat in order to Health; the Name being derived from *axiopae*.*

Ælia. AILIA. Allia pleb. Q. Ælius Lamia Triumvir. P. Ælius Portus. C. Allius Bala.

Æmilia patric. had divers Families known by the Surnames Scauros. Paullos. Lepidos. Bucas. M. Æmilius Scaurus. M. Æmilius Lepidus. Paulus Lepidus. M. Lepidus Triumvir. R P C (reipublicæ constitutæ) with Augustus and M. Anthony. L. Æmilius Buca IV-vir. in Julius Cæsar's time.

Afrania pleb. Sp. Afranius. L. Afranius literis Antiquis Græcis perhaps Pompey's Lieutenant in Spain.

Alliena pleb. A. Allienus.

Annia pleb. C. Annius T. F. T. N. (Titi Filius, Tui Nepos) Silius.

Annus Lamia Triumvir.

Antestia, sive Antistia. pleb. was divided into Reginos & Veteres. L. Antestius. C. Antestius. C. Antistius Regimus Triumvir. C. Antistius Vetus Triumvir.

Antia pleb. C. Antius Refio.

Antonia had two Families, Merenda, patric. the other

other pleb. the Surname not known, M. Ant. Triumvir. R. P. C. of him very many. L. Antonius Cos. Pieta: ita dictus ob pietatem erga fratrem. M. Anton. C. Antonius M. F. Q. Antonius Balbus.

Apronia. pleb. Sisenna Apronius Gala Messalla Triumvir.

Arria pleb. M. Arrius Secundus.

Asinia pleb. C. Asinius Gallus Triumvir.

Atilia had Families both patr. & pleb. M. Atilius Saranus pleb. C. Atilius.

Aurelia pleb. branched into the Cottæ & Scauri. M. Aurelius Cotta. L. Cotta. M. Aurelius Scaurus.

Axnia pleb. L. Axnus Naso.

Bebia pleb. M. Bebius Tompilus.

Betiliena. Æ. Betilienus Bassus Triumvir. This is not in Fulv. Ursinus.

Cæcilia pleb. M. Cæcilius Metellus. Q. Metellus. Q. Metellus Macedonicus had four Sons, three of whom seem to be expressed upon Coins, Marcus triumphed over Sardinia; his Coin hath an Elephants Head, perhaps for the famous Victory of L. Metellus over the Carthagians in Sicily. A. V. C. 503. Caius surnamed Caprarius. Quintus called Balearicus because he triumphed over those Islands. Lucius called Dalmaticus, because he also triumphed over Dalmatia. P. Cornelius Scipio Nasicus, was called Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio, because adopted by Q. Metellus Pius Numidicus.

Of Coins and Medals. Part I.

Cn. Foul. (*Cn. Fulvius*) *M. Metellus CA*
(Calictus) *Q. Metellus.* *M. Metellus.*

Cæcina. A. Cæcina.

Cæsia. L. Cæcius.

Calidia patric. M. Calidius.

Calpurnia patric. branched into three Families,
Pisonum, Bibulorum, Pisonum frugi, dicta a
Calpo filio Numæ regis. *L. Piso.* *L. F. frugi.*
L. Piso frugi. *C. Piso.* *L. F. frugi.* *M. Piso.*
M. F. frugi. *L. Bibulus.* *C. N. CÆP.* *C. N.*
Piso. *C. N. Piso Triumvir.* *Q. Piso Cæpio.*

Caninia had the *Rebili Reguli. Galli & Labeones.*
L. Caninius Gallus Triumvir. *L. Caninius Agrip-*
pa Duumvir. Corinth. Tempore Galbae.

Carisia. T. Carisius. P. Carisius.

Cassia had *Sirnames Bicellini*, who were patric
Iani & Longini Plebeians: *Q. Cassius. C. Cassius.*
Longinus Triumvir. *L. Cassius Q. F.* *C. Cassius.*
Celer. Triumvir.

Cæstia pleb. I. Cæstius.

Cipia. M. Cipius.

Claudia had the *Pulchri patric. Min. Gent.* am
the Marcelli Plebeians. *M. Marcellus Cos. quin-*
quies. *C. Marcellus.* *AP. Cla.* *T. M. Q. Al-*
Ti. Claud. Ti. F. AP. N. P. Clodius. *M. F. C. Cle-*
dius. *C. Pulcher. Taurus Regulus Pulcher Tri-*
umvir.

Clovia. C. Clovius.

Cloulia, Clælia patric. C. Cloulius.

Coccea. M. Nerva.

Cœlia, pleb. C. Cœlius Caldus. *Caldus Triumvir.*
C. Coil. Cald. L. Coil.

Confida:

Chap. IV. Of Coins and Medals.

Considia, pleb. C. Considius Pætar. *C. Considius No-*
nianus.

Coponia, C. Coponius.

Cordia, M. Cordus Rufus.

Cornelia, patric. had many branches, as the *Bla-*
siones, Lentulos, Scipiones, Cinnas, Sisennias, A-
quinos & Sullas. *Cn. Blasio.* *Cn. F. P. SULLA.*
L. Sulla, Sulla Cos. Felix Faustus. *Marcellinus*
(i. e. Cn. Corn. Lentulus Marcellinus.) *Lentu-*
lus MR. F. Lucius Lentulus Marc. Cos. Sisenz
Cn. Cornelius. *L. F. Cinna.* *Lentulus Spinter.*
P. Lent. *P. F. Cossus Lentulus.* *Cossus Cn. F.*
Lentulus Balbus. *P. Cornelius Blasio.* The fif-
 teenth and sixteenth Coins of this Family in
F. Ursinus, seem to be not of *Sulla's Son*,
 but of *Jugurth.* The one and thirtieth seems
 to be the Image of *Corn. Cossus*, who *An. U. C.*
325. slew *Lartes Tolumnius* King of the
Vientes.

Cornificia, pleb. C. Cornificius Augur.

Cosconia, I. Cosconius M. F.

Cossutia, Q. Cossutius Maridianus Triumvir. *L. Cos-*
sutius Sabula.

Crepereia, Q. Crepereius. M. F. Rocus.

Crepusia, P. Crepusius.

Cupiennia, L. Cupiennius.

Curiatia, pleb. C. Curiatius.

Curtia, Q. Curtius.

Didia, T. Deidi. T. Didius Imp.

Domitia, pleb. habuit Calvinos & Abenobarbos.

Cn. Domitius. L. Lic. *Cn. Domit.* *Cn. Domitius*

E 2

Abe-

Akenobarbus. Domit. Cos. iter. Imp.

Durmia, M. Durmius Triumvir.

*Egnatia, pleb. C. Egnatius. Cn. F. Cn. N. M. Eg-
nat. Q. Oct. Duumvir.*

Egnatuleia, L. Egnatuleius C. F.

Eppia, Eppius (Scipionis Legatus in Africā.)

* *Epria apud Seguin. Eprius Marcellus.*

Fabia patric. had Labones, Maximos & Pictores.

Q. Fabius Labeo. Q. Maximus. N. Fab. Pictor.

C. Fab. C. F. L. R. Q. M. L. Fab. L. F. Hisp.

Fabrinia. M. Fabrinius.

Fannia, pleb. M. Fan. C. F. M. Fan. L. C R I.

Farsuleia, L. Farsuleius Mensor.

*Flaminia, pleb. L. Flamin. Cilo. L. Flamin. Chilo
L. Flamin. IV-vir.*

Flavia, pleb. C. Flavii Hemis.

*Fonteia, pleb. C. Fontei. MV. Font. P. Fonteius Ca-
pito. Triumvir.*

Fufia, pleb. (Q. Fufius) Kalenus.

Fulvia, pleb. Cn. Fulvius.

Fundania, pleb. C. Fundanius.

*Furia had Purpureenes, Crassipedes, Philos patric. &
Luscos & Brocchos, pleb. Pur. (L. Furius Pur-
pureo) P. Fourius Crassipes. M. Fourius L. F.
PHIL I. L. Furi. Cn. F. Brocch.*

*Brocchi or Bronchi, were such as had prominent
Teeth.*

Gallia, G. Gallius Lupercus Triumvir.

*Gellia, Cn. Gellius. L. Gellius (Poplicola Quæstor
Antonii.)*

Herennia,

*Herennia, pleb. had Balbos & Gallos. M. Heren-
nius.*

Hirtia, A. Hirtius.

Horatia, patric. Cocles.

Hosilia, C. Hosidius. C. F. Geta Triumvir.

*Hostilia, L. Hostilius Sasernas : some of them
HIVIRI, their Reverse commonly the Head
of Tullus Hostilius King of the Romans.*

Iia, L. Itius.

Julia had Cæsares patric. & Buriones. L. Julius.

*Sex. Julius. C. Cæsar Dictator. Cæsar Trium-
vir. R. P. C. Julius Burio.*

*Junia was divided into divers Families, whereof
some were Patrician, others Plebeian : parti-
cularly into the Bruti & Silani. Brutus. M.
Juni. C. Jun. C. F. D.*

Silanus, L F. M. Silanus Brut. Imp. Q. Cæpio Brutus.

*Posthumius Albinus. Bruti F. (Decius Junius
Brutus (one of the Murderers of Julius Cæ-
sar) was so called, because adopted by Po-
humius). M. Silanus.*

*Labienia, pleb. Q. Labienus Parthicus Imp. (Son
of that Labienus, who was Julius Cæsar's Lieu-
tenant) who in the Civil Wars betwixt Cæ-
sar and Antony, invited and conducted the
Parthians into Asia and Syria, &c. and re-
covered those Countries from the Romans.*

*Licinia, pleb. had Crassos, Nervas, Murenas, and
Stolones. L. MVRENA. L. Lic. P. Crassus.*

*P. Nerva. A. Licinius Nerva Triumvir. A.
Licinius Nerva Silanus Triumvir. P. Licinius*

Stolo Triumvir. C. Licinius L: F. Macer. P. Crassus Junian (Scipio's Lieutenant in Africk, seenis to be adopted by P. Licinius out of the Familia Junia.)

Livineia, P. Livineius Regulus. L. Regulus. Parloca Taurus Regulus.

Livia, pleb. L. Salinator (so called , because he in his Censorship introduced the Gabel or Salt.)

Lollia, pleb. (M. Lellius) Palikanus (a seditious Tribune of the people) L. Lollius Servius.

Lucilia, pleb. had Balbos, Bassos, Longos. Capitones. Blafos. Rufos. M. Lucil. Rufus.

Lucretia, was subdivided into other Families some whereof were Patrician, others Plebeian Cn. Lucretius Trio. L. Lucreti. Trio (pleb.)

Luria, M. Lurius Agrippa Triumvir.

Lutatia, pleb. Q. Lutatius.

Mæcilia, patric. M. Mæcilius Triumvir. P. MEAVI (P. Moecilius Tullius) P. ME. NT. M. F.

Maiania, Mainia. Mænia. C. Mini.

Mamilia, pleb. C. Mamilius Lineatinus.

Manlia had both Patricians and Plebeians. A. Manlius. Q. F. T. M. A. P. C. L. Q. VR. (Titus Manlius cum Appio Claudio Quæstor Urbanus, L. Manlius. L. Torquatus. L. Torquatus Triumvir.

Mævia apud Seguinum. non extat apud F. Ursinum. L. Pollio Mævius the Head of the young Augustus. Rx a Star between the Horns of the Moon.

Marcia

Marcia had Philippos, Censorinos, & Libones pleb. descended from Ancus Martius. Philippus. L. Pbilippus. Q. Philippus. L. Censorin. C. Censor. C. NARCI. Cens. C. Marc. L. F. Censor Triumvir. Q. Marc. Q. NARC. F. L. R. Q. Marc. Libo.

Maria, pleb. had Gratidianos & Capitones. C. Mari. C. F. Capito. (Marius. Pro-Triumvir. C. F. Tro. Triumvir.

Memmia, pleb. C. Memmius C. F. L. Memmius Gal. L. C. Memmius Gal.

Mescinia, pleb. L. Mescinius Rufus Triumvir.

Mettia, M. Mettius.

Minatia, M. Minatius Sabinus.

Mineia, Elias Mines. M. F.

Minutia, at first Patrician, afterwards went into Plebeian , F. Minutius C. F. Augur. C. Aug. Q. Minutius Rufus. L. Minutius. Q. Thermus. M. F. (Q. Min. M. Thermi filius.)

Mucia, pleb. had Cordes & Sævolas. Cordi.

Munatia, had the Planci. L. (Munatius) Plancus.

Mussidua, L. Mussidius Longus. L. Mussidius T. F. Longus Triumvir.

Nævia, pleb. had Balbos & Surdinos. C. NÆ. BA. L. Sardinus Triumvir. L. Nævius Surdinus Triumvir.

Nasidia, Q. Nasidius.

Neria, NERI. Q. urb. (Quæstor urbanus.)

Nomia, pleb. Sex. Noni. Sussenas. P. L. U. P. F. (publicos ludos votivos Præter fecit.) Sex. Nonius Quintilian. Triumvir.

Norbana, pleb. C. Norbanus.

Numi.

Numitoria, pleb. *L. Numitorius*.
Numonia, C. *Numonius Vaala*.
Ogulnia, pleb. C *AR. Oguln. VE R. VE R-Oguln.*
C AR.
Opeimia, L. *Opeimius. M. Opeimius.*
Oppia, Q. *Oppius P. (Prætor.)*

Papia, pleb. L. *Papius Celsus Triumvir. L. Papi.*
Papiria, part of this Family was Patritian, Min.
 Gent. part Plebeian M. *Carbo. Carb. ΕΠΙΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΡΒΩΝΟΣ.* This seems to be coined at Nicea in *Bythinia*, where C. *Papius Carbo* was Governor about Anno U. C. 687.

Pedania had *Cofas. Cofa Leg.*

Petilius, pleb. *Petilius Capitolinus.*

Petronia, pleb. P. *Petronius Turpilianus Triumvir.*

Pinarii, patric. had *Nattas & Scarpos. NATA . Scarpus. Scarpus. Imp.*

Plætoria, pleb. M. *Plætorius Cestianus. M. Plætorius M. F. Cestianus. L. Plætorius Cest. I. Plætorius. L. F. Q. S. C. (Lucii filius Quæstor Senatus consultum.)*

Plancia, pleb. C. *Plancius.*

Plautia, pleb. L. *Plautius Plancus. P. (Plautius) Hypæus (in honorem) C. Hypæus Cos. Præt. capta. A. Plautius. C. PLUTI.*

Plotia, C. *Plotius Rufus Triumvir.*

Poblicia, or *Publicia*, pleb. C. (*Poblicius*) *Mal-leolus. C. MA. I. Poblicius Q. F. M. Poblicius. C. Malleus. C. F.*

Pompeia, pleb. had *Rufos. Magnos & Fostlos*, or *Festulos. Mag. Piiss (Sextus Cn. F.) Magn. Cn.*

Cn. Magn. MAGN. SEX. MAGN. PIUS.
Q. Pomp. Rufus Q. F. Sext. Pomp. Fostulus.
Pomponia pleb. L. Pomponius Molo L. Pompon. C N. F. Q. Pompon. Rufus.

Q. Pomponius Musa. Many Coins of these, the Reverses commonly some of the Mules.

Porcia pleb. L. Porcius Licin. C. Cato. M. Porcius P. LÆC.

Postumia patric. A (Postumius) Albinus. A. A L. B. S. F. L. Postum. A. F. C. Postumi. AT. A. Post. A. F. S. N. ALBIN Post. A. F.

Procilia. L. Procilius F.

Quinctia. patrit. Crispinus Sulpitianus Triumvir adopted into the family of the Quinctii, was called Titus Quinctius Crispinus Sulpic. T. Q.

Renia. C. Renius.

Roscia pleb. L. Roscius Fabat.

Rubria pleb. L. Rubrius Dossin. C. F. L. R. Q. M. (they seem to be the names of the Triuniviri. L. R. perhaps is *Lucius Roscius*.)

Rustia. L. Rustius. Q. Rustius.

Rutilia both patric. and pleb. L. *Rutilius Flaccus.*

Salvia first pleb. afterwards patr. Q. *Salvius Imp. M. Salvius Triumvir.*

Sanquinia. M. Sanquininus Triumvir. M. Sanquin. Q. F. Triumvir.

Satriena. P. Satrienus.

Saufeia. L. SA VF.

Scrib. pleb. was divided into *Curiones and Libones.* C. *Scri. Libo.* on one side *Pateal a Conduit or*

or Well-house, on the other Scribon, because near his house, or made by him.

Sempronia had *Atratinos patric. Gracchos & Pitiones pleb. L. Sempron. Pitio. L. Sempron. T. Sempron. Gracchus. T. Sempron. Gracchus Triumvir. L. Atratinus.*

Sentia. L. Sentius C. F. L. (Sentius) Saturnin. L. S A T.

Sepullia. P. Sepullius Macer.

Sergia. M. Sergius Silus. Patrician.

Servilia patric. (C. Servilius) Abala. M. Serveil. C. F. C. Servil. M. F. C. Serveil. P. Servil. M. F. (C. Servilius Abala killed Sp. Melius designing to make himself King ; which gives occasion to many of their Reverses) M. Servil. Leg. C. Cassii Imper. (P. Servil.) Casca longus. C. Serveil.

Sextia. patric. L. Sextius.

* *Sextia plebeia not extant in Ursinus is in Seguinus, the head of Nasica. Rx C. Valer. C. Sext. ediles about an Ox's head.*

Sicinia pleb. Q. Sicinius III-vir.

Silia pleb. Silius Annius Lamia III-vir.

* *Socia extant only in Seguinus. M. Antonius head. Rx a Trophee. Socius Imp.*

Spurilia pleb. A. Spuril.

Statia pleb. I. Statius Murcus.

Statilia had Tauros. Taurus Regulus Pulcher Triumvir.

* *Suillia apud Seguinum. M. Suillus.*

Sulpicia had Galbas patric. Rufos & Galos. P. Calb. P. Galb. L. Servius (Sulpitius) Rufus. Ser. S U L P.

S U L P. Ser. Galba Imper. C. Sulpic. C. F. C. Sulpitius Platorinus.

Tarquitia patric. C. Tarquitius. P. F.

Terentia pleb. C. T E R. L U C. (Lucanus) (M. Terentius) Varro.

Thoria pleb. L. Thorius Balbus. J. S. M. R. (Juno sospita magn. Regina.)

Titinia both patric. and pleb. C. Titinius.

Titia pleb. Q. Titi.

Tituria L. Titurius Sabinus.

Trebatia. L. Trebatius.

* *Trebonia apud Seguin. C Trebonius.*

Tullia patric. M. Tullius.

Valeria had Acisculos. Flaccos Messalas & Catullos, some whereof were patric. some pleb. L. Valerius Acisculus. C. VAL. Flaccus C. VAL C. F. Flaccus. L. Valeri. Flacci M. Valerius Barbatus Q. P. (Quæstor Provincialis) L. Valerius Catullus III-vir. Messal. F. Sisenna Messala III-vir.

Vargunteia. M. VARG.

Vergilia pleb. VER. CAR. OGUL (Vergilius, Carilius, & Ogulnius) curatores Denariorum Flandorum.

Vettia. T. Vettius Sabinus. A. T (Tatius Sabinius Rex.)

Veturia patric. Ti. VE.

Vibia pleb. had Varos & Pansa. C. Vibius Varus. C. Vibius. C. F. Pansa. C. Vibius. C. F. C. N. Pansa. C. Pansa. C. F. C. N. C. Pansa.

Vimicius

Vinicio. L. Vinicius III-vir. L. Vinicius L. F.
Vipsania. M. (Vipsanius) Agrippa Cos designatus.
M. Agrippa Flatorinus Triumvir. M. Agrippa
L. F. Cos. 3°.
Voconia pleb. Q. Voconius Vitulus.
Volteia. M. Voltei. M. F. L X LO. L. F. Strabo.
M. Voltei. M. F. S. C. D. T.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Reverses of Medals.

THE greatest Erudition is contain'd in the Reverses of Medals ; for the understanding whereof, I shall first set down such general Observations as we find frequently, and upon divers of them : Afterwards when we come to the Emperors, such as are particular to one or few of them. These general ones concern their Gods, Sacrifices and Worship ; their Solemn Games and Plays , their Conquests and Triumphs ; their Wars ; their Magistrates and Offices ; their Colonies, their Buildings, &c.

S E C T. I.

C H A P.

Of their Gods.

§. There were very many Jupiters, but generally they took their Names from their places, where the most famous Images of them were worshipped, and upon Coins they are represent-ed accordingly.

Jupiter Ammon, that Great African Jupiter, whose Temple was in the Deserts of Africa * There-
fore by
some thought to be called Ammon from the Sands ; the others rather think him to have been Cham, the Son of Noah, and Peoples of Africa.

figured ;

figured ; a Head with a bushy Beard, curl'd Hair and a pair of Rams Horns. Wherefore such Princes as were devoted to him, put the same Horns also upon their Images and Coins, as divers Macedonian Kings and *M. Antonius the Triumvir*, &c.

Jupiter Oe& Terminus is an Eagles Head upon his own. *Terminus* was expressed by a Body to the Middle upon a Stock ; Sometimes a young Head crowned with Sacrificing Instruments. This God was President (as they supposed) over the bounds of their Fields and Country. *Numa* introduced him as the first of the Gods ; and his Solemnity was *Feb. 20*. He is also decipher'd by a piece of a Pyramide with the Base upwards, whereupon stands a Head with Rays about it, and Feet coming out underneath. Sometimes (as by the *Therleans*) as a man without Arms, and lessening to his Feet. In Medals it signifies that such an Emperor enlarged, settled, defended or vindicated the Limits of the Empire. So careful were they of preserving the *Termini* even of private mens Inheritances, that who so was convinced to have ploughed them up, both his Oxen and himself were accursed.

§. 2. *Capitolinus*, for there was another (*Latiaris*) which hath no Thunderbolt ; his Image in the Temples was always besmeared with Blood, and before it stood a golden Table continually furnished, about which were people continually tasting and sipping.

Serapis

Serapis is also figured like *Jupiter* with a Bushel or Measure upon his Head : He was also *Ammon*, *Dis*, the *Sun*, *Aesculapius*, *Nilus*, which was also call'd *Ayvni& Zd's*, and *Jupiter Pharius*.

To *Jupiter* was Sacred the Eagle, either because the chiefest (and as it were) the King amongst Fowls, as he amongst the Gods ; or because he was the first that tamed them in *Crete* ; or because *Jupiter* being born in a Cave, an Eagle brought him every day Nectar which she gathered from the Rocks ; as the Dove did *Ambrosia* which they gathered from the Sea. For which Favour he placed the Eagle in Heaven, and the Pigeons he metamorphosed into the *Pleiades*.

To *Jupiter* is also joyned the Thunderbolt which is three-forked, to shew its triple Force, of breaking, piercing, and burning ; tho this be also sometimes attributed to *Juno*, *Minerva*, and other Goddesses : The Oak also was sacred to him ; and where any of those is joyned to an Head, they shew that to be *Jupiters*, (tho commonly he is design'd in one manner and likeness) and that Money was coin'd in Honour of *Jupiter*.

Jupiter Axur, a young Head with Tresses and a Garland.

Jupiter Philius, a rugged smiling Head like a Philosopher, perhaps because Friendship is often found amongst them than Gallants.

Vejovias, or *Evil-Jupiter*, is expressed by an Head and an Hand, as it were darting Arrows, shewing his readiness to hurt.

§. 3. Juno born at Samos under an Agnus-Castus-tree, (whose Head is sometimes joyned to Jupiters, as in *Arcigitar*) to her was consecrated the Peacock, because of his beautiful Train, and the Fable of *Argus*; represented ordinarily as a young Woman with a Laurel and a Veil.

Juno *Lanuvia* (because in that shape worshipped at *Lanuvium*) with a Goat-skin and Horns upon her Head; perhaps she was *Juno Sospita*, or *Sifpita*, who is also figured with a Shield and Shoes turning up at the Toes.

Juno *Moneta*, like *Moneta* if *Moneta* was not the same with Juno; A Womans Head with her Hair tress'd up, and an high Frontal. Anciently a Temple to her upon the *Capitol*. *Manlius*, for affecting to be King, being precipitated from the *Tarpeian Rock*, and his House pulled down, upon the place thereof was built a Temple to Juno *Moneta*, vowed by *Camillus*; call'd *Moneta a monendo*, because her Image spoke to them (as they said) advising them in a dangerous Emergency, and in the War with the *Galls*, to sacrifice a Sow great with Pig, which is also sometimes expressed upon Coins. The *Romans* also in their War against *Pyrrhus* and the *Tarentines*, being in great want of money, they made Vows to Juno; who admonished them to make use of the Arms of Justice, and they should be supplied: as indeed it hap-pened in that War, wherein the noble *Fabri-cius* sent back to *Pyrrhus* his Physician, who offer'd

to

to poison him; and after many Battels at last obtain'd a great Victory, and all the Wealth and Riches of *Pyrrhus*; wherefore they built a Temple in Honour to her, and therein hung up a Medal with the Inscription. *Moneta*.

Moneta, or the Goddess of Money is sometimes expressed with a *Cornucopia* in one hand (Money supplying all things) and in the other a Balance; Justice being necessary in buying and selling. Sometimes are three of these Goddesses to represent Gold, Silver and Brass, the middlemost representing Gold being the tallest, [it seems the middle was the best place in their esteem]. In some Medals of *Commodus* we find also *Apollini Monetæ*. *Moneta* seems to signify sometimes the Forms or coining Instruments; sometimes the Coin it self. It is not easie many times to distinguish the Heads of the Goddesses Juno, *Moneta*, *Ceres*, *Venus*, *Pietas*, *Salus*, *Sybilla*, and others being oftentimes all alike figured.

§.4. *Aesculapius*, or the great God of Health; an Head with a bushy Beard and a Serpent commonly twisted about a Club. So a Sacrifice for Health to *Aesculapius* was a Serpent upon an Altar as eating or taking out of a Dish or Platter, probably a little Cake kneaded with Oyl and Wine, which they put into the Serpents mouth to sanctifie and envirtue it for the recovery of the sick. They say that *Aesculapius* being forced to requicken *Glaucus*, and not knowing how to do it; as he was musing, a Serpent entred

F 2

the

the Room, which he kill'd with a stick, presently after came another Serpent, bringing in her mouth a certain Herb, which she laying upon the head of the dead one, immediately revived her. *Aesculapius* taking up the Herb, cured *Glaucus* with it; hence the Serpent is Sacred to *Aesculapius*. And therefore in a great Plague-time the Romans sent to *Epidaurus* to fetch away *Aesculapius's* Image, when they were conveying it to the Ship, there swom from the Land a great Snake, which entred the Ship, and placed it self in the *Prætor*, *Q. Ogulnius's* Cabin; and when the Ship arrived at *Rome*, she leaped out again upon the Island, where they presently built a Temple to *Aesculapius*. Others rather think a Serpent applied to *Aesculapius*, because that after Sickness a man recovers, as doth a Serpent after the casting her Skin. It might also proceed from the brazen Serpent made by *Moses*.

Aesculapius's Wife was *Salus*, decipher'd by a young Maid feeding a Serpent; perhaps alluding to the custom at *Lanuvium*, where in a Cave, in a certain thick Grove lay a great Dragon; whither once a year the Maids went to sacrifice, carrying each one a Tart or Cake; when they came to the Grove, they were blinded; notwithstanding which they were, as by a Divine Virtue, guided straight to the Den; and if they were pure Virgins, the Dragon came and eat up their Cake.

They have many times joyned with them their little Son *Telephorus*, or Convalescency

in a thick Frock. It shews recovery from a sickness, when they are to be kept warm and treated as Children.

§. 5. *Mars*, the God of War pictured as a Soldier, with Arms and Breast-plate; a Cock because armed and vigilant, a Wolf and *Picus Martius*, because of *Romulus* and *Remus* his Children nourished by those Beasts: his carrying a *Tropæum* upon his Shoulders, intimates the *Opima Spolia* gain'd by *Romulus* over *Acron* the King of the *Cæniniensians*.

But there were anciently among the Romans two *Mars*'s, the one call'd *Pacifer* and *Quirinus*, is not armed, nor marching, and had a Temple in the City. The other *Bellator*, *Mavors* or *Gradivus* in a posture commonly of marching, his Temple without the City in *Via Appia*.

Neptune, an Horse, because of his Contention with *Minerva*, for having jointly built *Athens*, and contending who should name it, they agreed that he should have that Honour who would bestow on it the better gift; *Neptune* thereupon struck the Earth, and there sprung up an Horse for the War. *Minerva* rais'd an Olive-tree, which being judged the better gift, she gave it her Name. He hath also a Dolphin the swiftest of Fishes; a *Trident* or Fishing-Iron; and is drawn by Sea-Horses.

Mercury, the Messenger of the Gods, hath his *Caduceus* and *Pegasus*, his Hat and winged Staff (a sign of Peace and Agreement) with

two Serpents round about, because *Mercury* finding two Serpents a fighting, as soon as he put his Rod betwixt them, they became quiet. The Rod was white, and the Serpents one male and the other female; and these *Caducei* were carried by those Ambassadors, who were anciently call'd *Caduceatores* (*i.e.*) such as went to an Enemy or Enemies Country to make Peace; with a Purse also either as the Inventor of Commerce, or because the Monarch that hath his Purse well stuffed, is Master of War and Peace. There is dedicated to him a Dog for Fidelity; a Cock for Vigilance, and a Tongue for Perswasiveness, the three Conditions of an Ambassador, as he was of the Gods.

There is also, but rarely found, another *Mercury* without Wings, yet with a *Caduceus* and a *Sistrum*. This was the *Egyptian Mercury* or *Hermes* ancienter than that other of *Arcadia*.

To *Bacchus* is joyned the Tiger; either for that a Tiger swom a River to affist him when driven into Fury by *Juno*; or for that he was nourished by a Panther or Tigress. He hath about him also *Sileni*, *Fauni*, *Satyri*, &c. (Drunkenness creating such imaginations.) He is also crowned either with the Vine-branches and Clusters of Grapes, or with Ivy. He hath also *Thyrsi* or Lances wreathed about with Ivy-branches, or sometimes with woolen Rubans. There are also *Liberæ*, or She-*Bacchus*'s crown'd with Ivy; as there is also *Luna* and *Lunus*. He is the *Egyptian Osyrus*, Husband of *Isis*; and the Ivy in the *Egyptian Language* is call'd *Chenoosyrus*,

or

or *Osyris's Herb*; both are said to be born at *Nisa*; both accompanied with a Serpent. His Statues were naked and with Horns, either because the Son of *Hammon*; or that he is the Sun; or to shew the Power of Wine.

Sometimes *Bacchus* is described with Horns (as when he is call'd *Hebo* the God of the *Campanians*, &c.) and he is call'd also *Taurus*, for the Ancients exprested their Kings by a Bull, who hath more of Regal qualifications than either Lyon or any other Beast; and Horns were attributed to *Bacchus* upon that account; for being supposed to be *Noah*, he was the great Monarch of the World; and *Bachar* in Hebrew (whence the name *Bacchus*) signifies an Ox. His Feasts or Ceremonies were the *Bacchanalia*.

Apollo is decipher'd commonly with a *Tripos* or Stool over a Cave; whereon he that was to receive Answer to his Demand, sate till he was inspired; with a Harp also and *Plectrum* or short Instrument to strike the strings; with a Laurel also; and sometimes with a Sacrificing-*Tripos*, whose three feet signified the three parts of Time; with a Crow and Swan also to represent by their Colours Day and Night; for *Apollo* was the Sun, whose Motion is the measure of Time. There was also an *Apollo Palatinus* worshipped in Mount *Palatine*; and is figured as representing the Senate, being the Genius of that great Council. *Apollo Actius* also is represented with a Sun before him, and a Quiver of Arrows, to intimate his Beams.

Many times also he is figured as a Goddess or Muse.

§. 6. *Hercules* is known by his Club, Lyons Skin, bushy Beard, Bows and Arrows, a Cup to drink in; the Poplar-tree dedicated to him, because great and strong. When represented killing the Lyon, not tearing his Jaws (as *Samson*) but breaking his Neck. There is also a young *Hercules* call'd *Aventinus*, without a Beard, yet with a Club and Lyons-Skin.

V. S. Jupiter.

Serapis an Egyptian God with a bushy Beard, long Hair, and a Measure upon his Head. The Egyptians to most of their Gods, but especially to *Harpocrates* the God of Silence joyned the Peach-tree; the Leaf whereof they fansied like a Tongue, and the Fruit like an Heart, to shew they shold go both together.

The Sun a young Head with Rays about it, tho these also are sometimes about the Heads of the young Princes, who were in their rising Glory; from whence probably came the custom of Glories of holy or Eminent Persons.

Dii Perates, two Faces, one behind another, with a Lace or narrow Ruban about their Heads: Sometimes two Figures sitting with a *Vulcan's* Head, because worshipped by the Fire-side, and a Dog.

Two young Men on Horse-back, rarely on Foot, armed, sometimes their Heads only, but always covered, commonly but not always with two Stars, are *Castor* and *Pollux*, who are said to have appear'd in that manner at the *Lacus*

futurnus after they had affisted *A. Posthumius* fighting against the *Latins* at *Lacus Regillus*. They feign'd that they lived and dyed by course. They representing the two Hemispheres, the one above, the other beneath us.

Triptolemus, the Son of *Osiris*, taught the Greeks Agriculture, as *Isis* did the Egyptians: and therefore known by having Ears of Corn in his Hand.

§. 7. G. P. R. is *Genius Populi Romani*; and they decipher him with a young Head, a little Beard, naked, and a Staff with somewhat like a *Flower-de-Luce* upon it. But they, in flattery to their Emperors, conceived them to be the Genius of the Commonwealth, as appears by the Coins of most of the later Heathen Emperors.

But ordinarily the Genius of a City or Country was not so represented; but naked with a Mans Head, with one Tower for a City, and more for a Country or People. For they imagined that all Places Countries, Cities, &c. all Persons, even the Gods themselves, had their Genius's or Angels to accompany them †: and for Cities, the manner of adopting them is set down by Mr. *Gregory* out of *Joan. Antiochenus*, thus. Those who had a mind to build a City, Castle, &c. caused their Astrologers to find out a fortunate Position of the Heavens; the Algounder which the first stone might be laid. The mekins, part of Fortune found out in this first Figure, was made the Ascendent of another; the first neighbor-judged of the Duration, the second of the *Prosperi-* ons.

^{† A conceit crept also into America, and amongst the inland inhabitants of Canada; such are}

Prosperity of the City. Under the influence of this second Configuration they erected a Statue of Brass, into which this Fortune or Genius of the City was to be invoked by Art, (i. e.) by certain Sacrifices and Conjurations. A pure Virgin was then sacrificed; and a Statue of her set up, and call'd by a new and secret Name; and Sacrifice done to it by the Chief-Priest of the City. Thus the Name of old *Byzantium* was *Knepán*: when changed to *Constantinople*, *Anthusa*. The Name of *Rome* was always kept secret, and when they went to besiege a Town, they evoked this Genius by such Ceremonies as they were accustomed. This Statue thus inspirited, was placed in a convenient part of the City; and look't upon as the only Concernment of it. Such was the *Palladium*, and divers others, and these were call'd *Tελεσυνα* and *Στοιχεώσις*. *Vid. Cap. of the Pont. Max. Vid. Kalteges.*

§. 8. *Diana*, the Goddess of Hunters, call'd also *Berecynthia*, *Isis*, *Idaea*, &c. with an Hart and Dogs, Bow and Arrows as an Huntress. Her Priests *Galli* were Eunuchs. She is also described as drawn by Stags, which intimate the diligence and activeness necessary to that Sport. Besides, her Temples were all full of their Heads, and her self cloathed with their Skins.

Diana Ephesia, or *Isis*, standeth upon a Pied Stall with a Womans Face and Head, but the Body πολυμασον *multimammum*, full of Dugs; representing Nature that nourisheth all things.

Isis

Isis was G. T. A. (*Genius Tutelaris Egypti*, or perhaps *Asia*) a Woman with Horns or Beams, in one hand a Bucket, in the other a *Sistrum* or obsolete Musical *Egyptian* Instrument of the fashion of a Racquet. Whether *Isis* be *Diana Ephesia*, see at large *Menerreius* in his Discourse de *Diana Ephesia*; this is one difference that *Isis* hath no Stags joyned with her; because none of those Beasts were in *Egypt* anciently, as Aristotle and Pliny say, lib. 8. c. 33. and they never consecrated Exotick Beasts to their Gods. *Diana Persica* was never worshipped beyond *Euphrates*, and had Oxen dedicated to her, which went whither they pleased, being marked with a Torch or Lamp, the Mark of the Goddess: As also in *Cicilia* at *Castabalis*, where the Virgins dedicated to her Service, went upon burning Coals with their naked Feet: also in *Lydia* at *Hypæpæ* and *Hiero-Cæsarea*, who pretended their Temple to be built by the Great Cyrus, Tac. An. l. 4.

Vesta, Sister to *Juno* and *Ceres*, sometimes sitting, seldom standing, in one hand a Torch lighted to represent the Everlasting fire, in the other a *Discus* or Sacrificing Platter.

Minerva with an Helmet, Spear and Shield call'd *Aegis*, ordinarily with *Medusa's* Head in it; but sometimes also Octangular without it. It was made of the Skin of the *Capra Amalthea* (and therefore call'd *Anus*) which suckled *Jupiter*; and therefore also *Jupiter* is said to make use of it sometimes, as in the Wars against the Giants, as well as *Minerva*. The *Palladium* or little

little *Minerva* armed (almost like to, or the same, with Victory) as long as it continued in *Troy*, rendred the City impregnable, and was stoln away by *Diomedes* and *Ulysses*, is applied to many Gods and Goddesses: The Temples of *Minerva*, *Mars* and *Hercules* were Dorick Work, plain and without Ornaments.

Cybele, the Mother of the Gods, call'd then *Rhea*, and pictured with her Head radiant: but as she hath the Command of sublunary things call'd *Ops* or Divine help, is figured as a young Goddess set upon a Corn-measure with Ears of Corn in her hand, and lifting up, or opening her Veil; She is the Earth that openeth her Skirt to afford nourishment to every Creature. She hath also a Crown of Towers upon her Head, and proper to her is a Pine tree, a little Boy call'd *Atys*; and is drawn with Lyons, and hath in her a *Crotalus*, sometimes also with a *Sistrum*, or Triangular Musical Instrument with loose Rings, which struck with a stick, made a kind of Harmony: Sometimes also a Drum or such Instrument to make a great noise (whereby she concealed *Jupiter's* crying) and which is framed round according to the figure of the Earth; sometimes also she hath a *Caduceus* and a Plough. And the Countries that stamped her upon their Coin, would thereby intimate that they were powerful in Cities and People. The Worship of the Mother of the Gods came into *Rome* about the *Punick Wars*; they say that in *Phrygia* in a great Desart there is a mighty Rock call'd

Agdus,

Agdus, the broken stones whereof *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* took to replenish the World, and out of which also was formed the Image of *Cybele*.

Ceres the Goddess of Corn crown'd, in her hand Ears of Corn, two flaming Torches, and drawn by winged Serpents; Harvest being in the hottest Season of the Year, when Serpents also are most venomous.

Venus drawn with Doves, the most amorous ^{V. part. 2:} and kissing Birds, with an Apple (or Orange) ^{cap. 1.} adjudged to her by *Paris*; the Myrtle, either because of its Effeminate smell; or because good in Womens Diseases; or because growing best by the Sea-side where *Venus* ruleth chiefly. There were two *Venus's*; *cælestis*, which presided over lawful Procreation of Children; and *vulgaris*, for Bastardy, &c. She was worshipped at *Paphos* under the form as of a Pyramid cut off about the middle, and so represented in some Medals of the Emperors, of which we shall speak hereafter.

Feronia was the Goddess of Flowers and Garlands, hath a Wreath of Flowers upon her Head, was worshipped by the *Sabins* under Mount *Soracte*; he that was inspired by her, went safely upon burning Coals and hot Embers; every year at her Temple a great fair.

Hermathena were above Images * of *Minerva* with her Helmet, Shield and Spear; below with the Heads of a Pillar or *Terminus* larger above than below.

There were also divers other Gods and Goddesses mentioned upon Medals, as *Hippone* the *nerva*.

Goddeis

of Horses and Cattel, *Pedina* of Feet, *Educa* of Eating, and the like ; subiecting every thing to the Dominion, Care and Protection of some particular God ; but of these, few upon Coins, tho many Inscriptions.

The *Orgia* or Procession sacrificed to *Ceres*, were in this manner performed.

1. Three Priestesses Virgins carried their (*Cistas*) Chests open ; in the first were flowers, in the second Ears of Corn, in the third Cake and Wafers. Signifying the three States of Corn.

2. There were born the Images of four Gods. *First*, Of *Jupiter*, the Creator of all things, carried by the *Hierophantes*. *Secondly*, Of the Sun by the Torch-bearers. *Thirdly*, Of the Moon by a Minister of the Altar. *Fourthly*, Of *Mercury* by the *Fræco Sacrum* ; and as in the *Orgia* of *Bacchus* was carried a *Phallus*, so in thele a *Muliebre*.

3. They made a great Noise and Howling, crying continually *Eva, Eva.*

4. The Ministers and Women were crown'd with Serpents, by which also *Ceres* is said to be drawn.

5. Those (*Ceritæ* as they were call'd) carried a Skool or other Garment of Leather.

6. No Mourner was admitted to celebrate. Nor any Wine to be used.

§ 9. Figured like to the Gods, and sometimes accounted for Gods, were other things also ; as the Virtues, good Fortunes, Monsters &c. of which we shall speak a word or two.

Virtus

Virtue is not easily distinguished from *Roma* and *Minerva* ; save that she carrieth commonly a *Parazonium*, or short unpointed Sword. Such as the Tribunes wore. She is usually armed (for they esteemed Valour in Battel the greatest Virtue) and sometimes joyned with another : unarmed, which is Honour. Who (when by her self) hath a Womans Face, her Hair wreathed up, and hanging down behind, they sacrificed also to her bare-headed ; Honour being not to be obtained by Subtilty and secret Means, but by true and open Generosity. When Honour is coined with Virtue, Virtue is set foremost, according to the Conceit of *Marcellus*, who intending to build a Temple to Virtue and Honour, was forbidden by the *Augures* ; wherefore he built one for each, and so ordered, that none could pass to that of Honour but through the other of Virtue.

Pietas towards God is commonly expressed by a Womans Head dressed and veiled, which was the Habit of the Priests when sacrificing ; sometimes also by a Person praying or sacrificing ; sometimes also with a *Camillus* or little Boy assistant at the Sacrificing.

Pietas towards Parents is figured by a Stork, which is said to nourish and bear about her aged and impotent Parents, as is said also of the *Glis* or Dormouse ; or by *Aeneas* carrying his Father on his shoulders out of the ruine of *Troy* ; or by the two *Cataneans* in *Sicily*, *Amphinomus* and *Anapias*, surnamed *Pii*, because when their Town was set on fire with the Flames of *Æt.*

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ns, neglecting all their Goods, they carried the one his aged Father, the other his Mother out of the burning; after the Citizens returned, and rebuilt their City, they worshipped them as their Gods, and put them upon their Coins.

Love towards Children is described by small Children.

Eternity is like a Virgin [incorruptible] with her Head covered [her beginning unknown] with a Globe [the World] under her Feet, the Sun in one Hand, the Moon in the other; (*i. e.*) as long as the Sun and Moon shall last; or with the Vestal Fire, *i. e.* till that go out. A Scepter or some other Symbol of Rule, a *Cornucopia* [Happiness] and a very long Garment. Sometimes also a *Phœnix* continually renewing, or living (as *Tacitus* and other Authors say) 500 years; or an Elephant the longest liver of Beasts. They used Eternity or some Emblem thereof many times to represent their Considerations, *i. e.* at the time it was believed they became immortal.

Concordia, a young Woman veiled; and that is used many times for Adoptions; sometimes expressed by two or more right Hands joyned together; or by a sacrificing Platter; Concord having a Temple and Sacrifices proper to her, and to her it seems they sacrificed when two or more *Augustus's*, *i. e.* with equal Authority; that they might agree well together; commonly also with one or more *Cornucopias's* joyned together; for *Concordia parvæ res crescunt.*

Fides

Fides is commonly two Hands joyned (*accipe dag, fidem.*) Sometimes the Military Ensigns, intimating the Soldiers swearing Fidelity to the Emperor. When they sacrificed to *Fides*, it was their custom to wrap their right Hand in a white Linnen Cloth.

Peace ordinarily in one Hand a *Caduceus* [*Mercury's Staff*, wherewith he quiets even the Ghosts and Inhabitants of Hell] or an Olive-branch; in the other Hand a *Cornucopia*, and on her Breast a Jewel call'd *Bulla*.

Hope is ordinarily a chearful-aspected young Damsel, in a long transparent Robe, which she holds up in one Hand, to shew her readiness to protect; in the other an Herb or Flower with three Leaves, which some say is no more but a young Plant (*ad huc tua Messis in herba*); others say it is the *Flower-de-lys* or Lily, which was in Heathen Authors the Emblem of Hope. She is also walking on Tip-toe.

Justice is a grave young Virgin sitting (as they fancied) next to *Jupiter's Throne*; in one hand a sacrificing Platter, for to do Justice is the best Sacrifice; in the other a Staff or Scepter; that being the great Foundation of Authority.

Clemency, a Woman holding in one hand a Laurel or Platter, in the other a Staff, like Justice that can hurt but will not.

Equity is frequently with a Balance in one hand, and a Spear in the other. They conceived that *Rome* was built under *Libia*, and

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that

that therefore the Romans had a greater inclination, or desired to be thought to have it, to Equity than other Nations.

Constancy, either like a Soldier, or a Woman sitting and holding out the right hand, as affirming somewhat.

Security is a Woman leaning or reposing on one hand, in the other a Scepter or Staff, probably of Laurel: which they counted a Preservative against many dangers; so that to say, *I carry a Staff of Laurel, was as much as, I fear nothing.*

Providentia, sometimes a Globe, a Building, Ears of Corn, or such Provision as the Coin signified to be made by the Emperor.

Felicitas (and sometimes *ee*, never *æ*) *licitas* like to Peace. The *Caduceus* was the Rod whereby *Mercury* flew the Quick, revived the Dead, and in summ, did what he pleased; Felicity is the obtaining our desires.

Fortune with the Stein of a Ship, and a *Cornucopia*. Sometimes standing on a Globe or Wheel; shewing, as they thought, her Dominion over the World, yet that Dominion inconstant. Sometimes lying on a Bed with a Crown of Towers upon her Head. Sometimes also sitting. *Fortunæ Reduci* signifies a Sacrifice commonly made by the Senate with great Solemnity to Fortune for a prosperous Journey when the Prince went to War, or any other necessary and publick Employment.

Sors, a Womans Head, &c. *Vid. Fulv. Ursin. in familia Plætoria.* *Seguinus* hath another, a

young Goddesses Head with C. S. which he interprets *Casus* and *Sors*. On the R^e four Ankle-bones (Cockals) tali with this Inscription: *Qui ludit arram det quod satis sit*, which intimates, that their Custom also was to stake before they play'd.

Ubertas, a Woman having money or other things out of an Horn, the Purse of the Ancients, whence *Cernucopia*.

Lætitia, Gaudium, a Child (the merriest Age) with a Crown. Sometimes a Goddess with a Crown in one Hand, and Spear in the other; call'd *Vitula* from *Vitulari*, and *Euthymia*; it signifies commonly a publick Rejoycing for some notable good Success; and was celebrated with Vows, Prayers, Sacrifices, Congiaries, Gifts, &c.

Juventus, a very solemn Sacrifice, when they first cut their Beards; and did *excedere ex Ephebis*.

Libertas, ordinarily a Woman holding in one hand a *Pileum*, or such a Cap as was given to those that were made free, to hide the ugliness of their shaven Scalps; in the other a Rod called *Vindicta*; wherewith the *Prætor* struck them, to shew, that they were now exempt from being beaten by their Masters.

Liberalitas, the Donor sitting, and in one hand a *Cornucopia*, in the other a square Figure with a Handle and Marks, to shew the quantity of the Donative or Largefs. The Quantities were Quadrantale of Wine, a Measure of 80*l.*

Congius, the eighth part of it, or 10*l.* which probably being the most usual Measure given,

Donatives in general were call'd *Congiaria*.

Sextarius, the sixth part of a *Congius*, or $1\frac{1}{2}$. The Coin signifies such a Largeſſ to be given by the Emperor, and commonly with Marks upon it, which ſhew how often he hath given of those Liberalities.

Annona or Provision of Corn given to the People, is figured commonly with Ears of Corn, *Cornucopia*, *Ceres*, or the like; which intimate also ſome Office for providing Corn. When any part of a Ship added, 'tis to ſignifie that provision was brought by Sea.

§. 10. There were also divers mystical Representations or Monsters, which certain Countries or Cities stamped upon their Coins, as they did their Gods and Goddesses.

C.9. Egypt. *Sphinx*, a Womans face, Lyons feet (to ſhew, faith *Bell.* that *Nilus* overflowed when the Sun was in *Leo* and *Virgo*) Birds Wings: and was the ordinary Seal of *Augustus*, till he made uſe of his own Effigies.

Harpiae, a Womans Face, the rest a ravenow Bird.

Sirenes, a Womans Face and Body, ending also in a Bird, tho now they falſly paint them ending in a Fish. They were three, one ſung another (*Parthenope* buried at *Naples*, thence call'd *Parthenop.*) play'd on a Pipe, the third on a Harp.

Gryphons made up of Eagle and Lyon conſecrated to the Sun, because of its force, ſwiftneſſ, and governing both the Air and Earth.

as doth the Eagle and Lyon, and as ſome Authors ſay (who believe there are ſuch Beasts) ſacrificed by the *Ethiopians* to him.

The three *Graces* are also ſometimes ſeen upon Medals, three Nymphs naked [Gratitude being to be returned with a free and open heart, without any diſguife] exactly designed, he that abuſed their Images being held as infamous. They are three to repreſent, 1. the doing of a Courteſie, 2. the return of it from the Receiver, 3. the Obligation the Receiver hath to acknowledge it, even to the Posterity of his Benefactor. They are joyned together commonly by their hands, to ſhew that theſe three ſhould never be ſeparated. They ſignifie in Medals Thankfulneſſ for a Courteſie received from ſuch an Emperor.

Semones, *Kæniegs*, *Cabiri* were the Sons of *Vulcan*, and *Cabera* the Daughter of *Proteus*; caled alſo *Telchines*, *Idæi Dactyli* from Mount *Ida* in *Phrygia*, where they were the Ministers of *Cybele*, *Curetes* in *Crete* where they nurſed up *Jupiter*, and *Corybantes* from *Kœus Galea*, becauſe in the *Pyrričian* and *Oenoplian* Dances, invented or practiſed by them, armed; they alſo taught the uſe of Fire, and working in Copper and Iron; to feed Herds and Flocks, the uſe of Honey, manner of Hunting, and laſtly the practice of Civility and Converſation.

Many Temples were dedicated to them; one in *Egypt*, which none but Priests might come into; and they were accounted implacable to any that offendēd them.

§. II. We see also upon their Coins their Sacrificings with such things as belonged to them, which were,

Secespita, an Hatchet, probablier a Knife, to kill the Beast.

Asperatorium, a Water-sprinkle to sanctifie the Altar, Vessels and People.

Simpulum, a little Vessel to pour Wine upon the Sacrifice. *Simpulum* or *Simpullum*, and *Guttus* or *Gutturnium*, one was for Wine, the other for Oyl; call'd *Guttus*, because having a narrow Neck, the Oyl dropped out *guttatim*, saith *Varr.* *Vid. Gell. l. 17. c. 8.* whilst the Entrails were a burning, they moistned them with Oyl.

Pingue superq; Oleum fundens ardentibus Extis.

Patina or *Patera*, a Platter to receive the Blood of the Sacrifice.

---- *Tepidumq; Cruorem*

Accipiunt pateris. Virg.

Acerra, a little Coffer wherein they put their Incense; sometimes also a portatile Altar whereupon they burnt their Incense.

Capeduncula, à capiendo thure ex acerra.

Mappa, a Towel to wipe the Priests hands.

These signified such a one to be *Pontifex Maximus*.

To the Priests belong divers Ornaments or holy Vestments, if you so please to call them. Such were their *Pilea*, of which they had three sorts.

I. *Apex*,

1. *Apex*, call'd so from *apere* to bind, which was a thin Cap made of a white Victims Skin offered to *Jupiter*, with an Olive-tuse stuck on the top with Wool upon it. *Lanigeros Apices.* Virg. *En. 8.* with an Half-Moon on the Coin of *P. Stolo*, and was used by all the *Flamines* and Priests. It had also two strings call'd *Offendices* (probably also of Woollen) to tye it faster or slacker as they pleased.

2. *Tutulus* belonged to the *Pontifices*, and was made of Wool, of the figure almost of a Sugar-loaf, but had not a Half-Moon, nor can I tell whether it had a *Virga* or Tuft upon the top of it: the fashion of Women gathering their hair altogether, and tying or tiring it into one knot on the top of their head, is call'd *Tutulus*.

3. *Galerus* or *Albogalerus*, was a Cap made of some Beast sacrificed to *Jupiter*; was proper to the *Flamen Dialis*, who never appeared in publick without that and *Prætexta*.

To the *Augures* belonged a crooked Staff call'd *Lituus*, wherewith they were wont to mark out the Quarters of the Sky; yet not proper to the Augurs, but that as also the *Commentaculum* or streight Staff was used sometimes by the *Flamines*, as appears by a Coin of *Augus-*

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sus,

stus's, whercin is a Goddess holding a Shield in her left hand, her right hand over the head of a Priest who holds in one hand a *Litus*, in the other a *Commentaculum*. *L. Lentulus Flamen Martialis*. Sometimes an *Augur* also is designed by a Cock.

Ara was a small low Altar common to all sorts of Gods. *Altare* higher and larger for the Celestial Gods.

Tripos was of two sorts, the one to sit upon, used chiefly in the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*; being set over a certain Cave, whence issued a Breath or Steam that inspired them. And to these *Tripos's* are joyned Crows consecrated to Gods Presidents of Divination. The other was a certain three footed Instrument, wherenpon was set a little Pan for Coals to burn Incense to their Gods.

Thensæ were certain Chariots which carried *Exuvias Deorum*, i. e. their Images and Reliques in their Circensian and Solemn Games to the *Pulvinar* or Bed prepared for them; and were so call'd, because adorned *Linteis tenui*, or Pavilions for the greater Ornaments and Majesty.

Supplicatio was a solemn time of praying to their Gods for affliting; or averting some Calamity that threatned; or giving Thanks for some Success of their Commonwealth. In the *Cic. de pro. Conf.* War with *Philip* there was a Supplication for *Caesar*, *l. 39.* three days, for *Cesar* fifteen days, for the Victory over *Antony* at *Modena* fifty days; which had been done to *Cicero* before (*Phil. 14*) and in *Calphi-*

Calph. Pison.) Sometimes appointed by the Decree of *XV-viri*; oftner by that of the *Pontifices*; but commonly by the Senate with the advice of the *Pontifices*, as it should seem; and at length they became ridiculous, as it appears by those decreed for *Nero* for the Murther of his Mother, for the Fecundity of *Poppaea*, *Tac. l. 4. 15. Annal.* Those Supplications were most solemn which were *ad omnia pulvinaria Deorum*. The manner was, that Youths of about twelve years old went about crown'd, and carrying Laurels in their hands in Procession from Temple to Temple, singing certain Hymns and Prayers to their Gods.

Lectisternium began about *A.V.C. 356.* in a solemn Supplication for deliverance from a great Plague, and sometimes signifies the Bed whereupon the Guests or Sacrifices lay when they dined; but more commonly the Bed of the Gods, who, that they might be more at ease, had their *Pulvinaria* or Pillows; for at those times they lay the Statue of the God they worshipped upon a Bed magnificently and curiously accoustrued with Pillows, Coverings, &c. in the Temple with a Table before him, where after sacrificing they feasted as it were in the Company, and to the Honour of their God, who, by his presence amongst them, did testifie the acceptance of their Offerings, and admitted them to his Table.

Whilst the Sacrifice was consuming, they first prostrated themselves and prayed; afterwards they late down as it were in Meditation; as is seen upon Medals.

An Ox ready for Sacrifice commonly signifies *Ludos Seculares*, of which hereafter, where in was a most solemn and great Sacrifice of Oxen; tho in *Julians Coin* and some others, it rather seems to refer to the finding of *Apis*, the Egyptian holy Ox mentioned by *Marcellinus*, which being Sacred to the Moon, had a spot like her on his side, and his Tail waxed and wained as the Moon.

The Oxen to be sacrificed were bound about their Backs and Bellies with certain Rubans, and had on their Heads an *Infula*, which was a kind of woollen Net-work (call'd also *Filamenta*) which covered their Heads. The Priests also had the like, and therefore the Sacrificers have always their Heads veiled or covered. Some imagine, that from thence proceeded the fashion of Christian Bishops to wear Miters. But this is not probable, for Heathen Priests had not any Covering like a Miter; that Use rather seems to have been taken up in imitation of the Jewish High Priest. Condemned persons also had the like, as the condemned by the Inquisition in *Spain* at this day have, the Martyrs therefore being condemned persons, had the same:

Thus much for the *Roman* Priests and Sacrifices, we find upon the *Greek* Coins divers Officers much differing from the *Roman*: Such were,

Ἄναπται, which were not the Chief of *Asia*, i. e. Governors of the Provinces, but Chief Priests. *Ἐθνῶν ἱεροσύνη θιεῖσας βιθυναῖς πατέρες*

έχει ἀλειφυκταίς τὸν ἔμβολον, i. e. those *Sacerdotia* à *titela* præbebant *immunitatem*. *Νεωοεῖς*, which I do not remember to have found mentioned before *Augustus's time*, but afterward very frequently upon *Coin*s, not so frequently in Authors, what their Office was is obscure: Some say, they were persons devoted or consecrated to a Deity, but this is too large; they were indeed the *Æditui* (i. e.) such as had Charge of their Temples, Sacrifices, and all other holy Ceremonies, Sacristans. Sometimes whole Cities and Provinces were *Νεωοεῖς*, i. e. had the Charge of their solemn Games and Devotions, wherein they made solemn Orations and Panegyrics in Honour of their Gods, and Superiors, they determined all Controversies about their Religion and Worship; they celebrated and presided in their solemn Games, &c. and they took it for a great Honour, tho done at their own Charge, to be often *Νεωοεῖς*.

Of their holy Games they had three principal Officers, *Αλυτάρχης*, *Γραμμάτευς*, and *Αὐτιστάλης* *J. Gregor: out of Job. Antioch.* The *Alytarcha* was chieft, honoured and adored by the Name of *Jupiter*, during the Solemnity he never came within doors, nor lay on a Bed, but in the open Air upon stones on the ground, covered with a Rush Mat and clean Carpets; his Habit a long white Robe gilded, a Crown of Gold beset with Jewels, an Ivory Scepter and Sandals.

The *Grammateus* wore a long white Robe, a golden Crown after the Laureat fashion, and was adored under the Name of *Apollo*.

Ampibita-

Of Coins and Medals. Part I.

Amphitbales had a long white Robe, a Wreath of Bays, a golden Pectoral with the Image of Jupiter upon it, and honoured as *Mercury*.

The *Grammateus* probably registered the Victors Names, the time and stile of Rewards call'd *τὰ γεγραμμένα τῆς ιερείας*, the Records of the holy Conquerors.

If any of the Company, whether Maids or young Men, upon the Acclamation of the holy People were crown'd, they were to spend the rest of their days in a Cloister; for immediately after the Games he was consecrated a Priest, she a Nun.

Sometimes also the Emperors themselves took upon them the person of the *Alytarchæ*, as is reported of *Dioclesian*, who immediately thereupon resigned the Empire, saying, *That after he had born the person of Jupiter, he would not any more be King.* The like was done by *Maximianus*.

The Celebration of these Games in this or that City of the Community (as of *Asia*) was by the people accounted a very holy Solemnity, and an act of extraordinary Devotion to their Gods and Emperors, and therefore required peculiar Priests, which moved the Cities very much to affect the Honour and Dignity of having the Games celebrated there, and of taking care to provide all things necessary for so many Proxies of the Gods; consequently this gave them a great opportunity of shewing their Devotion unto, and therefore hoping for a Blessing from, their Gods; of ingratiating themselves

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selves into the Favour of the Emperor by their Panegyricks, and of having many holy Persons amongst them, and also of drawing a great concourse of people thither; at what time were also holden Fairs and general Markets, and consequently much Gain and Wealth to the place. This Favour is express'd upon their Coins how often it was done, sometimes two, three or four times; and it should seem where any Deity is mention'd, the *Newkes* were of that only, as *Newkes Apollon*; where none, it was of the Mother of the Gods the great Deity of *Asia*.

How can a City be *Newkes*? Very well, for they might easily manage all the business by a select Council of the Town, and except what required personal Service, and for that they chose such persons as they thought meet for the purpose, which also redounded much to the Honour of that City.

C H A P.

C H A P. VII.

Of their Religion, Priests, Days, and Assemblies.

Next to their Gods we will speak of their Religion, Priests and Sacrifices, such things especially as conduce to the understanding of their ancient Coins.

§. 1. The Religion of the ancient Romans was divided into *Sacra*, Sacrifices; over which the *Pontifices* presided; and *Aruspicio* or Divinations; and Predictions over which were their Augurs, who also declared, if Elections and such like publick Actions were not well, i. e. authoritatively made, and foretold Successes. But in extraordinary cases they consulted the *X* and afterwards the *XV-viri Sacris faciundis*, or Interpreters of the Sybils books. The explanation of Portents, Monsters, &c. was committed to the *Aruspices*; these were instituted by *Romulus*, but afterwards lost their reputation, and were commonly very mean persons (who yet were sometimes consulted even by the Senate in matters of consequence, but then they sent commonly for persons out of *Tuscany* where this trade flourished most) till *Claudius* the Emperor restored them to their dignity (*Tacit. Annal.*

Annal. l. 2.) and then their College increased so much, that it became an Order. By the way note that *ordo* signifies ordinarily a Dignity, Art, or Profession, as *ordo Senatorius*, *Equestris*, *Publidianorum*, *Mancipiorum*, &c. *Collegium* was a Corporation of three at least, under the same Laws and Interest. *Sodalitas* (chiefly *Sacerdotum*) fellow Officers because they sate together. *Festus verbo sodalis*.

So that there were in all four *summa Collegia* or chief Corporations of holy Persons, who had supreme Authority in all things pertaining to Religion, tho the Senate trespassed upon their Office by making Decrees without sometimes, but commonly with, their advice. 1. *Pontificium*. 2. *Augurum*. 3. *X & XV-virorum Sacris faciundis*, and these three were *amplissima* or most honourable. 4. *Aruspicum*. By those three were all matters of Religion managed, and chiefly by the *Pontifices* and *Augures*, whose Authority and Dignity was very great; insomuch that we see such as bore those Offices figured upon their Coin with their Ensigns, a *Patera*, *Urceolus*, *Simpulum*, or some such instrument of sacrificing, and a *Litus* for the Augurs, tho the *Litus* was not proper only to them: and the *III-viri R. P. C.* tho they despised and trampled upon all Laws sacred and civil, yet retained these Honours and their Ensigns, as of great consequence, to themselves.

§. 2. The *Pontifices* had books containing their Rites and Ceremonies, which they never discovered;

vered; as their *Pontificales Annales*, *Maximos*, *Commentarios sacros*, *Fastos*, *libros Ceremoniarum*. The *Augurs* had their *Augurales*, the *XV-viri* their *Fatales*, *Fatidicos*, or *Sybillinos*, *Commentarios Vaticines*: the *Auspices* had *Auspicinos*, *rituales*, *reconditos de fulminibus*, *fulgurales*, *historias Tuscas*, &c.

The *Pontifices* were the chiefest, so that in process of time the name *Pontifex* was common to all their Priests; so we read *Pontifex sacrorum*, *Cæsarum*, *Solis*, *Volcani*, *Ædium sacrorum*, *Coloniae*, *Domus Augustæ*, *facialis*, *Quinquennialis*, *Saliorum*, *Vestæ*, &c. and in case of necessity supplied the Offices of all the other Priests, as of the *Flamen Dialis* in case of his sickness, or if he was not augurated, &c. they also gave Answers out of the *Sybills* books, concerning Prodigies, &c. After the death of *Ascanius*, his son *Julus* was put by the Kingdom by *Silius* son of *Lavinia*, and made Priest; but afterwards the Kings were Priests also, till *Numa*, who first regulated these things, and divided the whole Sacerdotal Dignity and Employment into three parts, of which the *Pontifices* were one: he then elected to be *Pontifex Max. Martinus M. F.* a Senator, and committed to him all the Ceremonies of their Religion writ and sealed up. He joyned to him also three *Pontifices Patritians*, *Quibus solis Magistratus & Sacerdotis adipisci licebat*, quare disti *Pontifices a posse & facere*, saith *Scævola*; tho *Varro* derive the word *a ponte [subilio] faciendo*, or *refaciendo*: and they were all *Patritii* a great while, till the con-

common People by their Sedition and Unquietness had got *Tribunes*; and then they never rested, but first they obtained by *Lex Caninia* that they might marry with the Nobility; then by *Lex Licinia*, that one of the Consuls should be a *Plebeian*; and that part of the *XV-viri sacrorum* should be *Plebeians*. *Ogulnius* preferred a Law that 5 *Augurs* and 4 *Pontifices* should be created out of the common People, and added to the former number; which after much contention was obtained. Yet the *Pontificatus Maximus* remained amongst the *Patritii* till *T. Coruncanus*, who was the first *Plebeian* (*Atilio Regulo Cos*) that obtained it. Afterwards it was also communicated to Foreigners, the first whereof was *Corn. Balbus* a Spaniard of *Gades*, first *jure Quiritum donatus*, afterwards by *Pompey* made *Cos. & Pont. Max.* After the *Lex Ogulnia*, *Sulla* the Dictator again enlarged the College of the *Pontifices* and *Augurs*; and after him *Julius Cæsar* added one to every College; and the Senate upon occasion often added others *supra numerum*. But after that the Emperors assumed to them the *Pontificatum Maximum*; they neglecting all former Laws, chose all other Priests; tho sometimes in flattery the Senate added also their Decree, as they did to *Augustus* after *M. Antonies* death. *Dio l. 51.* *Sulla* encreased the number of the *Pontifices* to 15, 8 *Patricians* and 7 *Plebeians*; whom *Tully* calls *ex parte dimidiati Sacerdotes*, and then the *Patritii* were called *majores*, the *Plebeii minores*; as there were *majores* and *minores Flaminii*; and amongst the *minores*

the Senior was call'd *Maximus*; and the Junior *Minimus-minorum*. But tho' these at first were accounted *Sacerdotes*, and tho' of a lower rank and in lower places, yet they sate with the *Pont. Max.* the *Flamines*, *Rex Sacrorum*, and other *Pontifices* in Judgment; yet at last they came to be no better than Ministers, Scribes, &c. to the *Majores*. And the greatest of the *Majores* and the Head of them (not by Seniority but Choice) was *Pontifex Maximus*: (As the *Flamen Dialis* had the greatest Authority amongst the fifteen *Flamines*, *Prætor Urbanus* amongst the *Prætors*, and *Maxima Vestalis* amongst the Virgins.) So call'd, saith one, *quod Maximus, quæ ad Sacra & Religiones pertinent, Tūdex sit, Vindexq; concuruia Privatorum, Magistratuumq;*. For as the *Some say Pontifices were chief of all the Sacred Order, that of all so was the *Pont. Max.* the chiefest of them; or the Sacred whole Jurisdictions and Power by and by.*

Order, the *Rex Sacrorum* was chief next the *Flamen Dialis*, then *Martialis* next *Quirinalis*, and then *Pont. Max.* but it seems that *Pont. Max.* was chief, and had Authority over all the Sacred Order; and that *Rex Sacrorum*, and the *Flamines* were designed only to the peculiæ Service of certain Gods, without any other Authority. The *Flamines* were at first by *Numa* instituted three; but afterwards they came to be fifteen; but the first three were of most esteem, and were always *Patricii*. *Liv. l. 27. Flaminei Dialem invitum inaugura- coegit P. Licinius, Pont. Max. C. Valerius. Florus, Epit. l. 19. L. Cecilius Metellus Pont. A. Posthumum Cos. quoniam idem & Flamen Martialis erat — in urbe tenuit, nec palus eit à Sacris rece- dere.*

§. 3

§. 3. The *Pontifices* were after their Institution chosen by the College, and by them also was the *Pont. Max.* chosen out of their own Body, and were created or inaugurated in *Comitiis Curiatis*, being they were all *Patritii*; but afterwards the *Plebeii* being made partakers of the Priesthood, they were created in *Tributis*, [Tributa were Councils or Convocations of the Common people, wherein the *Fathers* or *Senators* had nothing to do] which *Comitia*, before *Lex Domitia*, were holden by one of the Eminentest persons in the College. By *Lex Domitia ius subrogandorum Sacerdotum* was transferred from the College to the people, and then all the *Pontifices* were created *Comitiis Tributis*. And it should seem, that in the *Tributis* the *Pontifices* were *renunciati*, but were confirmed and established in *Curiatis*, for in those *Comitia* only were *Auguries*; but *Plebeii Sacerdotes*, who to their Consecration had no need of *Auguries*, were made in *Tributis*. It should seem also, that in *Comitiis Tributis* the people only designed or named the person, but that the Regular and Authentick *Election* was in the College; and that they could not chuse any of the same Family with one of themselves; as neither any person that was a notorious Enemy to any of them. In those *Comitia Tributa* only seventeen Tribes chosen by Lot gave their Voices for chusing the *Pont. Max.* The *Curio Maximus*, *Augurs* and *XV-viri* were also created in *Comitiis Tributis*; but the *Rex Sacrorum* in *Centuriatis*; and the *Flamines* in *Curiatis*;

tis; which were holden by the Pontifices, whom Pro Domo therefore Cicero calls Auctores Centuriatorum & suâ ē in Curiatorum Comitiorum. Rullum.

§. 4. This Custom of Election seems to have lasted, till *Julius Cæsar*, by a great Largess, was made *Pont. Max.* but he neglecting the way whereby himself attained the Pontificate, created *Pont.* whom he pleased; and the Senate afterwards in flattery voted, That if he should have a Son, he should also be *Pont. Max.* *M. Antony* also neglecting the *Comitia* and all Order and Law, created *Lepidus Pont. Max.* surreptitiously; and to confirm him the more, and colleague the better, he ordered that from thenceforth the Cooptation or Choice of the *Pontifices* should be transferred from the people to the College, as *Sulla* had order'd it before for ten years only. After *Lepidus's* death (which some, tho falsely, affirm that *Augustus* hastened for the purpose) *Augustus* assumed the Title and Power of *Pont. Max.* to himself; as did also all the succeeding Emperors, till they became Christians; not because they were *Patritii*, but for the greatness of the Authority and Veneration; and therefore they always placed it the first of their Titles: Yet before *Hadrian*, none executed the Function. They also sometimes deferred to take upon them the Pontificate, as *Tiberius* was not *Pont. Max.* till 6 *Id. Mart.* tho *Augustus* died *Kal. Septemb.* and when *Pontifices Max.* they rarely summoned a College, that ordinarily did all things by themselves, and to settle in themselves all the Sacred Authority

Spartian.

that

that was possible; they were also Augurs, as appears by divers Coins of *Julius*, *Augustus*, *Vespasian*, *Verus*, &c. which have the *Augures* Ensigns upon them. And *Otho*; if that reading in *Tacitus* be true, *Hist. l. i. Otho Pontificatus Gutherius Auguratusq; honoratus insignibus, cumulum, &c.*

They were also sometimes of the *XV-viri*, that they might engross to themselves all the three *summa & amplissima Sacerdotia*. So there is a silver Coin of *Vitellius*, with a *Tripos*, Dolphin, and Bird, all sacred to *Apollo*; whose Priests the *XV-viri* were. If two *Augustus's* at the same time, the one was *Pent. Max.* the other *Pontifex* only, as appears by the Coins of *M. Aurelius* and *Lucius Verus*, of *Caracalla* and *Geta*, of *Dioclesian* and *Maximian*.

§. 5. And before the Emperors times the *Pont. Max.* was of so great Honour, that it was very ambitiously desired even of Persons of greatest Quality, and seldom any was chosen that had not before sat in *Sella Curuli*. He took place also and precedence of all the other Magistrates.

The Inauguration of the *Pont. Max.* is described by *Prudent. Hymn. Sti. Roman*, and was thus; Putting on his *Pontificalia*, he went down into a Hole made for that purpose, over which was thrown a wooden Bridge or Cover full of holes; then was brought an Ox ready for the Sacrifice, and slain upon the Bridge: So that the blood ran down through the holes upon the person below and his coaths; which being

done, the Bridge was removed, and he taken up, and acknowledged *Pont. Max.*

The *Pont. Max.* and *Flamen Dialis* were married *per Confarreationem*, or a most solemn Sacrifice; some say they might have but one Wife: *Si Dialis uxorem duxerit illum Flaminio decedere, & matrimonium Flaminis non nisi morte dirimi;* if they were Laws, or if any other such concerning the *Pont. Max.* it is manifest by *Julius Cæsar's* Example, they were in his time obsolete and antiquated.

Serv. Aen. 8. The *Pont. Max.* had a publick House which was call'd *Regia*, because the Habitation of *Rex Sacrificulus*; and it was *laureata*: This was first given by the people to *P. Scipio Nasica in viâ sacrâ*, who was by the Senate surnamed *Optimus*, that he might be the *easier* consulted in Matters of Law, which was his Profession; and it should seem that the succeeding *Pontifices* lived in that same, even *Julius Cæsar* himself, who remov'd out of his own house in the *Suburra* unto this. But *Augustus* made his whole house publick, because built with the peoples Money.

§. 6. It should seem that the Augurs had this Privilege by Law, that they never forfeited their Augurships, no not tho condemn'd to death. The *Rex Sacrorum* seems also to have had the same Prerogative, but the *Pontifices Maximi* not so; but yet in favour to some persons their Priesthoods were made perpetual; tho *Pontifices perpetui* doth not always signifie such as were to enjoy their Honours as long as they

they lived; but such also as were employ'd continually and assiduously about Matters of their Religion.

The *Maxima Vestalis* and the *Rex Sacrorum* were also *legibus soluti*, unquestionable by Law, but the *Pontifices* not.

It was unlawful for the *Pont. Max.* to go out of Italy till *P. Licin. Crassus* broke that, whether Law or Custom; and he was imitated by divers of his Successors, particularly by *Julius Cæsar*; yet against the gré of the Senate, who voted that *Julius Cæsar* should therefore be given up to the Enemies.

Hereupon some have doubted, whether the *Pont. Max.* could have any Command in their Armies, and consequently be Consul, &c. And 'tis true indeed, that the *Flamen Dialis* was seldom chosen Consul, because it was forbidden him to be General. *Exercitum armatum videre Flaminis Dialis religio est*, *A. Gel. l. 10. c. 15.* Yet both the *Flamines* and *Salii* might have Civil Power, both Consulates, tho rarely, and other Magistracies. But the *Pont. Max.* were capable of any Power Civil or Military. So we see the Emperors were always *Pont. Maximi*. So *M. Emilius* was Censor, *Liv. l. 42. Tacit. Annal. l. 4.* *P. Licinius* was first *Aedile*, then Censor, then Cos. *Liv. l. 27.* and afterwards Master of the Horse to *Q. Fulvius* the Dictator. *P. Scævola* also was *Tribunus plebis*, tho Tully accounted it dangerous to join those two Offices.

The Charge and Employment of the *Pontifices* was very great and various. At first they judg'd all points of Law, and decided all Controversies;

troversies : and before the twelve Tables all the Law was contain'd in their Books : of which afterwards *Cn. Fulvius* discover'd and publish'd so much as concern'd Civil Matters; but what touch'd the Rites and Ceremonies of their Religion, was always kept secret : but they had always supreme Authority in judging all Sacred Causes, whether between private persons, Magistrates, or persons Sacred. They made inquisition into the Lives and Carriages of all such Officers and Magistrates that had oversight over the Sacrifices and Worship of the Gods ; as likewise all Priests, whether of their own or other Order ; also any person that belonged to Religion in any case, and all other persons in religious Causes : and for some Crimes they could *mulctam & penam ponere* ; and the Veitai Virgins they could judge to flagellation and loss of life. They declared and interpreted the true Worship of the Gods to the Common people ; and took care to prevent all heterodox Opinions in Religion. They also interpreted the Minds of the Gods when-ever demanded, resolving all Cases of Conscience, as I may call them, *and resp. absolving* from such faults as were pardonable. They had Charge over Religion and all other Ceremonies ; taking notice also of what concern'd the Commonwealth in Election of Magistrates, undertaking Wars, &c. which were no otherwise *rata & firma*, but as by them judged consentaneous to the Ceremonies of their Religion. They decreed concerning Sacrifices, Vows, Holy-days, and in general kept the Kalender for all the distinction of their days :

Cic. de ND
13. de A.
resp. absolving

days : which because it is somewhat intricate, you will pardon me, if by a small digression I try to clear it.

S. 7. Their days then were, 1. either *atri*, unlucky days, wherein it was not lawful to fight a Battel, consult the People, nor do any solemn Action, not so much as to bury their deceased Parents ; such were the days immediately following the Calends, Nones, and Ides ; and the fourth day before the Calends, Nones, and Ides ; on the fourth day before the Nones of *August* was the great Defeat at *Cannæ*.

2. Other days were not *atri*, and they were *Festī*, Holy-days consecrated to the Gods, in them were Sacrifices to be offer'd, Religious Banquets made, and Games celebrated. Some of them also were *Ferie*, which were profaned if any labour was performed in them, but what concerned either the Worship of the Gods, or some urgent commodity of life, as if an Ox fell into a pit ; or a Beam of the house broken ; or War brought suddenly upon them : and those *Ferie* were, 1. Publick, and those, 1. *Stative*, common to all the people upon certain set Days and Months, and were marked in their *Fastī* ; on such were celebrated their *Ego-nalia, Carmentalia, Lupercalia*.

2. *Conceptivæ*, which were every Year bidden or denounced by the Priests or Magistrates, such were *Latine, Paganalia, Se-mentina, Compitalia*.

3. Impera-

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- 3. *Imperative*, which the Consuls or Praetors commanded upon occasion.
- 4. *Nundinae*, which were Fairs, wherein the Country-people came to sell and buy.
- β *Private*, and those, 1. of certain Families, as of the *Claudia, Æmilia, Julia, Cornelia, &c.*
- 2. Or of particular persons, such were their Birth-days, *fulgurum susceptiones*, Funerals, Expiations, &c.
- 2 Professi, or Working days, wherein a man might dispatch any business publick or private; and these were,
 - α *Fasti*, wherein the Praetor might hear Causes, and give Sentence; or, as they phrase it, *fari tria illa verba, Do, Dico, Ad-dico*: yet on these Days all *Comitia* or treating with the People were forbidden. *Nefasti* were such Days, wherein the Courts were not open.
 - β *Comitiales*, in which they might both plead in the Courts, and treat with the People.
 - γ *Comperendini*, in quibus vadimonium dicere licet.
 - δ *Stati*, Days appointed for hearing of Strangers.
 - ε *Præliares*, wherein they might demand their own by force, and provoke the Enemy: which it was not lawful to do, *in Lætinarum Solenni*, *in diebus Saturnaliorum*, nor *cum mundus pater*; because that was dedicated to *Dus* and *Proserpina*, and then they counted it unlawful either to raise, march, or exercise their Men, to charge

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charge the Enemy [but if the Enemy charged them, it was accounted lawful to fight at any time] to weigh Anchor, to go to Sea, or to marry a Wife.

- 3 *Intercisi*, such Days which were common both to the Gods and Men, half Holy-days, in some hours the Courts were open, in some not.

§. 8. And because frequent mention is made of their *Comitia* or General Assemblies, perhaps it will be acceptable to you to know somewhat concerning them also.

Of the Divisions of the People, and of their Comitia or General Assemblies.

There were two great and solemn Divisions of the People of *Rome*; the first according to the place they lived in, and thus they were divided into *Tribus* and *Curias*; the second, according to their Wealth, and thus they were divided into *Classes* and *Centurias*.

After the *Sabins* were admitted into the City, *Romulus* divided the City into three parts, which he therefore call'd *Tribus*, and the Governor of them *Tribunos*; which Name also he imposed not only upon the Places but Inhabitants; for divers of the *Albani* (to the number of 3000 Foot and 300 Horse) coming with *Romulus* to his new Colony, he gave them Houses in a peculiar part of the City, and made them into one Tribe, which he call'd

Ramnen-

Ramnensis, then *Titus Tatius* the King of the *Sabins* coming to live at *Rome*, brought with him also many of his own Country, whom he placed upon *Mons Capitolinus*, and they were made another Tribe call'd *Tatienses*, the rest of the people that inhabited betwixt the Mountains *Palatinus* and *Capitolinus*, made up another Tribe, and were call'd *Luceres* (either because they came *ad Lucum*, i. e. *ad Asylum*, and so taken into the City, or that they were *Hetruscans* that came with *Lucumo*, or *Ardeatus* that came with *Lucerius*, and fixed in *Rome*) afterwards *Servius Tullius* having enlarged the City, divided it into four Regions or Tribes, giving them Names, not as *Romulus* from their Countries, but from their places; which were *Palatina*, *Suburana*, *Equinia*, and *Collina*; and he forbade the Inhabitants of any one place to change their dwelling into another; and this he did probably, because he saw the *Ramnenses* and *Tatienses* to be far exceeded in number by the continual addition of new Comers, who were all joined to the *Luceres*; probably also he divided the Country about *Rome*, which belonged to the *Romans*, into 26 parts, which made up so many *Tribs Rusticas*, as some Authors say; others, as *Varro*, *Dionysius*, and *Livy* seem to think, that he made not so many *Tribs Rusticas*, and perhaps no more than fifteen, and their Names were *Romilia*, *Remonia*, *Pupinia*, *Veintina*, *Galeria*, *Pollia*, *Voltinia*, *Aemilia*, *Cornelia*, *Fabia*, *Menenia*, *Papiria*, *Sergia*, *Veturia*, and that which afterwards (A. U. C. 249.) was call'd *Claudia*. Afterwards, A. U. C. 258.

Claudius

Claudius and *Servilius* being Consuls, two more were added, which seem to be *Crustumina* and *Ocriculana*. Anno 369. four more were added, *Stellatina*, *Tormentina*, *Sabalina*, and *Arniensis*. Anno 395. two more, *Pomptina* and *Poplilia*, or *Popillia* or *Poblilia*. Again, An. 421. two others, *Mæcia* and *Sceptia*. Anno 435. *Ufentina* and *Falarina*. Anno 454. *Aniensis* and *Terentia*: and lastly, Anno 512. *Uclina* and *Quirina*, which made up the number 35, which number never alter'd. These 16 last were not in *agro Romano*, but either in *Sabino*, or in *Umbria*, or in *Latium*, or in *Campania*, or in *Hetruria*; for *Ufentina* was so call'd from the River *Ufens* near *Terracina*, and *Arniensis* from the River *Arnus*, and seems to have been about *Florence*, and they were constituted according as they received more and more Nations to be Citizens of *Rome*.

It is to be noted, That tho' the Tribes seem at first of all to have receiv'd their Names from the Places, yet divers of them had other Names from Persons, as the *Horatia*, *Papia*, *Camilla*, &c. were anciently, and *Julia*, *Flavia*, *Ulpia*, &c. were modernly Names of some of these Tribes.

Also in the Country he built upon the strongest Hills and Places certain Castles, which he call'd *Pagi*, whither the Country people might resort, and be in safety, in the time of any Invasion; which *Pagi* also were dedicated to some God, to whom once in the Year all that belong'd to that *Pagus*, Men, Women, and Children, brought a certain piece of Money, which

which was receiv'd by him that had Charge of the *Pagus*, whereby he knew the number of all that belong'd to that *Pagus*, and defray'd the Charges of the Sacrifices and *Pagus*. These Feasts or Holy-days were call'd *Paganalia*.

Afterwards this Manner and Government was quite alter'd ; and *Tribus* signified not any place or quantity of Ground with its Inhabitants, but a Company of Citizens, Free-men, that lived where they listed ; so that persons of one Tribe lived in another : and *Tribus* was not *pars Urbis* as formerly, but *Civitatis*. And this Change happen'd (as it should seem) first, because most men desired and counted it greater reputation to be (as of honourabler Families, so of) honorabler Tribes. The more honourable were the *Rusticae* : For *Romulus*, to encourage Husbandry, committed all sedentary, mechanick, and sordid Arts to Slaves, Libertines, and Strangers ; but Agriculture to Free-men and Citizens, whom he design'd to be the Nursery of his Militia, theirs being a life more active and laborious, and which consequently dispos'd them better to great Undertakings. Secondly, Because the Adopted pass'd as well into the Tribe as the Family of the Adopter ; whence it came, that great Families remov'd sometimes from one Tribe into another. Thirdly, Because the Censors in process of time came to have power to add new Tribes, and to remove out of one into another. So that Citizens began not to be of the Tribes in which they lived, but of those which it pleased the Censors either to gratifie them withal, or

to punish them. Hence it is probable, that all of the same great Family got into one Tribe, which perhaps gave the Name to certain Tribes, as *Emilia*, *Claudia*, *Julia*, &c. And *Appius* thus gave leave to all Citizens to enter themselves into what Tribe they pleased ; but *Q. Fabius*, A. U. C. 449. finding the abuse which had crept in by *Appius's* permission ; whereby the meanest people (being the greatest part) put themselves into the *Rusticae Tribus*, and so carried all things in the *Comitia* factiously, and to the prejudice of the Commonwealth ; he (I say) finding this, transferred all the meanest of the people into the *Tribus Urbanæ* ; which was another Reason, why after him all Persons of Quality sought to avoid being in those Tribes. Fourthly, Because that persons for Demerits were punis'hed by being placed in a lower Tribe, and for Reward advanced to an higher ; whereby the way, it seems that one *Rustica* was more honourable than another. *Cic. pro Balbo* saith, that *Balbus* was rewarded for accusing and convicting *N. N.* of *Ambitus* (unlawfully seeking Preferment) with a removal into *Tribus Crustumina* ; whether that was the general Recompence for such Actions ; or that the Accuser had the Tribe of the convicted, if nobler than his own, I know not.

§. 9. *Servius Tullus* divided all the people into six Classes according to their Wealth, and these again into 193 or 194 (*Centurias*) the greatest part whereof were of the richest Persons ; whereby it came to pass, that they who

Of Coins and Medals. Part I.

who had the greatest Interest in the Publick, had also greatest share in the Government. The Governors of the Centuries were call'd *Centuriones*, tho they seem not to have had any Power but in War. The first Class into 80 *Centuriæ*, 40 *Seniorum*, and 40 *Juniorum* under 45 years old, the *Census* or Wealth whereof was not under a 100 *Mineæ* (10000 *Drachmæ*) alias at 333¹---10⁵---0^d of our Money; they were best and compleatest armed, and commonly had *aciem primam* in their Armies. To these were added 18 Centuries of the noblest and richest *Equites*.

The second Class was divided into 20 Centuries of Foot-men, and their *Census* or Wealth was betwixt a 100 and 80 *Mineæ* (about 276*l.*) they had all the Arms of the former, except a Breast-plate, and they constituted *aciem secundam*. To these were added two unarmed Centuries of Handy-crafts men (*Opificum*.)

The third Clas was divided into 20 Centuries of Foot-Soldiers. Their Wealth was betwixt 7000 and 5000 *Drachmæ*, or as others, about 167*l.* and had all the Arms of the former, except Greaves. These constituted *aciem tertiam*.

The fourth was divided into 20 Centuries of Foot-Soldiers, and their Wealth was betwixt 5000 and 2500 Drachms (about 24*l.*) their Arms were Spears, Shields, and Swords; and they constituted the last Battel or *Acies*. To which were added two unarmed Centuries, *Cornicinum* and *Tibicinum*.

The fifth was divided into 20 Centuries of Foot-

Chap. VII. *Of Coins and Medals.*

Foot-Soldiers, whose Wealth was under 25 *Mineæ*, and above 12 and $\frac{1}{2}$ (39¹---1⁰---3^d) These were *Velites*, and had Slings and Darts, and the like *Missilia*.

The sixth was the rest of the People, *Proletariorum* and *Capite Censorum*, whose Wealth was not regarded, and made but one Century, freed from all Tribute and Militia.

In giving their Suffrages therefore in their *Comitia Centuriata* or by Centuries, wherein most of the great Businesses were dispatched; the best and wealthiest Citizens (who had the most Centuries) had the greatest Power.

§. 10. The *Comitia Centuriata* (call'd by *Citio Maxima*) were, 1. for the Creation of the greater ordinary Magistrates, as Consuls, Proconsuls, Censors, *Reges Sacrorum*, *Prætors*, *Tribuni Militum Consulari potestate*, and *XV-viri legibus ferendis*, where the Candidates had no Voices; and these Assemblies were held only by the Consuls, Dictators, *Interreges*, *Trib. Milit. Conf. potestate* & *X-viri Leg. Scrib.* and were call'd *per Cornicinem*, and were held in *Campo Martio*, where all the people met, and gave their Voices each in their own Century.

2. For making Laws of greater Consequence, and such as were made by the greater Magistrates, *Senatus-consulta*, by the Authority of the Senate; and in these presided the Consuls and Dictators.

3. For Judgments in Case of Rebellion and Treason, and these were held by the Consuls, Dictators, or *Prætors*.

I

They

They were only call'd by the greater Magistrates, and all admitted into Centuries, had Voices, whether they lived in the City or Italy; and they had their *Diribitores* (such as marshalled them, and received their Suffrages) *Rogatores, Custodes, and Praecones*; and were in the *Campo Martio extra Pomerium*; were proclaimed a competent time before by the Authority of the Senate (27 days; in which time were kept *tria Nundina*, or three Fairs, and that space of time was call'd *Trinundinum*) and they were always *post Capta auspicia*, both by observation of the Heavens, the Auguries of the Birds, and the Inspection of Sacrifices.

§. II. *Tributa Comitia* were, wherein the People gave their Suffrages according to their Tribes, and were

1. First for the Creation of some of their Priests.

2. For Creation of lesser Magistrates, whether Provincial, as Proconsuls, Proprætors, and Proquaestors. Or *Urbani*, and these were either ordinary, such were *Tribuni plebis, Aediles Plebis, Tribuni Militum, Aediles Curules, Quæstores, Triumviri, 1. Nocturni, 2. Capitales, 3. Auro, Argento, Aere flando, feriendo*. Or extraordinary, as *Praefecti Annonæ, Duumviri Navali, Quæstores Parricidii, Duumviri Aedium Sacrum, &c.*

3. For making such Laws as were call'd *Plebiscita*; concerning making Peace, *solutionem a legibus, Triumphs; Publicas Quæstiones de Civitate*.

4. Fo-

4. For such Judgments wherein the Faulty persons were only mulcted.

There were to be present, according to the occasion, *Candidati, Accusers, Accused (and they Sordidati)* with their Advocates or Patrons. They had *Diribitores, Custodes, Rogatores, and Praecones*. They were held without an Auspication, and in any place within or without the City, but only upon *Dies Comitiales*, and they were proclaim'd ordinarily 27 days before.

Romulus divided the People into three Tribes or Wards, and every Ward into 10 *Curiæ*, like our Parishes, and (as these) each *Curia* had their proper Temples and Sacrifices. So that *Curia* signifies, 1. those 30 parts into which the people were divided, 2. the Temples proper to every one of these *Curiæ*; 3. because the Senate ordinarily met in one of these *Curiæ*; it signifies any place wherein the Senate met.

Comitia Curiata were those wherein the People was asked their Sentence by *Curiæ*, and what the major part of the *Curiæ* agreed upon was firm, and call'd *jussum Populi*, in these *Comitia* the people met not together in one place, but all in their several *Curia's*, and there voted.

1. They made Laws concerning, 1. the Confirmation of certain Magistrates, which were in other *Comitia* chosen, 2. the giving Military Charges to the Magistrates, 3. Revocation from Exile, 4. Adoptions, 5. and Testaments.

2. They created certain Priests.

I 2

They

They were convoked by certain Magistrates, as Kings, Interreges, Consuls, Prætors, Dictators, and Pontifices; and that by 30 *Lictores*; and upon certain days, within the City in *Comitio*, a place near the *Forum*. They only had Voices who were in *Curiæ Scripti*, i.e. that lived in the City.

The manner of holding them was this: the President of the *Comitia* proposed the business; and then said, *Si ita vobis videtur, discedite in Curiæ, & suffragium init*: but if the Rogation (or thing proposed) seem'd not to be for the benefit of the People, the *Trib. plebis* interceded and cryed, *Veto*; and then the *Comitia* were Dissolved.

But if it was thought fit to be passed, the *Curiæ* were call'd forth by Lot to give their Suffrages, and were call'd forth so often, till 16 of them agreed. They voted first by word of Mouth, afterwards by Tables. And they observ'd, that the *Curia* first call'd out, was to be *boni Ominis*, or else the *Comitia* were put off till another day.

Of the Curia.

6. 12. *Curia* signifies sometimes the Place or Meeting-house of the People, secondly, the People or Company that met in that one place, thirdly, the *Jus* or Rights wherewith they were endued. To understand this the better, this is the History of the *Curia*.

Romulus having divided the whole City into three Tribes (or Wards) subdivided every Tribe into 10 *Curiæ* (or Parishes) constituting in all 30

and their Governors *Curiones*; which number was never increased, and to every *Curia* he assign'd two publick places for their Meetings, which places were also call'd *Curiæ*; one for their Sacrifices and Assemblies, for the Exercise of their Religion, the other for Consultations about Secular businesseſ. *Curia locus est ubi publicas curas gerebant*. But because in proces of time the City became greatly augmented; so that these places, built by *Romulus*, were not sufficient to contain the multitudes, they built new ones much larger, into which they did *evocare Sacra* (transfer their God, their Altars, Ceremonies, &c.) only four there were left, out of which it was not lawful to transfer their *Sacra*: which were *Foriensis*, *Rapta*, *Velienſis*, and *Velitia*; which were therefore call'd *Veteres Curiæ*, the rest *Nova*: Besides these, we find three ancient Names of the *Curiæ*, *Saucia*, *Titia*, and *Tifata*; and I know not whether any more.

So that according to *Romulus's* Institution, four of the ancient numerically remained, and the number of 30 *Curiæ* was never alter'd; but they were not (as he made them) parts of the *Tribus's*; for when there were made four Tribes, there were but 30 *Curiæ*; nor were there any *Curiæ* in the Rustical Tribes; but they had their *Pagi*, where they perform'd their Devotions and *Paganalia*, as the City-Inhabitants did their *Compitalia* in the *Curiæ*. For every *Curia* had his God, and Sacrifices, &c. peculiar to it self, the Expences whereof were by *Romulus* allow'd out of the Treasury, and every *Curia* had his *Curio* (or Parish Priest) that minister'd and officiated

in that *Curia*; both in their Worship, Sacrifices, holy Feasts, and the like.

Quest. Whether all that were number'd in the *Tribus Rustica* were referr'd or listed in some *Curia*? It seems that all that did enjoy the full and compleat Liberties and Privileges of *Roman Citizens*, were referr'd to some *Curia*; else they wanted a great part of the Government in the Commonwealth, many things being passed in *Comitiis Curiatis*; but many were *Citizens* (as *Manicipes*, &c.) who were of some Tribe, but not of any *Curia*.

The *Curiae* were subdivided again into ten parts each, call'd *Decuriae* and their Chief was call'd *Decurio*; but these seem not to have been used in the City: but in the *Municipia* and *Coloniae*, we find frequent mention of them.

§. 13. But to return from this Digression. The *Pontifices* also Decreed concerning Games, Ceremonies of all the Gods, that especially which made *pro Salute Pop. Romani*. They appeased the Wrath of the Gods when denounced by Prodigies or any other way discover'd; tho *procurare prodigia* they commonly referr'd to the *Auspices*. They did also *expiare Piacula*, i.e. if any thing done against Religion, to make atonement for it, as if a *Vestal Virgin* was got with Child, any great Sacrilege committed, any Games wrong performed; and many times they order'd Sacrifices, Games, &c. to be done over again. They presidèd in all sacred publick Solemnities, and were consulted also in such as concern'd private Persons or Families. And what

*Cic. pro
Domo suâ.*

what three of them decreed was accounted firm and holy. Hence that Saying of *Neratius Priscus*: *Tres faciunt Collegium*. They also with the *Vestal Virgins* might go into the *Penus Vestæ* (which they call'd opening and shutting *Penetratae Vestæ*) which was an inner secret Room in the Temple of *Vesta*, wherein were kept the Fortune of the Commonwealth. They did also *Deos indigitare* (i.e.) call them by their proper Names, which it was not lawful sometimes to publish unto the people. These *Dii Indigitati* were *Dii Patrii*, *Imperatores*, *Kings*; men deified, which it was their Office to do. They also took care of the Intercalation, and equalling of the Civil, with the Natural, Year; which they kept as a great Mystery and a gainful, being frequently bribed to lengthen the Year by such as were desirous to continue their Offices longer, or the Customs they farm'd. Till *Julius Cesar* being *Pont. Max.* took upon him to reform the Kalendar. The *Pontifices Minores* had also some Sacrifices and Functions proper to themselves; as that they sacrificed every Kalends to *Juno* (call'd therefore *Calendarii*) in *Curia Calabra*; which was the place of meeting and treating about Matters of Religion, as *Curia Hostilia* was for Civil by the Senate. Besides this, they had 30 other *Curia's* for the People, wherein to observe their Holy-days and Ceremonies, which were govern'd by the *Curio Maximus* and the *Flamines Curiales*.

They had also Jurisdiction in the Cognizance of divers Civil Causes; as such as concern'd Adoptions, which were commonly perform'd before

fore them in *Comitiis Curiatis*. Such were Causes Matrimonial, Causes Testamentary, Sepulchral and Funeral; for none might without their leave remove a dead Body out of its Sepulcher, or renew a Monument, &c.

They had anciently *Immunitatem a Muneribus*, i.e. from Taxes, &c. which afterwards was taken from them, and restrained only to Immunity from extraordinary Taxes. They had *Sellam Curulem*, & *Togam praetextam* (the Triumphers had *Togam pictam*) and might not ride in the City but in a Chariot.

§. 14. The *Rex Sacrorum* and *Flamines*, tho not *Pontifices*, yet were so joyn'd to the College of the *Pontifices*, that they commonly sat in Judgment with them; and some say in this Order, 1. *Rex Sacrorum*, 2. *Dialis*, 3. *Martialis*, 4. *Quirinalis*, 5. *Pontifex Maximus*; but this Marshalling is very doubtful; for *Livy* saith expressly, that the *Pont. Max.* took place of the *Rex Sacrorum*, because they would not joyn preheminence to that Name.

As to their Sacrifices and holy Ceremonies, there was not so great difference betwixt the *Pontifices Majores* and *Pont. Max.* as in other things there was; for besides that he was Head and Chief (and as it were Dean) of the College, presiding in all their Meetings, and answering for them when ever any thing was referr'd to, or demanded of, them: and consequently Head of all that Estate of Sacred persons; whereby he had Power to convoke the People, propose to them, and ask their Suffrages, and, as some say,

say, Leges ferre, especially concerning Religious matters; insomuch that the *Comitia Centuriata* and *Curiata* were in a manner wholly his, wherein were chosen all the chief Officers of their Religion; whom he also inaugurated; even the *Rex Sacrorum* himself, who else was the chief of them all: yet was his Priesthood under the *Pont. Max.* *Ne additus nomini bonos aliquid officaret libertati*, saith *Livy*, l. 2.

Besides all these things, he chose the Vestal Virgins, 20 in number, and in his custody were *fatale Imperii Pignus in Penu Vestae*, which were seven in number: *Acus Matris Deum*, *Quadriga fictilis*, *Veientinorum cineres*, *Orestis* (i.e.) *Priam Sceptrum*, *Ilione*, *Palladium*, *Ancilia*. To the *Mamurius Pont. Max.* also belong'd the *Tense*, *Curricula*, *Præcentio*, *ludi*, *libationes*, *Epulæq; ludorum publicorum*. He began all their sacred Hymns, and Processions, and all other religious Ceremonies. He also *confecit magnos Annales*, i.e. writ upon whited Tables what was done every Year, and exposed it publickly at his House, that all might read it. And in what State and Splendor he lived the Proverb of *Cœna Pontifica* shews sufficiently.

The Ministers of the *Pontifices* were the *III-viri*, afterwards the *VII-viri*, *Epulonum*: whose Office was to take care of the Solemn Games: and, if any thing was omitted or wrong done, to advertise the *Pontifices* of it; and to provide for the *Epulare Sacrificium* or holy Feast made of the Sacrifices at those Games; their Ensign upon a Coin of *L. Plancus* is *Urceolus* or an Ewer. *Virgines saliae* who assisted at the Sacrifices in the

Serv. Aen. 8.

the *Regia*. *Camilli* were Youths (*ingenui*) that served the Priest at Sacrificing, and are commonly decipher'd holding a Box of Incense in their hands. *Apparitores* or *Kalatores*, *Lictores*. *Scribae* most of them *Libertini ieequuissimis, à libris Pontificalibus*. *Decuria Curiatia*. *Tibicines* who play'd, and *Ludii* that danced, at their Sacrifices: instead of whom in their Colonies was *Petreia*, an Antick, that led their Ceremonies in the Habit of an old drunken Woman. *Popæ*, that flew; *Victimarii* that dressed, their Sacrifices. *Incinerarius* that brought the Embers, and kindled the fire: *Fecorus* and *Aruspex Pontificis* that stood by, ordered the Sacrificed, and viewed the Liver. *Fictores*, probably such as sold Images of Flower or Wax to such as were not able, by reason of poverty, to buy living beasts. *Nomenclatores Tensarum Fugares*, such as assisted in ordering the *Tensaæ*.

C H A P.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Countries, Colonies, Places?

§. I. **S**pain, upon their Coins is sometimes like a Soldier on Horse-back with a Lance, sometimes on Foot with a round Buckler and two Darts, (the Weapons of that Country) sometimes a Woman with a Rabbet, of which was so great plenty heretofore in Spain, that whole Towns have been undermined by them; and Galen thought they were proper to that Country. *Deus Hispanus*, or their Tutelar God, is a full Face with short curled Hair, and a Collar of Pearls about his Neck.

Africa, a Womans Head tired with the Skin of an Elephants Head: sometimes also beside her a Scorpion, Basket of Herbs, and Ears of Corn. Sometimes also a Serpent before an Elephant; who is said by his hot Breath to draw them out of their Holes, and so devour them. Sometimes with G. T. A. *Genius Tutaris Africæ*.

Mauritania, and in *Hadrian's Money Mauritania*, a Woman in a Soldiers Habit leading an Horse commonly without a Bridle, (*Infrænes Numidæ Virg.* calls them) and a Switch in the other hand.

Italy, sometimes like a Woman crowned with Towers, sitting on a Globe; to signifie the

the Command of the World ; sometimes with a *Cornucopia*.

§. 2. *Roma*, owing her Name to a Woman call'd *Rhōne* ; for when the *Trojans* lay lurking at the Mouth of *Tiber*, and made Inroads into the Country , their Wives troubled at that manner of living , by the Counsel of *Rhōne* , when the men were gone abroad to forrage , burnt the Ships ; whereupon *perforce* they built a City , and call'd it *Roma* ; sometimes therefore a Woman armed sitting on seven Mountains , or on an heap of Arms , with a Wolf suckling *Romulus* and *Remus* , and a Bird or two call'd *Picus Martius* consecrated to *Mars* their Father . Sometimes a young Head , to shew its perpetuity and eternal Vigour , armed also for strength .

Germania, a Woman with a Lance and Shield , like a *Rhombus* , with the acute Angles cut off ; which it seems was the defensive Arms of most Countries thereabouts .

Sicilia is figured by three Legs in a Triangle , because of the three Promontories , *Pelorum* , *Pachorum* , *Lilybæum* ; with Ears of Corn to shew its Fertility .

Judea and *Phœnicia* with a Palm-tree .

Armenia with a Persian Quiver of Arrows .

Arabia , a Camel .

Corinth and *Syracuse* , her Colony , a *Pegasus* .

Cyrene , the Plant *Silphium* (a gross Stem with two or three branches at the top , like a round Ball) because thence the best *Laserpitium* , either the Gum or the coagulated Juice of that Plant ,

Plant , which some conceive to be Benzoin .

Egypt , a Woman holding a *Sistrum* (a Musical Instrument like a Racket of Iron or Brass , in the sides of it loose Wyres or Irons with thick ends , that they might not slip out of the holes , and give also a greater sound ; the *Sistrum* being held by the handle , and shaken to and again in a certain Measure , made such Musick as served their Turns) Sometimes with an *Ibis* , a great Devourer of their Serpents . Sometimes with one of their many monstrous Asses or Dog or Hawk Cat-headed Gods . Sometimes a Crocodile . Sometimes a Sphinx , which was a kind of Ape or Monkey , more ingenious than any other sort of these Animals , found amongst the *Troglodites* , but brought from *Egypt* , the *Egyptians* famous for their Dexterity and Wittiness , represented themselves by it .

Carthago , on one side a Virgins Head , on the other an Horses ; they say , that at the building of *Carthage* , an Horses head was found in a Pit in an holy Wood ; whereby was fore-shew'd that the new City should be warlike and a great Conqueress , whence the Punick Name of it **KAKKABH** signifies (as they say) an Horses head : the Palm-tree shews them to be a Colony of the *Phœnicians* .

§. 3. Rivers are generally described like an Old man (because from the beginning ; and thence *Fluvius* , and most of the Names of Rivers are Masculines) crown'd with Reeds or Water-weeds , pouring water out of an Urne , and

and a *Cornucopia*; if navigable, with a Boat. *Tyber* with two Children sucking a Wolf. *Nilus* with a Crocodile, and many Children playing about him, to represent its Fertility. *Tigris* with a Tiger.

§. 4. A Colony is represented commonly by a Plough drawn by two Oxen, or an Ox and a Cow; which at the building of a City were yoked together; the Cow inward (the Wife being to be House-keeper) with the Plough they made a Furrow, which should be as it were the limits of the City, where the Gates were to be, they lifted up the Plough out of the Earth; so *porta a portando*. Sometimes also by a Banner; for at *Rome*, when a Colony was to be sent forth, a Banner was set up, and an inscribed Table under it, to shew who was the Conductor, and what numbers were to go, and whither; that all might have notice who were willing to give in their Names. The numbers being full, out of every hundred they chused ten, who were call'd therefore *Decuriones*, and made up the *Curia* or Common Council of the Colony: these out of their own Body chused their Magistrates [*Duumviri*] who, as the Consuls at *Rome*, had Power to call together the *Curia*, to propose, and execute what was decreed by them; *Quæstors* also and *Aëdiles*, &c. which were changed every fifth year; and were therefore call'd *Quinquennales*; *C. V. Colon. Victrix*; *C. I. T. Tar. Colonia Julia Togata Tarracouensis*. See a Catalogue of all the Colonies and *Municipia* in *Goltzius*.

Goltzius. There were divers sorts of Colonies; the one *Civium Romanorum*; the other *Latina*, as *Col. L. Jul. Cori. Colonia Latina Julia Corinthus*; others *Italica*; others *Latinorum Veterum*: the differences whereof were taken from the persons that went, whether *Citizens*, *Allies*, or *Associate*, and may be seen in *Sigonius* and other Authors.

Municipia, were such Towns as kept their own Laws and Customs, and yet had also the Right of *Roman Citizens*, and were call'd *Urbes*; in Colonies, tho they lost some of the Privileges of *Roman Citizens*; yet because commonly old Soldiers were planted in them, the Governors of the Provinces, for their Security, chused to reside, and to have their *Conventus* or Seat of Judicature there, whereby Colonies grew into more Esteem.

§. 5. We find also upon ancient Medals divers of their Buildings, as Aquæducts, Pillars, Arches Triumphal, *Forums* or Market-places, *Rostra*: near to which were the Pulpits where they made Orations, Temples, Theaters [half Circles or half Ovals] for acting Comedies, Amphitheaters, or as if it were two Theaters joined together, for Huntings, Gladiator-shews, &c. Circus's for Races of Chariots, Horses, &c.

Puteal Libonis, was the Cover of a certain Pit made with Lightning; which tho expiated, yet was not permitted to be inhabited or used, therefore was that Building set over it. Near to, or under which was hid the Whetstone

stone and Raso of *Aetius Naevius*; near to it also was the Tribunal of the *Prætor*, or as some say, of the *Ædile*.

C H A P. IX.

Of their Magistrates.

Upon their Coins also are frequent Memorials of their Magistrates.

Kings.

S. 1. Many Persons descending of their Kings, or deriving their Families from them, stamped the Effigies of those Kings upon their Coins. Kings upon Coins are distinguished from other Persons by an Half-Pique they carried in their hands, which they call'd *Σκῆνεργον*; and people in the rude Age of the World worshipped those Spears, and therefore they are put also into the hands of their Gods. Other Kings are known also by their *Diademata*; which was a Ruban about four fingers broad, of Scarlet, or some other illustrious and dear Colour and Workmanship, which was bound about their Head. The Kings of *Rome* also (at least some of them) have these *Diademata*. The *Athenians* wore certain Cawls (*Reticula*) upon their Heads, adorned with golden Grashoppers (*Cicadas*) because themselves, as those Insects, were born out of the Earth, as they said. The Emperors used them

them not (because not acknowledging themselves Kings) but of those Crowns ordinarily bestowed upon the Soldiers for their Services, or a Laurel one, such as was granted to *Jul. Cesar*; till *Antoninus Caracalla*, who assumed to himself a Diadem, probably after his perfidious Murder of the *Persians*, and infamous ravage of their Country: after him *Elagabalus*, *Aurelian*, *Carus*, *Dioclesian*, and others, used it, but none continually till *Constant. Mag.* who seems to have had a Diadem set on each side ^{Vide cap. 10. of} *Crowns*. with Pearl; but about *Theodosius*'s time they began to wear Crowns, for his Wife *Ælia Flaccilla* seems to be crowned. The carrying Swords before Kings I do not remember to have read before *Attila*; who (as a small History of him, taken out of *Priscus*, and is put out by *Canisius* in *Lection. Antiqu.*) going against some of his bordering *Scythians*, was presented with the Sword of *Mars*; sometimes a King of those Nations, and afterwards a God, which *Attila* had afterwards always carried before him. In that Author also is an accurate Description of *Attila*'s Body, very like that which *Conte Thesauro* copied after *Padre Quagliá*'s Original.

S. 2. The Kings being expelled, and the *Consuls*. People brought into great hatred of their Authority, there were established in their room two *Consuls*; which were changed every year, who were the chiefest ordinary Magistrates; convoked the Senate, proposed what was to be consulted, gathered their Suffrages, executed their Decrees, governed Provinces, &c. Their
K
Ensigns

Ensigns were 12 Lictors, men carrying each a bundle of Rods or Birchen Switches, and an Hatchet in the midst, which all waited on each of the Consuls his Month by Course, a Sella Curulis, a Gown of many colours or Trabea, an Ivory Staff or Scepter, on the top whereof was ordinarily an Eagle; sometimes also somewhat like a Flower-de-lis. At first they were both Patritii, afterwards the people by their Obsturacy and Seditions obtained, that one of them should always be a Plebeian.

Prætors.

§. 3. Next to the Consuls were the Prætors; and indeed at first the Consuls were call'd Prætors; but the multitude of Employment (especially matters of Judicature) increasing, and the Consuls, by reason of foreign Wars, many times absent. A U. C. 388. a Prætor was created a distinct Officer; which was eagerly desired by the Patritii, as proper only to them, one of the Consuls being taken from them. About A. U. C. 501. were made two Prætors, the one to judge the Causes of Citizens between themselves, call'd *Urbanus*; the other the Causes betwixt Citizens and Strangers, call'd *Peregrinus*. About Anno 520. were added two more to assist the Consuls in governing the Provinces, and 575 two more; so that of these six, two always remain'd in the City, four went into the Provinces, as they were assign'd by Lot. A U. C. 605. the number of Causes increasing, all stay'd in the City, and at divers times their number was increased to 64, but Augustus reduced them to 12. Their Ensigns were six Lictors, *Toga prætexta* and *Sella Curulis*.

1s. And their Office was to judge Causes, both Civil and Criminal. They made Shews also and Plays; and the Sacrifice and Worship of the *Bona Dea* was at their house.

§. 4. The next were the Ædiles, instituted *Ædiles*. A.U. C. 271. two to aid the Tribunes in some Causes remitted to them, and were Plebeians: An. 388. two of the Patritii were added to them, and call'd *Curules*, because they sat upon Ivory Seats, so call'd. C. Cesar added two more who might have inspection over the Corn, call'd therefore *Cereales*. Their Office was to look to the City, the Temples, Baths, publick Buildings, Streets; to order petty Funerals and Marriages, and to judge of certain Causes concerning these things; likewise to look to the Corn, to the Markets, Weights and Measures, and whatever was sold. Lastly, they provided and took care of the solemn and publick Games and Shews.

§. 5. The Tribunes were created A. U. C. Tribunes: 60. at first two, at last, Anno 297. ten: at first all the Common people; afterwards of the Plebeian Families, but such only as were Senators. Their Office at first was only to intercede, interpose, or appeal from the Magistrates to the People, upon Complaint to them of Injury done to a Roman Citizen by any Magistrate, except the Dictator; and their usual Form was 60. Afterwards their Power increased; so that they took upon them with the people, without the Senate, to make Laws (*Plebiscita*) give Sentence, convoke and dismiss the Senate, and in summ,

sum, to oppress the Nobility by all means they could. Yet so sacred were their Persons and Office esteemed, that no man durst offer violence to, or resist, them ; till *Sulla*, being made *Dictator perpetuus*, curbed their Power, and limited it much by his Laws, which notwithstanding were afterwards repeal'd by *Gn Pompeius* and *Palikanus*; who therefore stamp'd upon a Coin the *Roftra*, and Image of Liberty.

Now the Emperors, tho' they govern'd absolute Monarchs, yet pretending to retain the ancient Forms, call'd themselves *Consuls &c.* and whereas they could not be *Tribuni plebis*, because the Office was annual, and none could be chosen but *Plebeii*, whereas *Pontifices Maximi* were ordinarily *Patritii*, they therefore assumed *Tribunitiam potestatem*, the which was renew'd every year; so that *Trib. Pot. IV.* commonly said to be the same as the fourth year of his Reign. But this, tho' the common Opinion of Medalists, is not true. For *Tiberius* v. g. had the *Trib. Pot.* long before he was Emperor; so had divers others. *TR. Pot.* is often without any number of years: oftentimes also the years of their *TR. Pot.* is lesser than that of their Reign, the Emperors now an then committing that Trust to such, of whom they were very confident.

Quæstor.

§. 6. About A. U. C. 269. were the Quæstors first chosen by the Consuls, afterwards by the People, to take charge of the publick Money in the Temple of *Saturn*, and were call'd *Urbani* (*Q. P.* is *Quæstor publicus*) afterward i. U. C. 332. they created other two, wh

show

should accompany the Consuls when they went to War; to take charge of the Money, sell the Prey, &c. Afterwards Anno 439. their number was doubled, and they were sent by Lot with the Pro-Cos. or Pro-Prætors into the Provinces; afterwards *Sulia* made them up 20, and *Cesar* 40. Their Office was to receive and expend the publick Money, to keep the Military Ensigns (which were commonly of Silver) to sell the Prey, to receive, entertain, lodge Ambassadors, and such like.

§. 7. *Servius Tullus*, the sixth King, was the *Censors*. first that ordain'd the censing or valuing of the People, and he did it himself in person; as did also the Consuls; till being oppressed with busyness, it was for a while quite omitted; but about A.U.C. 311. there were two Censors created of the Consular persons; and that from 5 years, to 5 years, tho' their Office expired in a year and half (the Censing being usually perform'd but once in five years) and if in that time the one died, the other presently gave over his Office. The Emperors kept this Office in their own Persons; and the *Flavian Family*, (i. e.) *Vespasian* and his Sons, took a pride to be call'd Censors, and put it amongst their other Titles upon their Coin. But after them we hear nothing of it till *Constantine's* time: who made his Brother *Delmatius* Censor; who was the last we read of that enjoyed that Office. It was a place of very great Honour and Authority, and had all the Ensigns of Consuls, except Lictors. Their Office was to set down in a Book all, both the publick and private, K 2 Wealth

Wealth of all the Citizens ; there-according to rank them into Centuries and Classes. They let out the Customs in the City and in the Provinces ; and made Laws also concerning them. They took care of publick Buildings, and Highways , and taxed the Prices of the publick Sacrifices. They took care also of the Manners of the Citizens , especially such as were ignominious, yet not punishable by Law ; as Celibacy, Perjury, running in Debt, infamous Lusts, and the like ; and according to their Demerits punished them, as by casting them out of the Senate, i. e. when the Names of the Senators were read at the beginning of the Censorship, such Names were omitted. And so for the *Equites*, if any so deserved, they took away his publick Horse (for the *Equites* were allow'd about an 100 Crowns to buy a Horse, which they were oblig'd always to make good, and about 20 Crowns a year to keep him, and when they had served 10 Campaigns they restored him) i. e. when the *Equites* shew'd themselves, those who were approv'd the Censors commanded to pass by, and take their Horse with them ; but if any so deserv'd, they commanded his Horse to be sold, and this was called *Equi ademptio*. For the Plebeians, when they so deserv'd, they remov'd from a more honourable and Country Tribe into one less honourable and a City Tribe : or else *Ærarios relinquebant, sive in Cæritum tabulas referebant*, i.e. they took away their Right of giving Suffrages, yet left them to pay Taxes. All this was done publickly in the *Campus Martius* ; and when all was finish'd, the *Lustrum*, or Muster-roll was laid up :

up : Vows for the publick Wealth were conceiv'd ; and the Sacrifices call'd *Suovetaurilia* made, and the Censors ended their Offices.

§. 8. The Kingly Power being expelled, the *Dictator*. Consular Power in a short time began to be despised, and the people to be very seditious : Wars also grew upon them dangerously, so that they easily perceiv'd the Government of many was not convenient ; and therefore in all great Extremities they were forced to have recourse to the power of one, whom they call'd *Dictator*. He was always a Consular person , and named by the Consul alone in the night season. His Power was absolute and supreme without Appeal from him. All Magistrates, except the Tribunes, then resign'd their Offices. He had 24 Lictors, made Peace and War, determined Causes, punished, rewarded, as he thought good : his Power was only for half a year. *L.Sulla* and *C.Cæsar* were made perpetual Dictators ; but after *Cæsar's* death a Law was made, that there should never be any more Dictator.

§. 9. We find many times on Coins *Pro Cos. Pro-Cos'*. *Pro Q.* and such like, i. e. *Pro Consule, Pro Quæstore, Pro Prætore, &c.* for whereas the Offices of Consuls, Prætors, and Quæstors were annual, and yet oftentimes it was requisite to continue their Commands in the Wars (nothing being so detrimental to great Designs as the frequent change of the Principal Agents) they invented these Offices ; that such a one should command still, for, or instead of, the Consul, Prætor, or Quæstor : and this began about *A.U.C. 427*. Afterwards also the Prætors

tors and Consuls not being enow for all Employments, Consular men were sent instead of Consuls, Praetorians for Prætor; and some Provinces were call'd *Consulares*, others *Praetoriae*. Some *Proconsulares Provinciae* also, which were such as were bestow'd by the people, and at first the Consuls commanded them, being continued as *Pro-Consule*, but afterwards those were put in who never had been Consuls. The Prætor being dead or absent, his place was supplied sometimes by the Quæstor, who was then *Pro-Praetore*; sometimes by his *Legatus* or Lieutenant, who had no Command or Power, but what was given him by the Consul or Prætor, whose *Legatus* he was.

C H A P. X.

Of their Wars, Victories, Rewards, &c.

§. 1. OUT of their Coins also we learn much of the Time and Discipline of their Wars: Their Armies were divided into Legions. A Legion contain'd sometimes 3, sometimes 4, sometimes 5, and at last 6000, and receiv'd the name from the order of their raising, as *prima*, *secunda*, &c. *Legio*. Or from the Emperors, as *Augusta*, *Claudia*, *Flavia Legio*, &c. Or from their Quarters, *Gallica*, *Cyrenaica*, *Scythica*, *Italica*, &c. Or from their Gods, *Apollinaris*, *Minervia*, &c. Or some other accident, as *Ferrata*, *Fulminatrix*, *Victrix*, *Gemina*, *Valens*, *Adjutrix*, *Pia*, &c. and was commanded by a *Legatus* or some Lieutenant, and its Ensigns was an Eagle.

Ensigns

Ensigns on Medals signify sometimes the restitution of such a Legion, or some Honour done by that Legion to the Emperor, or by the Emperor to that Legion.

A Legion was divided into ten Cohorts, every Cohort had three *Manipuli*, one of the *Hastati*, another of the *Principes*, a third of the *Triarii* (of these there were never above 600 in a Legion.) *Praetoria Cohors* or the Generals Life-guard, was first chosen by *Scipio* of the valiantest Soldiers, increasing their Pay $2\frac{1}{2}$, and keeping them continually about his Person. *Augustus* had ordinarily nine of these Cohorts, but at first ten, saith *Dion*, of a 1000 men apiece. The *Cohortes urbanae*, for defence of the City, were 4 of 1500 men apiece.

A. Manipulus was divided into two Centuries, sixty Centuries in a Legion. Every Century had its Centurion, a *Manipulus* two; their Ensigns anciently an handful of Hay, or some such matter, afterwards a Spear with a crost piece of Wood on the top, under which they hung Shields, upon which were Images of their Gods, Emperors, and other great Persons (so *Suetonius*. *Tyberius munera Syriacis legationibus dedit, quod Solæ nullam Sejani imaginem intersigna coluisse*) a Hand in a Circle alluding to *Manipulus*, or some such other device. The Cohorts anciently had no Ensigns, but afterwards they had *Vexilla* or Banners; *Vexilla* properly signifies the Ensigns of their Horse, and were little Veils, but are generally taken for all sorts of Ensigns, which were much like those Church-Banners carried in Processions. But *Vegetius* saith, in the Emperors times they were Dragons,

Dragons, Wolves, or the like, carried upon Poles; but I know not whether these before *Trajan's War* with the *Dacians*; and that Banners were for the Horse, and were call'd *Cantabra*. *Vexilla* (which were like Veils of Cloth or Silk fastened above to a loose Travers on a Spear, wherein were writ the Names of their Emperors. *Suet. of Vespasian*: *Affensere cuncti, non menq; ejus vexillis omnibus sine mordi inscripserunt*) distinguished by the colour, as *Cantabra* were by the Device or Motto. *Labarum* was that *Vexillum* which was carried before the Emperor. *Onuprius* saith, that after *Rome* was reduced under the Government of the Emperors, *Aquila* was the Ensign of the Legion, *Signa* those of the Cohorts, *Vexilla* those of the *Manipuli* and Horse, and *Labarum* that of the whole Army, which was always carried before the Emperors. But I find not *Labarum* before *Constantine's* time, and his is described by *Eusebius de Vit. Const. l. i. c. 24.* yet that sort of Ensign was in use before. *Prudentius* also and the Fathers mention it very frequently; and how he had the Name of Christ + wrought upon it. Afterwards *Julian* forbade that, and introduced the Pagan *Vexilla*, as *Nazianz. s. 1. a.*

the sort of Ensign was in use before.

§. 2. There were sixty Centurions in a Legion, and every one of them had his *Optio* or Lieutenant. So in a Cohort in the *Manipulus Hastatorum* there were two Centurions, two in the *Manipulus Principum*, two also in the *Triariorum*; and the first Centurion which was over the *Triarii* of the first Cohort was call'd *Primipilus*; and had great Authority, as it were

of

of a Major General, carrying the Orders of the General or Tribune: he govern'd the Eagle, putting it up, and delivering it to the Bearer; he was one of the Council of War; his Pay settled by *Augustus* was about 300 Crowns per annum, and after the Service was accounted amongst the *Equites*. A Centurion was known by his *Vitis* or *Flagellum*, wherewith he chastised the Soldiers. The Tribunes wore Gold Rings, and better Cloaths, and a Sword call'd *Parazonium*, wanting a point, which they carried in a Case like a Quiver.

§. 3. There were six Tribunes in a Legion; chosen at first by the Kings, afterwards by the Consuls and People equally, and were call'd *Comitiati*; most of them chosen out of the *Equites*, yet some also out of the Common people; it was a step to be a Senator. In the more dangerous Wars, Senators were often made Tribunes. They heard Causes, sentenced even to loss of life, gave the Word, look'd to the Guards, &c.

The *Legatus* or Lieutenant-General (as we call him, for he corresponds very much to that Officer in the French Armies) had great Power to advise, command, and in the Generals absence to be General. The *Legati* of the Legions were by *Augustus* call'd *Legati Praetorii*; the Lieutenant-Generals were call'd *Legati Consulares*; and were merely his Lieutenants; not having Right to triumph, since they acted only by his Commission, and under him.

The General or *Imperator* had the Command of all, had his *Lictores*, his Trumpets, his *Palladium* or Scarlet upper Garment, &c.

§. 4.

§. 4. The Arms of the *Velites*, or such, as first charged, and kept not Rank and File, nor were reckoned among the Legions, were, a Sword, seven Darts three foot long, headed with Iron, but weakly, that they might bend, and not be thrown back again; a round Buckler (*Parma*) about three foot Diameter of Wood covered with Leather, an Head-piece of Wooll or Skin of some wild Beast.

The Arms of the *Hastati*, *Principes*, and *Triarii* were much what the same; only the *Triarii* had instead of the *Pilum*, a Spear, as being to fight *cominus* only. These Arms were,

1. A Shield or Buckler, sometimes round, Oval, *imbricatum* or equally broad with corners two foot and half broad, and four foot long, to cover the whole Body when stooping, made of Boards, the lighter Wood the better, glued together, and covered with Ox-hide, and edg'd with Iron. Upon their Coins we see often the *Ancilia*, a sort of Shield like to three Ovals clapt the end of one upon another, the least in the midst. The first of these was said to have fallen down from Heaven, and it was prophesied, that where that *Ancile* was kept, there should be the Seat of the Empire of the World; whereupon they made eleven more so like to that first, that none could know the true one: and these were born in their solemn Dances by the *Salii*.

2. A Sword (and in later times a Dagger) upon their right side, that it might not hinder their Shield, about two foot and half long in the Blade, and made more for thrusting than cutting.

3. *Pilum*,

3. *Pilum*, one greater about 4 fingers Diameter, and long about 7 foot, with its Iron barbed head, and one lesser like a Hunting Spear.

4. A brazen Helmet, wherein they wore Feathers or other Crests, not unlike ours, but more upright; the Soldier also sometimes had his Name and the Name of his Legion engraven upon it.

5. A Breast-plate, or at least a square piece of Iron or Brass which covered the Breast, called *Pectorale*; but those of better Quality had Breast-plates, which were either like Coats of Mail, or plated like ours: the *Sarmatæ* made them of Horn or Horse hoofs. Some made them of Linnen Cloth steep'd in sowe Wine and Salt, and quilted, some of Iron, &c.

6. Boots or Greaves for their Legs.

§. 5. *Adducatio* was when the General had any thing to say to the Army, encourage them to fight, compose Mutinies, &c. he commonly stood upon a Bank of Turff.

Decursio was an Exercising of the Soldiers, when they were armed to run so far, to make them expedite and active,

Victory is commonly described a Womans Head with Wings on the Shoulders; sometimes a Woman winged, crowned with Laurel, in one Hand a Crown, in the other a Palm; or sometimes writing upon a Shield, or standing upon a Globe (as if the *Romans* had conquer'd all the World) a Jewel also hanging about her Neck, which they call'd *Bulla*, and was worn by such as triumphed as an honorary Ornament for their Services; and was also given

given to Strangers, sometimes for Service done.

Trophæum, was a Memorial set up in sign of Victory, which was the Arms of the Vanquished, hung upon a Tree or Perch.

Triumphus, one drawn in a Chariot with two or four Horses, behind him a small winged Victory, holding over his Head a Crown.

If a Victory by Sea, it is expressed by a Victory standing on the Prow of a Ship, or somewhat belonging to Maritime Affairs, as a *Neptune*, *Trident*, &c. After the Victory obtained in the River by the Romans against the *Antrates*, they set up the Prows of their Enemies Ships upon a certain place where they made their Orations to the People; which was therefore call'd *Roftra*: Sometimes also in Honour of a Naval Victory, they set up a Pillar with little Beaks of Ships carved upon it, call'd *Columna rostrata*.

S. 6. Upon many Coins are expressed the Rewards of such Soldiers as behaved themselves extraordinarily. Such were many times Money, Donatives, &c. which yet was not entirely left to their disposing; but half of it they were obliged to lay up, which was registered and deposited in Chests in the custody of the Ensign-bearers: by which means both their Debauches were prevented, and their Necesfities supplied: besides, themselves also were obliged to the Service, and the Generals knew where, in case of necessity, so much Money was ready for their use.

Such were also Crowns of divers sorts. Of Laurel, used commonly by the General after a Victory.

Victory. Given also by the Senate to *Julius Cæsar*, which, he being bald, willingly accepted and used, as did all his Successors, which were *Augusti*; or had absolute Power; but those who were only *Cæsares*, did not use them; till Constantine the Great; who chang'd it into a Ruband edged with Pearl, and set with Jewels, as it seems by his Coins, and this is not for Efferminacy, as *Julian* (a continual Carper against him and his Actions) reports: but more probably, because the other had its Original from Idolatry; the Laurel being even as a Crown sacred to *Apollo*. However the succeeding Emperors were so pleased with the Change, that I find not any of them, not *Julian* himself, returning to the ancient Custom.

A Crown of Gold seems first to have been used about *Theodosius*'s time, and that at first as an Helmet, or some Ornament upon it; hence our *Saxons* call a Crown *Cyne*, i. e. *Cinings-helmet*, the Kings Helmet, but Crowns were of divers fashions; our *Saxon* Kings (as appears by King *Edward*'s Money) used close ones, not much unlike a Miter; but *Francis I.* was the first that used a close or bar'd one in *France*.

Obsidionalis, given by those who were delivered from a Siege to those that reliev'd them, and was made of Gras cut up in the place where they were besieged.

Civica, given by the General to such a Soldier as had saved a Citizens life, and slain an Enemy, made of Oaken leaves, set upon his Head by him that was rescued.

Muralis, given by the General to him that first scaled the Enemies Walls.

Castrensis,

Castrensis, to him that first entred the Enemies Trench or Rampart, and these were both gilded ; the first also had Battlements, the second only Nicks like Trenches.

Rostrata, of Gold, given ordinarily to the General, who had gain'd a Naval Victory with great labour and industry.

Navalis, of Gold given to such a Soldier as first boarded an Enemies Ship.

If any one killed an Enemy in any Velitation or pickering when they fought man to man, he was rewarded with a Spear without a head, call'd *Hasta pura*. The Gods also are frequently described with such in their hands; in imitation whereof perhaps might be that custom in our Country of the Principal Court-Officers, carrying white Rods or Staves, as Ensigns of their places.

If any one had done a more valiant and singular Action ; if a Foot-Soldier, he had a Bracelet given him ; if an Horse-man, a Chain made with Links or Rings to wear about his Neck (whence seems to proceed the Honour of wearing Gold Chains) or *Phaleræ*, which seem not to have been Trappings, as we call them, but rather Plates hanging down upon the Breast of the Horse.

CHAP. XI.

Of their Games.

§. I. GAMES at first were instituted as parts of *Devotion* and Worship of their Gods ; and therefore always begun and ended with *Sacrifices*. And these were celebrated either

ther amongst the *Græcians* or *Romans*. Of the *Græcians*, under which also are comprehended the *Asiatick*, I have spoken somewhat before ; I shall only add, that they were either *Occasional*, as upon the coming of the Emperor, or some other great Solemnity ; or *Set*, they were call'd *Πανηγύρεις*, which was no more than a great Concourse or Meeting of People ; and therefore besides their Acts of Devotion, at these *Πανηγύρεις* were their great Fairs or Markets ; all sorts of Contentions, as Running, Leaping, Chariot-driving, Wrestling, Disputes in Philosophy. *Quinquennale certamen, more Græco, triplex, Musicum, Gymnicum, Equestre.* Suet. Nero. c. 12. See more also of their *Hieronica* or Sacred Agonists. Suet. Ner. Cc. 24, 25. and hither even banished persons had liberty to come. The Charges of the Sacrifices and publick Entertainments were sometimes born by one City, which was then *Nexxopis*, sometimes by a whole Community.

On the Reverses of the Money of the later Emperors, we find frequently *VOT. V. X. XX.* &c. The meaning whereof is, That such a City or Province had vowed publick Games, if the Emperor reigned V. X. or XX years, which did not always signify that they were fulfilled.

Votis V. mult. X. is by some interpreted *Votis Quinquennalibus multiplicatis in Decennalia*, i. e. the Games and Rejoycings were to be celebrated both the fifth and tenth years of the Emperors Reign. But in some it is plainly, as in *Julian the Apostata's* Coins, *Votis V. multis X.* which is meant, that many Cities vowed Games again at the End of the tenth year of his Reign, if it should

should continue so long. This manner of Vowing was in use amongst the Ancients, when any of their Generals went to War, &c. See the form of it in *Liv. l. 36.* when they undertook the War against *Antiochus*. *Pompeius* was the first, who being sick was honoured with publick Vows for his Recovery. *Liv. l. 21. Dic. l. 45.* [Amongst other Vows in greatest Danger was a *Ver sacrum*, i. e. that whatever Sheep [*Pecus quodcunq_z*] should be yeaned betwixt *Kal. March* and *Kal. May*, should be sacrificed. See the Form in *Liv. l. 22.*] At length all Vows were converted into Flattery to the Emperors; and these were conceived every new year on the *Kal. Jan.* and *III. Non.* and they were first made in the Camp by the Soldiers, then in the *Capitol* by the Priests and Magistrates. Some again were *Vota Natalium*, others *Decennalia*, *Vicenalia*, &c. Of which *vid. Dio. l. 53.* and at last they came to that excess, that the people vowed at all times and upon all occasions; for the Emperors safe Journey and Return, for his Health, Family, Fecundity of his Wife, &c. and in all their Epistles to the Emperor they signified that they did *Vota facere* for him.

L, and sometimes, tho' seldom, A upon their Coins, seems to signify *Lustrum*, as L ē *Lustrum quintum*; i. e. there being *Ludi quinquennales* instituted in the Honour of such an Emperor, this was coined in the fifth *Lustrum*. I am not satisfied in this Interpretation, but know no better. I had it from Sir J. Marquam.

§. 2. But to come to the Roman Games, of which we have more certainty and knowledge;

and of these there were divers sorts: Not to mention the *Munera* which were given for the Solemnization of Funerals and other occasions; and were Fightings of Gladiators, or men with Beasts, and the like. *Ludi* or *Games*, some were at the Charges of private Persons, some at the publick. Private were for the performing of such a Vow, gaining the good will of the People in suing for an Office, or perform'd by inferior Magistrates, of such Money as they were to bring into the Treasury, and such like. Publick were either extraordinary; such as were vowed by some chief Magistrate, and by Authority of the Senate (*Pr. LVPF Praetor ludos vivos publicos fecit*) upon Occasion of some War, for the settling or continuing of the Prosperity of the Commonwealth, for the averting of the Pestilence, Famine, or the like, for the happy Return of the Emperor, for the aversion of the Omen of such Prodigies, for some favor of the Gods, and many of the same sort.

Of the ordinary, some were every year, some every fifth year, some every hundredth year, as the *Ludi Sæculares*. Some were *Circenses* (in *Circo*) *Amphitheatrales* (in *Amphitheatro, cævera, arena*) which were Gladiators, fighting with Beasts, and the like. *Theatralis* (in *Theatro*) such were Comedies, and Tragedies, *Pantomimi*, Contentions in *Mutick*, *Fidicines*, *Citharœdi* (Singers to the *Cithara*) *Citharistæ* (Players on the *Cithara*) *Lyristæ*, *Tibicines*. These play'd in *Odeo*, a particular place (the *Mutick-room*) of the Theatre.

Besides these were *Circulatoris*, who shew'd casts of Activity, *Palæstra in Gymnasis*. I will speak

speak only of the chiefest, and such only as are explain'd by ; or set on Medals, and first of the *Ludi Sæculares*, which were the chiefest.

§. 3. When *Tullus Hostilius* was King of *Rome*, and *Metius Suffetius* Dictator of the *Albani*, those two Cities began a dangerous War for Superiority ; and as they were ready to joyn Battel, a certain *Spectrum* appear'd to both Armies, telling them, that *Dis Pater* and *Proserpina* commanded before they fought to sacrifice to them both, on an Altar under ground, and so vanish'd. The *Romans* affrighted with this Prodigy, sent into the City presently, dug a hole in the ground in *Campus Martius* near the River, made an Altar, sacrificed, and cover'd the hole again with Earth, so that none, except the *Romans*, knew of it. The place was call'd *Terentum*, because the River there wore away the Earth. And hence it came, that that War was determined with so little slaughter, by the Fight of the *gemini*, 3 *Horatii* against 3 *Curiatii*.

This Altar was discover'd a long time after in the Reign of *Tarquinius Priscus*, by one *Volusus Valesius*, an Eminent person of the *Sabines*, and also well known to the *Romans*, on this occasion. When, in the time of a great Contagion, a Grove he had before his House, was struck and consumed with Lightning, and three of his Children fallen sick of the Pestilence, he sent for the *Auspices* to know what he should do. Who told him, that by the manner of the burning of the Wood, they perceiv'd the Gods angry at him ; and that therefore they must fetch'd water at the River, and with great industry made of that Smoak a Flame wherewith he heated the water, and gave it to his Children, appeased. But when he profited nothing by it, who that night recover'd.

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multitude of his Sacrifices, but that his Children grew worse and worse, going one time to fetch them warm water, he kneeled down, and pray'd to *Vesta*, and his *Lares* to convert the Misery of his Children on his own and his Wives head : when presently rising, and looking towards the Thunder-burnt Wood, he heard thence a Voice promising their Recovery, if he would carry them down the *Tyber* to *Terentum*, and there make them drink water of the River, warmed at the Altar of *Dis* and *Proserpina* ; which was that water they desired. *Volusus* hearing this, and mistaking *Tarentum* for *Terentum* (which he knew to be a great way off) despaired of the Remedy ; and the more when he heard of Water to be warm'd on such an Altar. But consulting the *Auspices*, he was told he must obey the Gods. So living at *Eretum*, 12 miles from *Rome* by the Rivers side, he presently carried his Children to the River, and put them in a Boat, thinking to go to *Ostia* ; but coming to *Rome* late at night, and weary with rowing, and to refresh his Children, he brought his Boat to shore at *Campus Martius* ; and whilst he was making an *Hutte*, his fire being gone out, he was told there by a Boat-man, that he had better go a little further to *Terentum*, and there fasten his Boat, for that there he espied a Smoak. *Volusus* hearing of *Terentum*, was wonderfully rejoyned ; and went thither ; where seeing a Smoak come out of the Earth, taking it as a good Omen, he presently fetch'd water at the River, and with great industry made of that Smoak a Flame wherewith he heated the water, and gave it to his Children, who that night recover'd. In the morning they

tell their Father, that they had seen a certain God come to wipe their Bodies with a Spunge, who had also bid them to sacrifice. (*Furva*) black Sacrifices to *Dīs* and *Proserpina*, with the fire on that Altar wherewith their water had been heated; and that for three nights space they should make *Lectisternia*, Plays, Games, &c. *Valesius* seeing no Altar thereabouts, went into the City to buy one, whilst he set his Servants to dig a hole in the ground to place it in. They digging, found the Altar, and one of them ran and told his Master; who presently gave over buying, and return'd to the place, and performed the Sacrifices, as he was appointed. And this was the Original of *Ludi Sæculares*. For

Afterwards in a great Pestilence, *P. Valerius Poplicola*, probably the Son of this *Volusius Valerius*. Some say in his first, others say in his fourth Consulate, following his Fathers Example, renew'd the same Sacrifices and Games.

After that, anno 297. U. C. *M. Valerio*, *M. E. Maximus*, and *S. Virginio*, *A. F. Cælimontano Tricostus* being Consuls, were the first *Ludi Sæculares* begun, and afterwards perform'd every 110th year, so that the second were in 407, the third in 517, the fourth in 627, &c. tho it should seem they were celebrated extraordinarily at other times upon occasion of Pestilence or other great Calamity, by the Admonition of the Gods; but ordinarily the Solemnity recurred only every 110th year; and that tho there was no Plague, Sedition, or other publick Calamity; and then they were esteemed a common and solemn Expiation of the Offences of the City. And perhaps they were call'd *Sæculares*

sæculares for that very Reason, to contradistin-
guish them from those other occasional *Ludi Terentini*, or *Ditis Patris & Proserpinae*.

The fifth *Ludi Sæculares* were celebrated by *Augustus*, himself and *M. Agrippa* being Coss. A. U. C. 737. or as others 736, which difference seems to have risen from the changing of the Year by *Julius Cæsar*. In these *Ludi Sæculares* was sung that Ode of *Horace* which begins, *Phœbe, Sylvarumq; potens Diana*, &c. And of these is the Memory continued by the Coins.

Augustus used great diligence to find out the exact and precise times of celebrating these Plays, but the succeeding Princes rather followed their own Fancy than any Reason or strict Computation; for *Claudius Cæsar*, A.U.C. 800. himself IIII, and *L. Vitellio* III. Coss. solemnized them; probably intending to bring them to the 100th year of the City, as a certain Period, and beginning of a *Sæculum*; and none of the Emperors followed his Example but *Philippus*. But this being but the sixty third year after the last in *Augustus*'s time, he was derided, saith *Suetonius*, when the Crier invited the People to see those Games, *quos nec spectasset quisquam nec spectaturus esset*: (which was the Form in the publishing them) since several were alive who had seen them before; particularly one *Stephanus* a Stage Player, who had acted in them ooth.

The seventh *Ludi Sæculares* were exhibited by *Domitian*, A. U. C. 841. himself XIII and *L. Minutius* Coll. as his Coins declare. *Tacitus* being then *XVI-vir*, omits the reason of the Change of the Year.

The eighth were *Severus* and *Caracalla Sever.* TR. Pot. XII. Cof. III. as his Coins intimate, A. U. C. 957. just 220 years after *Augustus's*.

The ninth were by *Philippus*, himself III., and his Son II. Cof. A. U. C. 1000. 43 years only after *Severus*, but with respect to *Claudius's* Design. The Magnificence of these Games is described both by divers Historians, and many of his Stamps with the Images of the Beasts he exhibited.

In one Coin of *Gallienus* is mention made of the *Ludi Sæculares*, what is the meaning of it is uncertain.

The tenth and last were under *Honorius* Cof. VI. A. U. C. 1157. following the account of *Augustus*; (for one Centenary under *Constantine* probably they were omitted) and it should seem permitted by *Honorius*, on condition there should be no Sacrifices nor Idolatry, but only Plays and Games. *V. Claudian Panegyr. in VI Consulat. Honorii.* After *Honorius* no more mention of them.

The time when they were celebrated, is uncertain; probably on the Days of the Nativity of the City, i. e. 9, 10, and 11 *Kal. Mai.* under the Consuls. But under the Emperors on the day when they came to their Power, as *Pavuinius* most ingeniously collects out of their Coins.

The manner of their Celebration was thus. A little before the time Criers were sent through all *Italy*, to give notice of the Games, *Quos nemo adhuc spectasset, nec amplius spectaturus esset.* A fragment of the Decree is extant at the End of *Ant. Augustin. de Legibus.* Then a few days before the time appointed, the Emperor, Cof.

or *Quindecimviri sacris faciundis*, sitting in the Temples of *Jupiter Capitolinus* and *Apollo Palatinus*, distributed to the Citizens *Piamina*, five *Februa*, i. e. *Thedas*, *Sulfur* and *Bitumen*. So in *Domitian's* Coin is *Suff. P. D.* i. e. *Suffimenta populo data*: Also in the Temple of *Diana* on the *Aventine* were given Barley, Wheat, and Pulse for them to offer to the Destinies; which is also upon *Domitian's* Coin, *Frug. ac. à Pop. i. e. Fruges acceptæ à populo.* These things being distributed, they went to watch *ad formam Cereris*. And on the first day of the Solemnity they went to *Terentum*, and continued three days and three nights in their Devotions. At two hours after Sun-set the first night the Cof. or Emperor with the *XV-viri* upon three Altars built on the Banks of *Tyber*, made their Sacrifices; whilst upon Scaffolds thereby erected, they sung certain Songs and Hymns composed for that purpose. Afterwards they sacrificed in the Vault, and on the Altar consecrated to *Dis* and *Proserpina*. Next morning they went into the *Capitol*, and there sacrificed to *Jupiter*, and afterwards beheld *Ludos Apollinares*, &c. Next day the Matrons came and paid their Devotions in the Temple of *Juno*, and after them the Emperor, Cof. and *XV-viri*. The third day in the Temple of *Apollo* thrice nine Youths Noblemen, and so many Noble Virgins, came and sung Verses and Hymns in Greek and Latin, recommending the Senate and Commonwealth to the Gods. Mean while all the three days and nights in all the *Circi* and Theaters there were Games and Plays celebrated, and sacrifices offered in all the Temples. It was also the Custom

Custom for the Emperor, Col. or *XV. viri* to set up an Altar in *Terentum*, with the Relation of what they had then done, and the time.

§. 4. Their ordinary solemn Games were either *Circenses*, such as were perform'd in the *Circus*; or *Scenici* and *Theatrales*, such as were in the Theaters or Amphitheaters.

The *Circenses* were said to be instituted by *Oenomaus* King of *Elis*, but began in *Rome* by *Romulus* to insnare the *Sabine* Virgins. *Valer. l. 2. c. 1.* and therefore he call'd them *Consualia*, because dedicated to *Consus* the God of good Counsel; call'd by the Greeks *πανηστήδη* or *Neptunus Equestris*: and it should seem by *Servius* and *Sex. Pomp.* that for want of Horses he made use of Mules; and in a place fitted up for that time, probably in the *Campus Martius*. Afterwards they were celebrated frequently in Honour of all the Gods and Goddesses, and upon all occasions of publick Joy or Honour as well as upon set and ordinary times.

Tarquinius Priscus, after the taking of *Apulia*, exhibited these Plays more magnificently and orderly; dividing the Chariots into *Bigas*, *Trigas*, and *Quadrigas*; and the Horses into *singulares* and *desultorios*; after which follow'd the *Athletæ*, *Pugiles*, &c. and those began then to be celebrated every year, and were call'd *Romanæ*, *Solennes*, & *Magni*. He design'd also for them the *Circus Maximus*; and at first made Seats (*Foros*) for the people, of Wood sustained by forked Props, the highest being 12 foot from the ground; but afterwards they were made upon Vaults of Brick, which were at the bottom

bottom three, the next rank two, the uppermost one; the lowest were Shops, those above them Habitations, and between them were Stairs to go up into the Seats. The *Circus* within was one furlong broad, and three and half long; but with the Shops and Buildings on the outside four furlongs, containing about a mile, and the Seats were capable of 150000, or as others, of 260000 persons.

The *Circus* at one end was semicircular, where was a large Gate under a *Menianum* or *Podium*, i. e. a fair Tower with a *Loggia*; on the Top whereof were the Statues of *Quadrigæ*, the other end call'd *Oppidum*, because with Battlements and Towers, it was straight, in the rest whereof was also a large Gate or Entrance, and on the other side six Doors, with Parcions, wherein the Horses were placed to start, call'd *Carceres*, *quia Equos antequam currerant, coercent*: these were shut up *Cancellis*, *Repagulo*; which was only a Rope holden by two Mercuries, and drawn up, or let down when the Horses were to start. Tho there were six *Carceres*, yet till *Domitian's* time no more than four were used. In the Compas of the *Circus* were six *Meniana* or Towers, wherein the Magistrates used to sit, and thence to give a sign of starting, which was the throwing down of a Napkin.

Julius Cæsar brought the Water round about the *Circus*, when making a shew of the Fight with Elephants, he was afraid they would do some mischief to the people, as they had done in *Pompey's* time.

In

In the middle of the *Circus* length-ways, tho at a good distance from either end, was raised up to hinder them from passing from one side to the other between the *Metæ*, a Building about 12 foot broad, and 4 foot high, call'd probably *Spineæ*. Upon which were placed at either end the *Metæ*, which were three Pyramids at first of Wood, afterwards by *Claudius* made of Marble, on the top of each an Egg in Honour of *Castor* and *Pollux* bred of Eggs, Presidents of such Sports. The Horses and Chariots setting forth at the *Carceres* run about the *Metæ*, i. e. the whole length of the *Circus* seven times, and he that arrived first at the seventh time was Victor. To know how often they had run about, the Officers of the *Circus* set upon the *Metæ* one of those Eggs every time they came by. Every Race or *Missus* contain'd seven *Circuiciones*: and on one day they used to set out 24 or 25 *Missi*. Upon the *Spineæ* was also commonly an Obelisk, or, as they now call them, an *Aguglia*, of which divers are still extant in *Rome*; and on the top of this a Ball call'd *Pyropus* (made of Brass 3 p. and Gold p. 1.) because of its lustre like to a burning Coal when the Sun shined upon it; as also a Temple to the Sun, the Image of *Cybele*, and near the *Metæ* the Temple of *Consus*; but whether these in all, or in all *Circus*'s the same, I know not.

There were in *Rome* besides the *Circus Maximus*, *Circus Flaminus* in *Campo Flaminio* given to the City by *Flaminius*, beautified and repair'd by *Augustus*. *Circus Sallustii* in his Gardens, the Remainders whereof are yet to be seen; *Circus Floralis* for the *Floralia*. *Circus Castrensis* without

without *Porta Maggiore*, perhaps built by *Aurelian*, there being one upon his Coins. *Circus Neronis* in the Meadows near *Castel St. Angelo*. *Circus Vaticanus* demolished by *Constant.* for the building of St. Peter's Church. *Circus Caracalla* much of it still remaining near St. *Sebastian's*. *Circus Agonalis* (*Piazza Navona*) built or repaired by *Severus Alexander*, as appears by his Coins.

The *Circensian Games* or Sports were,

1. Races of Chariots and Horses begun by *Romulus*.

2. *Athletica* begun by *Tarquin. Priscus*.

3. *Pompa*.

4. *Ludus Trojae*.

5. Huntings.

6. Fightings on Horse-back and a Foot.

7. *Naumachiae* or Sea-Fights, and

8. Sometimes Stage-Plays.

9. 5. Chariot-Races were *Bigarum*, *Trigarum*, *Quadrigarum*: at first they used other Beasts, afterwards Horses only, which in their *Bigæ* were, 1. white, the other black: in the *Trigæ* there was another Horse joyned, whom they call'd *Funalis*, *quia funibus vel loramentis adnexus*. The Chariotiers were call'd *Aurigæ* and *Agitatores*; and their Companies were call'd *Factiones*: at first but two colour'd Liveries, white and red, afterwards were added *Prasina* or green much affected by *Caius*, *Nero*, *L. Verus*: and *Venetæ*, blew or of the colour of the Sea-waves. *Domitian* added two more, Gold and Purple colours; those of each Faction were call'd *Greges*, as *Greges Prasinorum*, *Veneturum*, &c. and were under

under the *Domini factionum*, who maintained and hired them out for gain.

Their Horse-Races were either of single Horses or *Desultorii*; when one man had two Horses unsaddled, and leaped down from the one upon the other in his Course. Such the Soldiers also had many times in War to make use of a second, when the first was weary or wounded. The *Singulares* also ran sometimes themselves for the Prize; sometimes they rid before or beside the Chariots, to encourage and direct them.

2. Next were those Exercises call'd by the Greeks *μυητικα*. Such were Running, Wrestling, Fencing, Leaping, throwing the *Discus*, &c.

Running was perform'd after the Chariot and Horse-Races, and much what in the same manner.

Fencing, *Pugilatus*, was fighting with Fists, commonly armed with a *Cæstus*, which was made of Thongs of Leather, studded with Iron or Lead, and fastened about their Hands and Arms. It is described in *Aeneid. 5.*

Luctatio, Wrestling, this they did naked, and their Bodies anointed.

Leaping and Quoiting, or the *Discus*, were not much used in the *Circus*, but are rather to be reckoned amongst ordinary Sports and Exercises.

3. The next was call'd *Pompa*, which was rather a solemn Procession, perform'd in this manner. From the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* through the *Forum* to the *Circus* descended in Ranks and Order: 1. The Magistrate who began the *Pompa*; next all the *Roman Nobility*, and

and the Sons of *Equites* on Horse-back, the rest on Foot, marching as to War; next followed the Chariots, Horses, &c. that were to run; next the *Atbletæ*; then three Companies of Dancers, Men, Youths, and Boys, decently armed and habited, imitating the *Saltatio Pyrrichia* or Military Dance. These were followed by those who danced *a la Satyresca*, some representing *Sileni*, others Satyrs, &c. then followed certain Musicians after the ancient manner. Then the Ministers of the Priests carrying all things necessary for Sacrifices. Then the Images of their Gods, the chiefest carried upon *Thensa*; they were followed with the *Armaxi* or Chariots armed after the *Scythian* manner, adorned with divers sorts of Arms, and the Memorials of their Emperors and Generals. Next all the Colleges of the Priests with the *Rex Sacrorum*, and the rest of their holy Officers; and last of all the chiefest Magistrates then in the City, with the rest of the Magistrates.

In this Order they marched into and round about the *Circus*, when the chief Magistrate present commanded the Sacrifices to be made to those Gods, and upon those Altars, as was requisite; which being rightly performed, the *Ludi* or Games began, the Magistrates and Officers all taking their places.

4. Hunting, sometimes Fighting with wild Beasts by thole they call'd *Bestiarii* (tho this was more properly a *Manus*) these Beasts were kept in *Vivario*.

5. *Trojae ludus* was a counterfeit Fighting between Troops of Noble Youths, the President of

Of Coins and Medals.

Part I.

of which was *Princeps Juventutis*. This Sport is exactly expressed by Virg. *Aeneid.* 5.

6, 7. The Skirmishes and Fightings on Horseback, on Foot, and *Naumachiae* were chiefly exhibited by *Julius Cæsar* and the succeeding Emperors, nothing in them difficult to be understood.

The *Pompeæ* and *Naumachiae* seem to have ceased in *Constantine's* time, the one being prohibited as Heathenish, the other falling of it self after the Emperors resided in the East. But the others seem to have continued till *Justinian's* time, when the Invasion of the *Goths* and other Barbarous Nations gave them somewhat else to think on.

Many of these Games were also celebrated in the Amphitheatres, as Hunting; where they made sometimes artificial Mountains and Woods to represent the Hunting more lively. *Martial.* L. I. Ep. 21. See in *Vopiscus* the notable Hunting exhibited by *Probus* in the *Circus*.

P A R T

P A R T II.

Of COINS and MEDALS.

C H A P. I.

Of *Julius Cæsar*, the III Viri R. P. C.
Marcus Antonius.

§. I. **C***aius Julius Cæsar*, Son of *C. Julius Cæsar* and *Aurelia*, was born Jul. 12. A. U. C. 654. before Christ Ninety eight Years, he pretended his Pedegree from *Julus* the Son of *Aeneas*, the Son of *Venus*, and therefore amongst his Coins are; *Veneri Genetrici*, the Head of *Venus*; and reverse, *Venus* conducted to *Anchises* lying under Mount *Ida*, by a Genius with a Scepter in his Hand, presaging the Roman Empire.

The Star of *Venus*, which appearing by day (as they say) to *Aeneas* at his parting from *Troy*, conducted him to *Laurentum* in *Italy*, where he should settle.

And a *Venus* naked with a Shield and Helmet, an Ensign and Eagle upon a Pillar; to shew that she gave *Cæsar* Victory and Power over all his Enemies; and established his Empire, signified by the Eagle upon the Pillar.

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And a *Venus* or *Rome* with a *Cornucopia* and a *Victory* *Crowning Mars*, or rather *Julius Cæsar*, standing upon a Base; the Romans dedicated a Statue to him in the Habit of *Mars* or *Quirinus*, with this Inscription, *Deo invicto*.

§. 2. Being of very great Parts and Courage, but not very Rich, his Necessities, as well as Ambition, thrust him forwards to seek Employment, both to pay his Debts, and obtain Wealth and Honour; insomuch that he was ready to undertake any Exploit whatsoever rather than be Idle: At length he was put upon the Wars of *Gaul*; which he not only wholly reduced, together with part of *Germany* and *Britanny*, but also became Master of a most powerful Army; which *Pompey* and his Party perceiving, and fearing his Ambition, endeavoured to make him Disband, themselves keeping up their Army; and by that means gave him some colour of keeping together. Upon his Disobedience they sought to compel him, and he to resist; which by little and little bred an utter Defiance and Enmity between him and *Pompey*, which broke out into a Civil War, wherein *Cæsar* was Victor, and by that means obtain'd the whole Power of the Commonwealth; made Senators and Magistrates of his own Party, and they again settled him in the absolute Command of all: They would indeed have made him King, but knowing the great Hatred the Romans had to that Name, he durst not accept it; but chose rather to have the Power than the Name; and they, to find some precedent for their Innovation, confirm'd it to him under a Title well known

known to the People, and before used by *Sylla*; which was *Dictator Perpetuus*, which he enjoyed only three Years, four Months, six Days, and was then murthered in the Senate, being Fifty six Years old, by *Atilius Cimber*, *Marcus* and *Decius Brutus*, *Cassius* and others. He was also *Pontifex Maximus*, that he might have the Sovereign Dominion in Religion (which he knew to have very great Power over Mens Minds and Opinions, and consequently over their Actions also) as well as in the Civil Government by his Dictatorship. He was the first Roman whose Image was stamp'd on the Coin in his Life-time; and the greatest part of the Reverses refer to one of these two Authorities, and have the Names of the *III Viri*, or sometimes of the *III Viri* also, who it seems strived which of them should excel in bestowing Honours and Titles upon him.

§. 3. After his Death there appear'd a Comet, which, by the Artifice of his Friends, the People were made believe was his Soul received into Heaven; and thereupon, and for the Greatness of his Actions, he was honored as a God, had Temples, Priests, &c. dedicated to him: Of which *Virg. Eclog. 9.*

Ecce Dionei processit Cæsaris Astrum, &c.

The Difficulst Coines of Julius Cæsar.

§. 4. The Head of *Rome Cæsar*, Rx. *Venus* in a *Aen* *Vic.*: Chariot drawn by two *Cupids* and an *Harp*, L. Jul. L. F. *Lucius Julius Lucii Filius*; *Cæsar*, M 2 probably

probably *Caius Cæsar's Lieutenant*; of whom *Cæsar* makes mention *de Bell. Gall. I. 7.* and elsewhere. This Coin was made for the Honor of the Family.

There were three *Venus's*, *Urania*, born of *Cælus* and *Dia*, presiding over Chast (*i.e.*) Celestial Love. *Pandemus* begotten of the *Virilia* of *Cælus* and the Froth of the Sea, presiding over Lust and Copulation. *Apostrophia* the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Dione*; a Deity averting Men from unlawful and hurtful Loves; and this was the Mother of *Aeneas* from whom the Family of *Cæsar*. But the Poets make but one *Venus*. Also there were divers *Cupids*, the one Celestial and Virtuous, the other Common and Lustful. One born of *Mars* and *Venus* called *Anteros*. Another of *Mercury* and second *Venus*. A third of *Mercury* and *Diana*. Of *Cupid* and *Anteros* see an ingenious Apologue in *Porphyry*. For *Venus* having brought forth *Cupid*, was much astonished, as were also his Nurses, that they never perceived him grow, but still he continued of the same Bigness as when he was born; whereupon consulting the Oracle, they were answered, that he could not grow alone till he had a Brother; so *Venus* brought forth *Anteros* or loving again, and then they both grew up and diminished together.

The Harp signifies the Harmony or Sympathy in Love.

1. An Head of a Goddess, or *Sicilij. Cæsar Imp. Cos. Iterum.* Rx. *Sicily* setting one Foot on the Prow of a Ship, and holding three Legs in her Hand.

2. *Allienus*

2. *Allienus Pro Cos.* coined by *Allienus* when he had recovered *Sicily* from *S. Pompeius* for *Cæsar*, and sent *Cæsar* two Legions, &c. into the Continent.

Rx. a Trophy, probably for his Victory over *Pharnaces*, for we find not that he set up a Trophy for any other Victory. The *Sagum* or Soldiers Coat was not proper to the Romans, but common to all other Nations.

3. The Head of Victory. *Cæsar Dict. ter. Rx. Rome* marching with a Shield, Trophy and Spoils, with a Serpent. *C. Clovius Praef.* signifying the Commonwealth (for whose Liberty *Cæsar* always pretended to fight) loaded with the Spoils obtained by his Victories over *Asia* or *Africk*, for both places are infested with Serpents.

4. *Cæsar's Head. Cæsar Dict. Perpet.* Rx. the Image *Veneris Genetricis*, or *Victricis* with a little Victory in her Hand. *L. Buca.* *Venus* the Author of their Family, much magnified by *Cæsar*, therefore invoked by him in his Wars, given as the Watch-word in the decisive Battel at *Pharsalia*, *Venus Victrix*; as *Pompey's* was *Hercules invictus*; he used as his Seal her Image, and graved it upon his Arms; Built her Temples. Sometimes a Star (the Morning Star) added. *Cæsar* to shew himself the Progeny of *Venus*, was observed to have an handsome Body, to be very neat, and long a dressing himself.

5. The Head of a Woman veiled (probably *Pietas*) *C. Cæsar Cos. ter.* Rx. a *lituus*, *urceolus*, and Hatchet (Sacrificing Instruments) *Aulus Hirtius Praetor.* This was coin'd probably to

M 4

remem-

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

remember some Sacrifice made, as a Thanksgiving for his Victory over Pompey. When they Sacrificed they had a Veil over their Heads.
Virg. Aeneid. 3.

*Et positis aris jam vota in littora solves,
Purpureo velare comas ad opertus amictu.*

6. Cæsar's Head veiled. *Cæsar Dict. perpetuo.*
Br. Venus Victrix leaning her left Hand upon a great Shield standing upon a Globe. *C. Mari-dianus.* Probably that Shield *Virgil* alludes to *Aeneid. 8.* which he saith *Venus* gave to *Eneas*—
—*Clypei non enarrabile textum, &c.*

The Triumviri.

§. 5. They who murthered *Julius Cæsar*, intended to restore the Peoples Liberty as it was before; but *Cæsar's Party* (by reason that so many of the ancient Nobility and warlike Personages were slain by *Marius*, *Sylla* and *Cæsar*, in those Bloody Civil Wars) was too strong; and therefore after the Fright and Astonishment for *Cæsar's Death* was over, they began to bustle; having the People (who by *Cæsar's* Bounty and Artifices were much of that Party) to side with them: And first *M. Antonius* headed them, afterwards *Augustus*; sometimes agreeing both together, sometimes at Enmity one with another; sometimes taking in *M. Lepidus*, because of his Riches, to be the third, and calling themselves *III viri R. P. C. Triumviri Reipublicæ Constituendæ.*

M. Anto-

Chap. I. Of Coins and Medals.

M. Antonius had been of *Cæsar's Party*, and upon that account of Reputation with the Soldiers; but intended by their Assistance to set up himself, till opposed first by *Brutus*, then by *Octavius Cæsar*, he fled into *Gallia*, and got an Army, which he joined with *Lepidus*; and proposed Accommodation with *Octavius*, which he accepted; and so they three became *Triumviri*, (this is expressed in a Medal where all their three Heads are on one side, and an *Hermathena* on the other) and went against *Brutus* and *Cassius*, whom they overthrew, and forced to kill themselves at *Philippi* in *Macedonia*. After which Battel *Octavii* returned to *Rome*, and *M. Antonius* went into the East; where, after divers Exploits he came into *Egypt*, fell in Love with *Cleopatra* the Queen, for whose sake he divorced his two Wives successively, called *Fulvia*, and *Octavia* the Sister of *Octavius*. By *Cleopatra* he had divers Children, a Son and a Daughter at one birth; the Son he destined to be King of *Armenia* and *Media*, which he never obtained. So foolish and vainglorious was this *Antonius*, that he called himself the Sun and *Cleopatra* the Moon; and therefore we see about his, as also about his Son's Head Raies, with such as *Apollo* is figured, and after him divers others assumed the same honor. Mean while *Octavius Cæsar* made War against him, and at *Aetium* in a Naval Fight quite overcame him, who afterwards killed himself, as he believed *Cleopatra* had done before; but she gave him the Precedence in Execution.

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

M. Lepidus had an Army given him by the Senate to command in *Gallia*; to whom *M. Antony* being forced out of *Rome* and *Italy* by *Brutus* and *Octavius*, and declared Enemy by the Senate, repaired; and because of his Forces joined him in the *Triumvirate*; he kept his Army up entire, thinking to suffer *M. Ant. Octav. Cæsar*, and *Sextus Pompeius* to ruin or weaken one another so much, that he might master them all. But *Cæsar* having conquered *S. Pompeius*, did not go against *Antony*, but turned upon him; and practising with his Officers gained all his Army from him. Upon his low Submission and Petition, *Cæsar* gave him his Life, and left him *Pont. Maximus*, and so sent him to *Rome*, where he lived in great Melancholly and Contempt the rest of his days; his Son *stiving* afterwards to practise the Legions against *Augustus* was put to death.

C H A P. II.

Of *Augustus*.

§ I. **C** *Octavius* Son of *Octavius* and *Atia*, Grand-child of *Julia* the Sister of *Jul. Cæsar*, was born upon Mount *Palatine ad Capita bubula*, though the chief Habitation of this Family was at *Velitræ*, A. U. C. 690. before the Birth of our Lord sixty two Years, Sept. 22. having the Sign *Capricorn* presiding in his Nativity; whereby (as the Astrologers said) he was

Chap. 2. Of Coins and Medals.

was promised the Empire of the World, and to be a God after his death; for they held that *os* and *vs* were the two ports of Heaven: by *vs* the Souls of Heroes descended and ascended; by *os* those of extraordinary Persons, which made *Augustus* put a *Capricorn* upon his Coins.

Julius Cæsar his great Uncle adopted him into the *Julian Family*, whereby he obtained the Command, Wealth, good Fortune and Popularity, as well as the Name, of *Cæsar*: hereupon we find upon many of his Coins *C. Cæsar Divi Filius*.

Julius Cæsar was Murthered when *Octavius* was about nineteen years old, and in the Country; whereupon he hasted to *Rome*, and against the Advice of most of his Friends and Kindred, resolved to take upon him the Name and Inheritance of *Cæsar*. Where *M. Antony* then Consul, though pretending to revenge *Cæsar's* death, received him very proudly; but *Antony* presently after designing for himself against the Commonwealth was forced by him to fly into *Gallia* to *Lepidus*, and quit the Siege of *Brutus* at *Modena*. *Antony* having got Power, sent to *Cæsar*, that if he would join with him and *Lepidus* to revenge the Death of *Cæsar*, they would make themselves *III Viri* in Imitation of *Cæsar*, *Pompey* and *Crassus*, who had done the same before; if not, they would join with *Brutus* and that Party against him; whereupon he assented, and they took upon them the *Triumvirate*, and many Coins were stamped, some in honor of each of them, some in honor of them all together; as that with three Hands conjoined, and the Ensigns

Ensigns of Supreme Power, *Fasces*, *Caducem Orbe*, &c.

Presently thereupon *Cæsar* went against *Sextus Pompeius* the Son of *Pompey* the Great, who by his Fautors (who were many in the Senate) was made Governor of the Sea Coast, and had a great Navy; which *Cæsar* overcame in *Sicily*. Of this *Sextus Pompeius* are many Coins stamp'd with some relation to Sea-matters, as with a *Neptune*, prow of a Ship, &c. and of *Cæsar* his Victory over him, and Conquest of *Sicily*. Many also of the other III *Viri* either with the names of the Mint-masters, *Quæstor*, or some other of their Officers.

Cæsar's Coin is often revered with a Thunderbolt, either to represent his own terribleness in War, or the assistance from Heaven, (particularly from *Julius* his Father) which, as they say, he often experienced in the Wars; and especially in that fatal and decisive Battel at *Actium*, whereby he became Master of the whole *Roman* Empire, and in Memory of which he repaired the decaied Temple of *Apollo* there, and dedicated his own Image in the habit of *Apollo Aetius* in a long Robe, his Harp, &c. (pretending to be his Son) in the Library of the Palace.

After the Battel of *Actium* he returned to *Rome*, and there put it to the question amongst his Friends, whether he should restore to the Commonwealth its ancient Liberty, or take upon himself the absolute Sovereignty, and constitute a Monarchy. After much debate the latter was resolved; and withal to avoid that

Rock

Rock which had split many others, and of late his Father *Julius*; he determined to abst. from all Monarchical and odious names, and to content himself with the ordinary Titles of the Magistrates of the City.

§ 2. So then whereas anciently the eldest of the Censors or *Viri Censorii* (such as had been Censors) was called *Princeps Senatus*; and afterwards such were chosen by the Censors in their Quinquennial Muster, commonly the most excellent and eminent Persons, as *Scipio* the *African* continued so all his life time; *Octavius* chuse to be called by that name, as of chiefest honor amongst all the Senators. [The same Custom was also observed amongst the *Equites* and *Pedites*, and amongst the Youth also; wherefore the young *Cæsars*, (and some few for Honors sake before the Emperors called *Principes Juventutis*,) we find frequently called *Principes Juventutis*; but afterwards it became a Title of the young Sons or Heirs of the Emperors] besides this he was always one of the Consuls, (or else put in whom he might trust) and named the other also: So you see upon the Coins of the Emperors, Co. II. III. &c.

Imperator at first was not a Name of Office or Command, but of Honour only. The Soldiers, after a Victory, wherein a certain number of their Enemies were slain, and therefore called by *Cicero Victoria justa*, because in after-times they were not so punctual, calling their General by the Name of *Imperator*. So you see many times *Imp. X. XVI. &c. i.e.* called so so often by the Army; *Appian* saith, if they had slain

10000

10000 c. their Enemies : yet afterwards it came to denote him who commanded all the Forces of the Commonwealth in Chief.

The Senate being prone to Flattery, most of them expecting Preferment from him, heap'd upon him all the honorary Titles that had before been bestowed upon others ; amongst the rest, that of *Pater Patriæ* or P P. which at first was bestowed upon *Cicerō* for discovering and defeating the Conspiracy of *Catiline*. They called him also *Augustus*, a Term applied before time only to the Gods or Heroes ; as if he had somewhat above Humane in him.

And in after-times *Augustus* signified him that was invested in the whole absolute Power of Emperor ; and *Cæsar*, who was designed to be, but not actually invested in the Majesty of the Emperor. None but he that was *Augustus* designed in Medals with a Crown of Laurel ; the Title of *Semper Augustus*, or *perpet. Augustus* not found before *Diocletian* and *Maximianus*. When an Emperor with Raies about his Head, it should seem to signifie that he was consecrated by some City or other, and that that Coin was made after such Consecration.

§. 3. Being Consul his Sentences might be hindered and interrupted by the Tribune of the People ; to prevent which, he assumed also *Tribunitiam potestatem* (for Tribune he could not be and *Pontifex Maximus*, say some, because the one must needs be a Plebeian, the other a Patri-cian, which is false, for *P. Scævola* was *Trib. Plebis* and *Pont. Max.* which yet *Tully* complaineth of, as dangerous to have two such Powers

Powers conjoyn'd in one Person, l. 12. Ep. ad Attic. 5.) the which was renewed every Year ; by which means also his Person was Sacred and Inviolable ; and by which means also, tho not Consul, yet every Sitting of the Senate he might propose one Cause or Matter to them, tho this Power was after enlarged to the succeeding Emperors, of referring (or putting to the Vote) four or also five Causes every Sitting, *V. Dio. l. 54. Capitol & Vopisc.* themselves also sometimes voted first of all, and that often with an Oration spoken commonly by their Quæstors ; and such Decrees were said *Principe Authore fieri* ; sometimes last of all, and so had power of mitigating or qualifying the Sentences of the Fathers. Some say, that *Tr. P.* with the Year, was the time of the Emperor's Reign, but that is false ; for, tho very rarely, it was communicated to another besides the Emperor : As there is mention *Tib. TR. P. XXXVIII.* but the certain year of thcir Government was known by the comparing of the times of their Titles together.

Because that Religion hath great Force upon Mens Minds, he would not suffer that to be in another's Power ; and therefore after *Lepidus's* Death he made himself *Pont. Max.* which all his Successors constantly observed till *Constantine*, who refused it : Yet *Julian* resumed it again, and was initiated with divers nasty Ceremonies ; but *Gratian* absolutely refused it, as unlawful for a Christian (*Saint Zosimus*) he means a *Lay-Christian*, and never after any received it.

Augustus also made himself Pro-Consul, which, tho it appears not on his Medals, that I know,

yet

yet it is in old Inscriptions; and *Elagabalus* in *Ep. apud Dionem*, calls himself *Arduanus Pro-Cos.* which I know not whether it was, that he might command also the other Provinces, or that the *Pro Cos.* might know that they governed under the Power of *Cæsar*, who was the chiefest *Pro Cos.* and therefore whereas all other *Pro Cos.* laid down their Power and Ensigns before they entered the City, the Prince retained his *Pro-Consular* Power in the City. So *M. Aurelius* having married *Faustina*, had given him *Trib. pot. & Imperium Pro-Cos. extra urbem*, saith *Capitolinus*.

And thus he conjoyned in his own Person all the Supreme Offices and Employments in the Commonwealth, without any sensible change of the Laws and Customs formerly observed. And his Successors trod in the same Steps; some notwithstanding referring more, some less to the Senate.

§. 4. *Augustus* himself gave the Senate leave to dispose of such Provinces, (*Strabo l. 17. 12.* Two *Pro-consular*, *Asia* and *Africk*, Ten *Prætorian*, two whereof *Tiberius* afterward resumed) and Offices as were Peaceable, or not likely to create any trouble; but reserved to himself all those where there were any Wars or Commotions, upon pretence of giving them the Pleasure and Profit, and himself the Trouble. But, indeed, that he might keep all the Soldiers in his own Power, under such Legates (Lieutenants) as he could trust; after the Resolution fixed of taking upon him the sole Government, he referred it to the Senate; by some of whom

for Interest, some for Fear, some out of Judgment, it was voted for him for ten Years; and after those, the Power was again renewed for other ten Years; and so for every ten Years as long as he lived; which was observed also by his Successors.

§. 5. He had also Statues and Shields vowed and dedicated to his Honor; there is a Medal on one side *Augustus*, & on a Shield *SPQR. CL.V.* (i.e.) *Clypeum votivum*. *Clypeum*, a Shield seems ordinarily to have contained only an Inscription to the Honor of any Person; but sometimes his Effigie or the Effigie of some noble Action of his, and was hung up in some eminent Temple. He had furthermore Honors decreed by most Provinces and Colonies, as appeareth by the Medals; as of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*; *Ræmetakes* King of *Thrace*; *Gnossians* with their Labyrinth; *Cydonians* (Citizens of *Kidur* a City in Crete.) *Hierapolitans*; *Maronitarum*, or Inhabitants of *Marony*, *Coians*.

The Coin of *Nismes* (some say *Augustus* and *Julius*, others *Agrippa*, whose face it should seem to be) made by that Colony upon the Conquest of *Egypt*, after the Victory of *Actium*. The Palm-tree is *Phænicia*, the Crocodile *Egypt*, chained to a Palm, the Emblem of Victory.

Augustus's Head, & a Victory flying, holding a Crown over a Buckler, wherein are *CL. V.* (*Clypeus Votivus*) hanging upon a Pillar erected by the People in Honor of *Julius Cæsar*, *Suet. c. 85. Plebs in honorem defuncti (Julii) solidam columnam prope viginti pedum lapidis Numidici in foro statuit, scripsitque Parenti Patriæ: apud eandem*

*candem longo tempore, Sacrificare, vota suscipere, controversias quasdam, interposito per Cæsarem furejurando, distractere, perseveravit. CL. V. was a Shield dedicated with certain Solemnities and Performance of Vows to his Honor. Plin. l. 35. c. 3. faith, that Appius Claudius, A. U. C. 259. was the first broacher of this Custom, Placuit, faith he, *in excelso spectari, & titulos honorum legi.**

Cæsar's Head, *Cæsar Augustus*, Rx. Jupiter with his Thunder-bolt standing in the Door of his Temple. *Jou. Ton. Suet. c. 29.* faith, he dedicated a Temple to *Jupiter* after his escape of a Danger in his Expedition to *Cantabria* (*Biscay, &c.*) when as he marched in the night, his Litter was struck with Lightning, and the Servant carrying a Torch killed. Perhaps *Horace* alludes to this Temple, *Carm. l. 3. Ode 5.*

Cœlo tonantem credidimus Jovem Regnare, &c.

Augustus's Head, Cæsar Aug. Divi Filius Pater Patriæ. Rx. Two young Men in their Gowns, between them two Shields, two hastæ puræ & lituus & Capeduncula, underneath C [aius] L [ucius] Cæsares. About it Augusti F. Cos. Desig. Prin. Juvent. in memory of Caius and Lucius Sons of Agrippa adopted by him, lately dead, Dio. l. 55. Corpora C & L Cæsarum a tribunis militum Romam apportata sunt, parmæque & hastæ, quas aureas ab Equitibus acceperant, in Curia suspensæ sunt — Nondum positâ puerili prætexta Principes Juventutis appellari, designare Cos. specie recusantis flagrantissime cupiverat (Augustus.) A Blazing Star,

Star, *Divus Julius*, of which before, Rx. a Temple with *Julius Cæsar* sitting in it, holding a *Lituus*, and a Star over his Head. The Temple dedicated to him, *Virg. Georg. 3.*

*Et viridi in Campo templum de Marmore ponam,
In medio mibi Cæsar erit, templumque tenebit.*

Or rather the Temple of *Venus*, of which Dio. l. 45. *Eâ re* (appearing of the Star) *Augustus animo confirmato Statuam Patris æream cum stella supra Caput in Veneris templo posuit.*

A Trophy upon the Prow and Rudder of a Ship. *Imp. Cæsar* for his *Aetiac Victory*. Rx in a Garland *Jovi vot. suscep. pro Sal. Cæs. Aug. SPQR.* *Augustus* being Sick after the Battel with *Brutus* and *Cassius*, it being reported at *Rome* that he was dead, the *SPQR.* decreed an annual Supplication and Vows should be made for his Health and Safety.

Two Mens Heads together with the Faces toward other two, without an Inscription; probably *M. Antonius, Octavius* and *Octavia*; for after *Fulvia's* (*Antonius's* first Wife's) death, who instigated him to make War upon *Augustus*, and to join with *Sextus Pompeius*, their mutual Friends began to endeavor a Reconciliation between them, which at last they effected; and for the greater Confirmation of it, *Antony* was to marry *Octavia Augustus's* Sister, now a Widow by the late death of her Husband *Marcellus*. Rx a Ship with the mark of *Sicily* under it, and *Iter. Præf.* which seems to concern *Sextus Pompeius*, who on his own Coins is styled *Iter. Præf. Clasic*

Classis & oræ maritimæ ex S. C. for though one Condition of that Reconciliation was, that they should both of them go against *Sextus Pompeius*; yet *Pompey* retired with his Fleet to *Sicily*, and there hindred the Transportation of Corn to the City: which causing a Dearth in the City forced *Cæsar* and *Antony* to make a Reconciliation with him also; the Treaty being at *Misenum*, whereupon it seems this Coin was made.

A Womans Head veiled *Indulgentia Augusti moneta impetrata*. By the Emperor in a triumphal Chariot, underneath *Colonia Augusta, Aroa Patrensis*. *Patræ* was built by *Eumelus*, who having learned of *Triptolemus* the Art of Plowing and Sowing, he called his City *Aroa*. *επὶ τῷ ἐπτάσι* *πόνος* saith *Pausan*. Afterwards the *Achaians* ejecting thence the *Jonians*, *Patreus* the Son of *Preugenes*, Grand-child of *Agenor*, enlarging the City called it *Patræ*. And *Augustus* after his Victory at *Aetium* recalled the Inhabitants dispersed by the War (the Haven being very commodious) and also brought thither the Inhabitants of divers neighbouring Cities, and gave the *Patrenses* Government over them: amongst other Privileges he gave them, being his Colony, one was to coin Money.

Augustus's Head. Cæsar Divi Fil. By a Cupid (*Augustus*) between two Stars (of *Venus* and *Julius*) upon a Dolphin. S. P. Q. R.

Three veills, two of the *Manipuli* bundles of Hay or Straw the middlemost a Veil hung crossways *Augusto Divi F. Legio IV. Legio VI. Legio X.* By *Filiis Præfectio Germanorum. L. T. VEN* *tio Imperio II viris Cœnia Cæsar-Augustana*, a Man plowing

plowing with two Oxen. Coined by those three legions quartered at *Saragoza*.

§. 6. To *Livia* or *Julia* his last and best beloved Wife were many honors decreed, as that she should be called *Genetrix Patriæ*, figured in the form sometimes of *Juno*, *Venus*, (*Astarte* of the *Sydonians*) worshipping and styling them as Gods and Goddesses even whilst alive: the Moon or *Diana*.

But the greatest honor was after his death, when he was voted to be a God and to be worshipped; they setting upon the highest part of the Funeral Pile an Eagle (for an Emperor, and a Peacock (Sacred to *Juno*) for an Empress) which might carry the Soul into Heaven to *Jupiter*; whence it proceeds, that upon Medals an Eagle set either upon a Globe, or the top of a *Rogus*, or Bed of Parade, or some such like, is a Sign of the Consecration of that Emperor. But *Augustus* had also Temples built to him both at *Rome* and in the Provinces, had sacrifices and Priests decreed to him, one of whom was *Antonia* the Wife of *Nero Drusus Germanicus*.

CHAP. III.

Of *Tiberius, C. Caligula, Clædius*.

¶. 1. Called before his Adoption into the Family of the *Cæsars*, *Tiberius Clædius Nero*, and Nick named for his Drunkenness

Biberius Caldius Mero; in his old Age was of an ill-favoured Complexion, Pale, Hideous, Copperors being above all Law, were themselves per-nosed. His Master said when he was a Child, that he was made of Dirt kneaded with Blood; which agreed very well to his Disposition, being Cruel, Bloody, Lustful beyond measure, Drunken, and Filthy in all ways possible. Much of which appears also upon his Medals.

He came to be Emperor at Fifty six Years old, before which time he had done many signal Actions, and obtained great Victories over the Parthians, Illyricans, Dacians, Armenians, Pannonians, &c. but a while after he gave himself over wholly to Lust and Debauchery; which brought upon him a new kind of Disease called *Colum*, and a kind of Leprosie all over his Body.

Yet notwithstanding all these things, he was even in his Life-time almost adored, as appears by his Medals; wherein is a Victory sitting upon a Firmament fashioning a Crown for him; wherein he is called *Tiberius*, or the Genius of the River *Tiber*: Wherein is the Figure of a Colossus erected in his Honor, sitting and holding a Spear in one Hand and a Platter in the other, by the Cities of *Asia* repaired by him after an Earthquake, with the words *Civitatibus Asiae restitutis*; wherein is a Stern fastened to a World as if he governed the whole World.

The Head of *Augustus*, another of *Tiberius* R. *Caius* and *Lucius Cæsars* with two Shields either of them an *basta pura*, and for the one *Iulus*, as being chief Augur, the other a *Simpulum* as *Pontifex*; two of the same Family not being permitted to be *Pontifices*, *Dio. I. 39.*

Caius Cæsar,

§. 2. Called *Caligula*, because of the Soldier-fashion'd-Shoes he wore, was born in the Army, A. U. C. 764. reigned three Years and ten Months, and lived twenty eight Years, five Months and seven Days; was of Disposition Wicked, Furious, Tyrannical, Treacherous, Foolish, Ridiculous, Prodigal, Luxurious, Cruel, Incestuous; would needs be a God, and habited and accoutred himself sometimes like one God, sometimes like another; challenged *Jupiter* to fight with him; made Engines to shoot great Stones against Heaven, and to counterfeit Thunder; was slain by *Chærea*.

Few of his Medals extant, the Senate in hate of him, calling in his Coin, to obliterate as much as they could, his Memory. Yet some there are, as *Pax Aug.* representing the Condition wherein he found the Empire, as one with the Heads of *Caius* and *Cæsonia* his last Wife, Rx. *Epona*.

Cæsonia was every way as wicked for a Woman as he for a Man; and their Daughter being but a Child, let her Nails grow to scratch either of them out the Eyes of the Children her Play-fellows:

Claudius,

§. 3. Born A. U. C. 743. reigned thirteen Years nine Months, died aged Sixty three years was of an handsome out side, but a very ill mind; a great Glutton and Drunkard, Luxurious, Incntinent, Cruel, Timorous, Inconstant, Heavy, Lasche, a great Dicer, ruled by his Wives and Servants; yet built many Magnificent Works, Aquæducts, Highways, the Port of Ostia; made good Laws, preserved the Bounds and Reputation of the Empire. But what he did well, was for fear lest the chief Men should Conspire against him, not for love of Virtue; and the same fear wrought in him by Messalina and Agrippina his Wives, caused him to cut off whomsoever they pleased: So that he put to Death Thirty Senators, 221 Equites, and other Persons innumerable. So Foolish and Timorous was he, that when his Wife Messalina was Married openly to Silius, it was a long time before he knew it; and when he did, durst not a great while take Vengeance of her. But he was afterwards poisoned by his Wife Agrippina in a Dish of Mushrooms or Tertuffale, which he loved above all other things, and his Mother had longed for when Great with him.

Claudius had one only Son called Britannicus, whom Nero and Agrippina (his Step-mother) Murthered; of him Medals very rare: Yet Seginus hath one, his Head Κλαυδίος Βερτάννιος Καισάρ. By. a naked Figure (supposed to be the Sun with a Hart to shew his Swiftness) Αλαβανδρός Alabanda

Chap. 3. Of Coins and Medals.

Alabanda was a City in Caria, where the Sun was very much worshipped.

Many Medals of Claudius; one reverse a Temple, in which Peace or Rome crowneth him; the words *Romæ & Augusto communitas Asie*. A Britain naked, fighting with a Poignard against a Roman Soldier armed. A Jupiter amidst seven Stars, with Thunder in one Hand, and a Trident in the other; or a Jupiter and Neptune joyned, as if both gave their Power to Claudius.

There arose in his days a Rebellion headed by Furvus Camillus Scribonianus Legatus in Dalmatia; the Army which chuseſ him Emperor, terrified with Omens, flew him the fifth day. No Medals of him.

Seginus hath ſet down a very curious Coin of Lead, on the one ſide a Digamma, a Letter found out by Claudius, and not uſed after his

Death, with a Palm iſſuing out of it IO. ^y _{IO}

Sat. Rx. a Garland, which he conceives very probably to be after the Victory Claudius obtained in Britanny. Dio faith, that the Gallican Legions refusing to march into Britanny, he ſent Narcissus his Freed-man to perſuade them to it; who coming to the Army, and ſetting himſelf in the General's Seat, and beginning to make a Speech, the Army universally cried out IO Saturnalia! IO. as if Servants then ruled; and turning to A. Plautius their General, deſired him to lead them into Britanny, which he did; and afterwards hearing of their good Success,

Claudius came in Person, and attributed to himself the Victory and Triumph.

C H A P. IV.

Of Nero, *Claudius Macer.*

1. **N**ERO was born A. U. C. 789. A. D. 38. reigned thirteen Years, seven Months, Twenty eight Days, died about Thirty two Years old. The most abominable Monster for Lust, Debauchery, Cruelty and all Wickedness that ever the World saw. He gave his mind to nothing laudable but Singing and Playing.

The Senate having voted him to be whip'd to Death through the Streets, he chused rather to kill himself, crying out, *Qualis Artifex pereo.*

Medals many of him (tho the Senate decreed his Coins should not be Current) because of the length of his Reign. Yea, mistrusting some such thing of the Senate, 'tis probable that he caused upon divers of his Coins, the Pourtraint of *Augustus* and *Tiberius* to be stamped.

2. As himself standing one Foot on a Globe, and a Spear in his Hand; as if his Valour had given him the Empire of the World. The like a *Roma* sitting and setting her Foot upon a Globe.

His Figure standing, Raies about his Head like the Sun, in the one Hand a Laurel, in the other a Victory; the word *Aug. Germanico*; perhaps to represent the *Colosse* he caused to be made of himself; and in imitation of that of *Rhodes*.

Four

Four Fishes; perhaps coined in *Greece* upon the Birth of his Daughter *Claudia*, where it was the Custom, that the fifth day after the Birth of a Child, the Women, who had been assistant at the Labour, first washed their Hands; then took up the Infant and carried it, running throughout all the House, to the Hearth especially; and then the Kindred made a Feast of such Fishes as are here expressed, Lobsters, Pulpes; such *viz.* as are very Proliferous and Inciters to Lust; these Feasts were called *Aμοιδεία*. By the way *Athenaeus* notes, that the tenth day after the Child was born, the nearest Kindred met together to name the Child, which they did after they had Sacrificed and Banqueted together. In *Rome* the eighth day was commonly for Females, the ninth for Males, the *Lustricus* for purifying and naming the Child.

Ara pacis, and another the Temple of *Janus* shut up; the reason of opening of *Janus's* Temple in time of War, was taken from *Romulus*, who fighting against the *Sabins*, and being worsted, there rose up immediately out of *Janus's* Temple a Spring of Hot Water, where-with the *Romans* scalded and so vanquished their Enemies. Going therefore to War, they set open *Janus's* Temple in hopes of like Success.

Three Arches of a Bridge with Con. C C II. i. e. perhaps *Consensu civitatum Campaniae durum*: Then it signifies some Bridge made over the great Trench he endeavoured to cut between *Avernum* and *Ostia*. (The Port of *Ostia*, tho

tho upon his Medals, was chiefly built by *Claudius*; he only adorned and compleated it.)

A Triumphant Chariot drawn with four Horses, and *Nero* holding a Crown and Palm, with the word *Euthymius*, perhaps representing his Victory at the Olympick Games in a Race of Horses. *Euthymius* was a Famous Wrestler of *Locri*, who fought with the Demon *Temsus*, and delivered a Beautiful Damsel from him; for which reason he was made a God and worshipped by the *Locri*; who probably stamped this Medal in Honor of him.

An Hydraulic Instrument like our Organs, in which he was much delighted, as *Sueton.* noteth.

A Serpent as ready to take F uits from an Altar; which either represented *Aesculapius*; or as a Θεος Σωτήρ, his Mother persuading him that sleeping he was preserved by a Serpent from the Trains of *Messalina*. Besides, it was a good Augury to have a Serpent come and eat upon their Altars, as *Virgil* noteth of *Aeneas*; and that they nourished Serpents as signs of good Luck; and this *Nero* did in the Wood of *Lavini* amongst the rest.

Nero Cæsar in his Youth. Rx. a Senator, Γαύρος Ποσειδών Λαοδίκειας. an Acknowledgment of some Favour that City received by his means.

Nero Radiant as the *Colossus of Rhodes*. Rx. Ρόδιων Νομῶν Σεβαστῶν, the Rhodians styling themselves *Rhodii Neronenses Augusti*.

Nero like Apollo. Rx. his Wife like *Latona*, Λατώ Τειπολεῖτιν.

Europa

Europa carried upon a Bull. Θεας Σιδηροῦ. She being *Venus* and *Astarte*.

Nero with a Serpent about his Neck, signifying Felicity. Rx. An Eagle with a Palm.

Ἐπι Ερμωνῆς Κλαεῖ Συντρ. The River *Meles*, Famous for inspiring Poetry.

Nero and Agrippina. Rx. *Libertas*.

Nero Rx. *Jupiter*, the two Monarchs of Heaven and Earth. So of *Serapis* also.

Nero. Rx. *Poppaea Sabina*, as a *Juno*.

Nero. Rx. *Messalina* (his last Wife) as a *Ceres*.

Claudius Macer,

3. Was Proprætor in *Africk* when *Nero* died, and commanding the Army there; partly instigated by his own Ambition, partly by *Calvia Crispinilla* the Mistress and Minister of *Nero's* Lusts, who after *Nero's* Death, being condemned and sought for to be slain, fled to *Macer*; and persuaded him to hinder the City from Corn, till they declared him Emperor; it seems also he had some Party in the City amongst the Senators; since there is a Medal of him with his Image and S. C on one side, on the other a *Ratis* with *Propræt. Afric.* But *Galba* being Emperor, sent *Trebonius Garucianus* immediately into *Africk*, who got his Army from him and slew him.

CHAP.

C H A P. V.

Of *Servius* (*Sueton.*) *Sulp. Galba. Salvus Otho, Aulus Vitellius.*

I. **G**alba, born A. U. C. 750. reigned seven Months, six Days; died aged Seventy three Years; employed for a long time in great Charges and Commands, at Nero's Death he governed Spain; where he was declared Emperor by the Army, and Encouragement of *Julius Vindex*. Striving to reduce the Army to the ancient Severity and Discipline, and giving them nothing, but being extremely and sordidly Covetous, he fell into their Hatred. The People also were no less offended with his Lust and Impotency, whom he governed by his three Friends, *T. Vinius, Corn. Laco, and Icelus* his Freed Man; Persons contemptible for their Arrogance, Cruelty and Baseness; they were after a while all together slain by *Otho*, who had before-hand corrupted the Army: He chose *Piso* also, a Sour young Man, to be his Successor, who was slain with him.

His Medals are a Soldier with a Victory in one Hand, a Pike with an Eagle in the other, with *Roma renascens*, as if ruined by the former Emperors. And the same Rx. with *Roma Rx. XL.* or *Quadragesima remissa*, which was a certain Tax paid at the Passages of Rivers and Ports, which he remitted. A Triumphant Arch with S. C. erected either in remembrance of his former Victories, or the Defeat of *Macer*.

Honos

Honos & Virtus.

Mars presenting Liberty kneeling before *Galba*, the word *Libertas restituta*; because by the Fame of his Arms he forced *Nero* to kill himself.

His Wife was *Lepida*, by whom he had two Sons, who both died young.

Q. Calpb. Piso frugi Licinianus was, because of their like manner of Life, chosen by *Galba* to be his Successor; he was *Cæsar* but four days, was killed with him, and buried by his Wife *Verania* who bought his Head.

Galba's Head, Galba Imperator. Rx. the Head, as, of a Goddess. Rest. Num. which some interpret *Restitutor Nummorum*. But no History mentions any such thing of him; besides *Nummus* is scarce found in that Sense, but *Moneta*. Others say *Restitutor Numidæ*, where he governed two Years *Pro-Cos.* and established and settled the Province. Others say *Restitutor Numinis*, the Head seeming to be of a Goddess, not of a Country. *Sueton.* saith, that when he took the *Toga virilis*, he dreamed that Fortune stood before his door, and told him, that if he would not let her in, she would go to the first Man she met; whereupon going to his door, he found a Brazen Image of Fortune of above a Cubit long, which he took in, carried to his House at *Tusculum*; and kept an Anniversary Sacrifice to it.

M.

M. *Salvius Otho.*

2. Born A.U.C. 784. A.C. 33. reigned three Months, five Days, killed himself at thirty seven years old : was Courteous, Prodigal, Effeminate, Delicate, Dissolute, Luxurious : he governed *Lusitania* without blame ; courted *Galba*, and was the first who perswaded him to take upon him the Empire, coined all his Plate for his Assistance in hopes to be adopted by him ; having contracted such great Debts that nothing less than the Empire could deliver him. But as soon as *Piso* was adopted, he resolved to kill *Galba* ; and by excessive Largeffes, and other means, drew the Soldiers to his part. He was very intimate with, and imitated *Nero* in his Life and Manners ; and the People made their Acclamation, *Neroni Otboni*. He debauched *Poppaea* from her Husband to deliver her to *Nero*: Whereupon he was sent Governor into *Portugal*.

It is doubted whether any large Medals or Brafs of *Otho*, yet small Coins of Brafs there are, and of Silver not very rare. Such as *Otho*-*R* on Horse-back brandishing a Spear *Pont Max.* the Goddess Victory *Victoria Othonis Ωδων Κατονη*. *R* *Maeγνετων*. also *Ωδων Και αεβ*. *R* *Isis's Head LA* the East generally took part with him, because acknowledged by and resident in the City ; and *Sueton.* faith particularly that he often sacrificed to *Isis*.

*Aulus**Aulus Vitellius.*

3. Was born A.U.C. 767. A.C. 16. reigned six Months, twenty two Days, died aged about fifty four years; a Fat, Grofs, Heavy, Dull, Sotish, Cruel, Lustful, Drunken, Glutton, Nasty Beast; having all the Vices of *Caligula*, *Nero* and *Otho*; and nothing either of their Ingenuity, Parts, Conduct or Gentilenes. He came into Reputation with *Tiberius* by Flattery and serving him in his Lusts : by the same Arts he continued in the favor of the rest. *Galba*, thinking him not fit to head or manage a Design, sent him General into Lower *Germany*, where, by giving the Soldiers Licence to do what they pleased, he got their Favors so much, that they saluted him Emperor. Presently he marched into *Italy*, where having got the better in one Battel : *Otho*, through his Effeminate ness, impatient of Labor, never so much as rallying his Men, (who were overcome by Surprize, and desired much to regain their Honor) or retiring to his Army, flew himself, and left the Government to *Vitellius*; who behaved himself in it most cruelly and covetously, killing all he could have any Pretence against, for their Wealth ; which he consumed wholly upon his Belly, and so lasciy that he, w.thout ordering or providing for himself, was taken by *Vespasian's* Soldiers naked in a Sink, and soled through the City, and at last carried to the *Scalæ Gemoniae* ; there a long time tormented, and at last thrown into *Tyber*.

Of

Of his Medals,—*A Vesta*, holding a Sacrificing Platter in one Hand, in the other a Torch, with *Vesta Rx. (populi Romani) Quiritun.* signifying that he was *Pont. Max.* or that *Vesta* was the chief Defendress of *Rome*, or that his Government was to be Eternal.

—*Æquity the Goddess. Æquitas Aug.*

Victory (with a Platter and Palm) sitting, S. C. for he pretended to take Arms to Revenge *Galba's* and *Piso's* death.

A Tripode, with a Dolphin and a Crow XV VIR. SACR-FAC (*Quindecimvir Sacris faciundis*) *Vitellius* was one of them, whose Office was to keep the *Sybils Books*, and make certain Sacrifices: the Dolphin a Fish of good Presage. *Apollo* was called *Delphinus* because he guided *Castalians* the *Cretan*, conducting a Colony under that shape. *Theseus* also sacrificed to him under that Name; and *Plutarch* testifieth that many Altars of the *Greeks* had a Dolphin upon them: the Crow Sacred to *Minerva*, and much esteemed in Augury and Divination.

A Shield curiously wrought Σεβας Μαξεδόνιος *Sextilia* was his Mother, a brave and virtuous Woman, whom he saluted *Augusta*; which Title she refused, saying, *She had born Vitellius, and not Germanicus*: And afterwards not approving his Actions, it was reported she was poisoned by him. Yet some think that to be her Image which is on a Reverse of *Vitellius*, with *Mater Augusti, Mater Senatus, Mater Patriæ*.

His Wives were, first *Petronia*; whom, after he had a Son by her, he repudiated and flew

Dolabella, because he married her. Second, *Gelaria Fundana*, by whom he had a Son almost Dumb and Stupid, slain by *Matianus*, and a Daughter whom *Vespasian* married very honorably.

C H A P. VI.

Of Flavius Vespasianus, Titus Vespasianus, Domitianus.

§.I. *F*lavius Vespasianus was born A. V. C. 761. A.C. 10. reigned nine Years, 11 Months, and twenty two Days, died aged sixty nine Years; of mean Parentage, obtained the Empire by his Merits: for having done great Services in *Britannia*, where he fought thirty Battles, and *Germany*; he was at last sent into *Judea*, (being not feared because of his mean Extraction) where the Legions hearing of *Galba*, *Otho* and *Vitellius*, their Election by their Armies, conceived themselves as able to raise an Emperor as the others; and therefore by common consent made choice of him, who was presently received by all the Eastern Legions. He was a very Prudent, Sober, Vigilant, Valiant, Clement, Moderate, Frugal and Liberal Person: Frugal in his own House, and towards the Courtiers, who blam'd him much for Covetousness; but so Magnificent in building Temples, Cities, Bridges, Highwais, &c. that it is much admired how he found Wealth enough

O

to

to do it, after those expensive Beasts ; especially since he oppressed none, but wept extraordinarily even at the just Punishment of Malefactors. The Greeks, to whom *Nero* had foolishly given liberty, tax him for reducing them again to pay Tributes, and be subject to the *Romans*; for which they had no reason, using their Liberty to quarrels amongst themselves, and to the prejudice of the Commonwealth.

Very many Medals of *Vespasian*, the chief are; His Victory over *Judea*, a Woman leaning to a Palm-Tree with her Hands bound, signifies the Captivity of the People : A Woman sitting in an unusual Posture, alludes to that of *Isa.*
3. 26. *She, being desolate, shall sit upon the ground.*

Two Capricorns with a Globe between. He was born under Capricorn as was also *Augustus*, and of later Times *Charles V.* and *Cosmus Medicis*, surnamed the Great.

Vespasian's Head. & a *Jupiter* with a Paten in his Right Hand, in his Left a Scepter with an Eagle on the Top. *Eras vix ieps H. Anno novi Templi octavo*: Before his coming to the City, his Son *Domitian* and *Sabinus* seized upon the Capitol, where *Vitellius* besieged and fought them; *Sabinus* was slain there, *Domitian* escaped; but the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* was burnt, by whether Party uncertain. *Vespasian* therefore coming to Reign in his first Year rebuilt that Temple, from which Building he counts this *Epocha*.

A *Victoria Pacifera*, with a *Bulla*, *Caduceus*, and a Serpent before, betokening the Direction of the Gods, as the *Caduceus* of Prudence, the word *Paci Augustæ*. The

The Front of the Temple of Peace built by him adorned with many Statues, *SPQR. Vespasian Confsecratus*, crown'd with Laurel not Radiant, as being a great and invincible *Heroe*, & a Pot between two Laurels : The Pot represents the Pot of Oil set by the Dead before they were interred. Before their Doors also was set a Pot of Water, for them that entred to Expiate themselves. The Laurels were in honor of his Victories.

A Womans Head without Inscription; probably *Cœnis* his Concubine after his Wives death, whom he loved dearly, a prudent Woman.

Jupiter sitting holding a Victory. *Axpas Συμπράτων επί Βολανός. Axpas* as much as *Jupiter* the Castle-or Town-Keeper. *Bolanus*, he that governed *Asia*.

His Wife was *Fl. Domitilla*, by whom he had *Titus*, *Domitian*, and a Daughter called *Fl. Domitilla*; both the Mother and Daughter died before he came to be Emperor; but notwithstanding they were Consecrated, and Medals made for them.

Titus Vespasianus,

§. 2. Born A. U. C. 793. A. C. 42. reigned above two Years, and died, as most say, poisoned by *Domitian*, aged forty Years. Was the most Courageous, Liberal, Prudent, Chast, Mild, Knowing, Temperate, Innocent Prince that till that time the *Romans* had. He chaced out of the Court all Women, &c. of evil Lives; fending away *Q. Berenice*, who hoped he would have married her; as also all Accusers, Calumniators

niators and Flatterers; some of whom he put even to Death; he said he lost that day in which he did not good to some or other. Being advised to put to Death some that conspired against him, he said he had rather dye himself; his Father, himself and Brother, were persuaded that all things were by Fate; and that they could not prevent the Death appointed and destined to them by the Gods.

Pax. Aug. a Peace, and a Thigh of a Sacrifice upon a Stool; for to Peace they Sacrificed only the Thigh and Leg-bones. Nor was it lawful to shed Blood in her Temple: So they killed and dressed the Sacrifice without, and then brought in and burnt the Bones.

Antiochia, Vesp. and *Titus* much honoured that City, not only building much of it, but placing there the Brazen Cherubims brought from *Jerusalem*, and building a Theatre in the place where the Synagogue of the Jews stood.

An Altar *Providentia*, intimating that it was his Providence and Wisdom that destroyed the Jews (under whom the Christians also were comprehended) and established the worship of the Gods.

Victoria Navalis over the Jews upon the Lake of *Genesareth*.

An Elephant, a Symbole of Perpetuity and Magnificence; but *Titus* had also a marvellous Elephant; which perceiving one day that the Wife of his Master committed Adultery with another Person, killed them both; and laying them both together in the Bed as they were before, covered them; and when his Master came

came home, he carried him to the Bed, uncovered them, and shewed what was done, and afterwards shewed his Teeth, which were Bloody.

Titus sitting on a Rock, leaning on his *Perizonium*, and a Horse (the Emblem of Empire) brought to him by a Woman, supposed to be Fortune naked, without Wings, Wheel or Orb, they fancying that when Fortune had travelled all the World over, at last she came to *Tyber*, and went into the Palace, where immediately she laid aside her Wings, Wheel, Globe, &c. and there rested.

A Woman upon the Prow of a Ship, (because of the Situation upon the Sea) with a Scepter in one Hand, a Vine-branch in the other (because of its Fruitfulness in excellent Wines) a Dove, (which there were nourished in great quantity; the Syrians not eating but nourishing them as Sacred, Birds of *Venus*, and into which *Semyramis* the great Queen was converted.) The word *Ασκαλονίτης*.

N E I Λ O Σ like a *Jupiter* with Towers on his Head, and a Flower in his Hand (which seems to be *Lotus*, esteemed by them, because of it they made Bread.) *Nilus* was worshipped by the *Egyptians* as *Jupiter*.

His Wives were *Arricidia* who died without Children.

Marcia Furnilla (whom some call *Fulvia*) by whom he had *Julia Sabina*; he was divorced from her, being yet a private Person.

Julia Sabina his Daughter, refused by *Domitian*, married *Flavius Sabinus*, whom *Domitian*, for

for love of her, caused to be Murthered ; and having got her with Child, perswaded her to destroy the *Fœtus*, whereby she also killed herself. Her Medals a *Julia Augusta*, &c. a Peacock *Divi Titi F.*

Venus Augusta, Venus resting upon a Pillar, in one Hand the Helmet of Mars, in the other a Spear ; her *Cestus* or Scarf (which was a sort of thin Vestment, through which the whole Body was seen ; therefore in the *Cestus* was said to be placed the Charm of Love) tyed about her Thighs : Signifying that she was *Venus*, and had Command and Power over *Domitian*.

Domitian,

§. 3. Was born A. D. 52. U. C. 803. reigned about fifteen Years, was slain at the Age of Forty four Years by his Domesticks, who were afraid he should have Murthered them, as he had done many others.

He was Beautiful enough, and at first by his good Laws for reforming their Religion, and against Gelding Boys, and his frequent hearing of Causes, gave hopes of good Government ; but he changed after a while, and shewed his own Inclinations to be Barbarously Cruel, Traiterous, Insolent, Cowardly, Ignorant, Lustful, and every way Vicious. He (because (as some imagine) he heard the *Sybils* prophesied of a Virgins Conception) gave out, and imprisoned some for not saying, that he was the Son of *Pallas* ; which is the reason why somewhat of *Pallas* is upon most of his Medals.

He

He would needs be a God, sometimes *Jupiter*, *Hercules*, &c. would have his Bed be called *Pulvimar* ; suffered himself to be adored ; gave his Hand to be kissed, &c. He banished also all Learning, especially Philosophy, out of *Rome*.

A Goat within a Crown. *Princeps Juventutis*, perhaps in Flattery to resemble him to *Jupiter*, educated by a Goat of *Amalthea*, of whose Skin he made his *Egis*.

A Ram. *Princeps Juventutis* ; the Ram the chief of the Flock, and first of the Signs.

Domitian having upon his Breast the *Egis* — & on Horse-back, his Horses Foot upon the head of a River ; representing a Statue described by *Papinius Statius*, made in Honour of *Domitian* after his giving Peace to *Germany*, or rather his buying it.

A Triumphal Arch.

In the Habit of *Mars*, with a Trophy on his Shoulder for his *German* Victory.

Pallas standing upon a Ship with two Prows, her Invention ; probably representing the Vessel in which *Domitian* passed the *Rhine* and *Danow* ; being so fearful that he could not endure so much as the trouble of Rowing ; he had a Boat on purpose drawn by the Gallies, in which he sat alone like an Image. *Plin. Paneg.*

An Altar dedicated to him by the *Nicæenses* (probably for giving them the Primacy of *Bithynia* against the *Nicomédians*) under the name of *Zds Apparit*, or *Forensis* (President of Tribunals) esteeming him a God. As also in that of an Eagle holding Thunder ; they called him *Jupiter Domitor Orbis*.

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

*Ips*s stretching or displaying a Sail; called *Pela-gia* Goddess of Navigation, and Inventress of Sails.

§. 4. His Wife was *Domitia Longina*, Daughter of that brave *Corbulo*, whom *Nero* caused to kill himself; he took her from her Husband *Aelius Lamia*, whom he afterwards also slew. She was a very wicked Woman, and governed by *Paris* a *Comædian*; whereupon *Domitian* turned her away, but overcome with her Beauty afterwards received her; and for fear he should again use her worse, she helped to Murther him. Others commend her much for her Virtue; and *Procopius* saith, that after *Domitian's* Death, she was so much reverenced by the Senate, that she was sent for thither, and desired to request what she pleased of her Husbands; she only desired the liberty to set up his Image where she pleased, which was granted. She sent therefore and gathered together his torn Limbs, and had them put together, and sowed, and fastened, so as the Body being given to the Statuaries, they made a Statue upon it; which she placed upon the ascent to the Capitol; which he saith remained there till his time, representing the marks of the sowed Limbs.

A Peacock, *Concordia Augusti*. made after her Repeal.

By her he had a Son, which dying young was consecrated—A Child sitting upon a Globe amongst Stars.

Domitian and *Domitia*. Rx. a Temple with a Goddess, Θεων Σεβαστων. *Domitian* began his Patents, *Dominus ac Deus noster sic jubet*; she might well be a Goddess then.

Lucius

Chap. 7. Of Coins and Medals.

Lucius Antonius injured by *Domitian* (who called him *Scortum*) Governor of Germany, raised a Rebellion, but was overcome and slain by another General.

C H A P. VII.*Of Cocceius Nerva, Ulpius Trajanus.*

§. 1. **N**erva was born A. D. 33. reigned some say sixteen Months, others 27. he entered into the twenty eighth Month, for he was *Cos. IV.* and in the second year he was made Emperor, for at that time we find his Medals; died aged above Seventy two Years; was a most Just, Mild, Wife, Tranquill, Passionless, Irreproachable, Bountiful, Learned Prince; recalled those *Domitian* had banished; and in their rooms sent the Informers, Accusers, Sycophants of the Court; was persecuted and banished by *Domitian* jealous of his Virtues. Being advanced to the Empire by the Murtherers of *Domitian*, he could not protect them from the Rage of the Soldiers, who cut them to pieces; the first Action of Insolence of the Army, but not the last. A little before his Death he most wisely provided for the Commonwealth, by adopting *Trajan*; who having gained a great Victory in *Pannonia*, and sending a Crown to *Nerva*, was by *Nerva* adopted in the Temple of *Jupiter Capit.* and immediately made *Cæsar* and *Trib. Pot.* given him; tho it seems

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

seems he abstained till after *Nerva*' Death, from the Title of *Augustus*; yet was he partaker of the Sovereignty.

Ulpius Trajanus,

§. 2. Was born A. C. 54. reigned nineteen Years, six Months, sixteen Days: we find no more than TRI. Pot. XVII. died at the Age of sixty four Years at *Selinapte*, from his death called *Trajanopolis*; was exceedingly Valiant, Magnificent, Just, Liberal, Benign, Eloquent, (but either for Laziness, State, or his squeaking (and not very intelligible) Voice, had another to speak for him in the Senate,) a very great Soldier. Patient and Painful; was taxed for Drunkenness, Lust, and Ambition of Honor, which made him be called *Wall-Flower*, because so many Inscriptions of his Name upon Buildings. His Medals very many.

His Head with an ordinary Inscription, & *Osyris*, or the Sun with a Peach upon his Head, and a Stag (to intimate his Swiftness) in his Hand. *Kοπτικον. LI. I. Koptika* was a Prefecture in *Egypt*.

His Head an ordinary Inscription, & his Pillar with an Owl on the Top, an Emblem of Vigilance, Providence and Wisdom.

A Ship with Soldiers in a Storm, and *Trajan* standing in the Sea calming it, &c. shewing the miserable Condition of the Commonwealth when *Trajan* undertook it.

Trajan under the shape of *Hercules* & the *Erymanthean Boar*, & the Club, as if *Trajan* were a new

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a new or second *Hercules*. So he is also represented as *Euthymius* the famous *Locrian Wrestler*, and deified for it, drawn in a Chariot by four Horses, as the Cities were wont to bring home (breaking down a part of their Walls for them) their Citizens when Victorious in their Games.

Divi Nerva & Trajanus Pat [res] For *Trajan* did extremely honor his Father *Trajanus*, who had obtained a great Victory against the *Parthians*, calling him *Divus*, erecting Statues, a triumphal Arch unto him, and coining many Medals with his Name.

Arabia with a Camel; in one Hand a Branch (it should seem) of a Frankincense-Tree, or perhaps *Schaenanthe* the best Food of the Cainel; in the other a *Calamus Odoratus*: Never wholly conquered but by *Trajan*, who made it a Province, and endeavored to bring it under the Roman Laws.

Italia, presenting two Children to *Trajan*, and underneath *Alim. Ital.* many People abstaining from marriage because of the difficulty of Educating their Children; the Emperor took upon him that Charge, and maintained at least five thousand of them in *Italy*. At *Alexandria* a Woman having five Children at one Birth he took Charge of them all; and the next year he returning thither, she had three more, all which he maintained also.

Parthia Capta, a Trophy between two Captives, in Memory of *Trajan's* great Victories there, where he took *Susa* it self the chief City, and in honor of which Conquest *Hadrian* instituted Games every year called *Trajanalia*; which con-

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

continued a long time, probably till after Constantine the Great.

An *Athlete* between two Goddesses. *Filinus*, who was an excellent *Athlete* of *Cos*, and won twenty four Prizes at the Olympique and other Games. This was coined by the Coans in honor of *Trajan*, to signify that he had won as many Victories over his Enemies, as their brave *Athletes* had: So the *Locrians* called him *Euthymius*.

Diana winged, Shooting, drawn in a Chariot by two Centaurs, and *Trajan-Hercules* marching before *Diana* drawn in a Chariot by a Lyon and a Boar; both stamped in his honor of giving liberty to Hunt in the *Circensian* Games and other where, which by the former Emperors were forbidden. The Centaurs taught *Diana* to Hunt; and they who are born under that Sign are supposed to have great power over Beasts: or, that *Trajan-Hercules* (as *Hercules* was said to do) brought *Diana* from the banks of *Ister* (*Danubius*) where she used to Hunt; and where he was favored by her in his *Dacick* Wars, to *Rome*, to inspire the Skill and Dexterity of Hunting into the *Romans*.

Imp. Nervæ Traj., &c. &c. *Diana* sitting naked betwixt two Soldiers standing with a Child in one Arm. *Δικτύννα*. On the same Medal Latin and Greek, which is very rare. *Dictynna* was a Nymph, companion of *Diana*; afterwards taken for *Diana* her self, and so worshipped. The two armed Figures intimate perhaps the Pyrrhichian manner of Dancing invented in *Creet* either by one *Pyrrhus*, as *Pliny* faith, or by the *Cretes* or *Coribantes*.

Chap. 7. *Of Coins and Medals.*

A Croissant with a Star between her Horns. *ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ ΣΩΤ* (ειρη) The *Byzantines* (Constantinopolitans) being besieged by *Philip of Macedon*, he endeavored to take the City by a Mine in a dark, cloudy, rainy Night: but upon a sudden the Moon broke forth, dispelled the Clouds and discovered his Men, (some add also that the Dogs about the Town by their barking advertised the Citizens) and after the Moons setting, the Morning Star shined so bright that *Philip* could not do any thing that Night, and afterwards raised his Siege and went away: Whereupon the *Byzantines* grew very Devout towards the Moon, which they called *Hecate*; to which Dogs also are Sacred, and took the Moon for their Devise.

The Front of an ancient Temple with a Semicircle before it, and four Pyramids; betwixt the two middlemost a kind of Pyramidal Figure, which was of *Venus Paphia*, for there she was worshipped under that form.

Clem. Alexand. Strom. I. faith that the Ancients, before they had the Art of Statue-making, worshipped Pillars as their Gods, citing a Passage out of the Author of *Phoronis* to this purpose,

Callitboe, excelsi clavem quæ gestat Olympi Junonis, quæ velleribus festaque Corona Reginæ ornavit Sublimem prima Columnam.

and out of the Author of *Europæa*, that the Statue of *Apollo Delphicus* was a Pillar. *Tacitus, Maximus Tyrius*, and others, say that the Statue of *Venus Paphia* was a Pillar ending in a Pyramid.

The

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

The same is said to be done by the *Phænicians*, to their Gods, *Euseb. de præpar. Evang. l. 1.*

Jupiter sitting, &c. Διός Κατέβασθε (that throws down Thunder) Κυρρονίος of Cyrratum in Syria. A Vase or Water-pot with a Womans Head coifed, &c. The Picture of *Canopus* the Egyptian God, who was supposed to govern the Water; and was much worshipped in *Egypt*: and when the *Persians* came with their Fire, the *Egyptians* made a *Canopus* full of holes which they stopped with Wax, and filled the Vessel with Water; the Wax being melted with the Fire, the Water running out quenched the Fire, and so *Canopus* got the Victory over the *Persian* God.

A Temple and within it a Mountain, under it Σάντος for the People thought that the Mons Casius was indeed *Jupiter*. Σελεύκιον Η Σελεύκη. *Seleucensis Pieriae Syriae. Selencis* was that part of *Syria* called *Tetrapolis*.

Many of his Medals also are reversed with his Pillar set up by S. P. Q. R. in honor of him for his *Dacick Victories*; 'tis still extant at *Rome* in the same Place where erected then. It was designed by *Julio Romano* at the Expence and Command of *Francis I. King of France*, who had an Intention to have such another cast in Brass for himself in *France*. *Fr. Villamena* Engraved it, and *Mutianus* first, and afterwards *Ciaconius*. Interpreted it.

His only Wife was *Plotina*, a very Grave, Prudent, Just, Moderate, Courageous Woman and Virtuous. *Pliny* calls her *Sanctissimam*. The first time she entred the Palace, she said openly,

Chap. 7. *Of Coins and Medals.*

Talis *buc ingredior, qualem me egredi opto*: As *Trajan* long time refused to be called *Pater Patriæ*, so she with her Sister *Marciana* to be called *Augustæ*. *Hadrian* did extremely honor her, whereupon she disposed *Trajan* to adopt him his (Cousin) rather than her own Cousin; he built Temples, made Hymns, and mourned extremely for her.

Pudicitia. The Empress holding her Scarf or Veil by the ends, whereas ordinarily *Pudicitia* is described a Woman veiled.

His Sister *Marciana*, like him in Countenance and Manners, lived in the Palace in wonderful Concord with him and *Plotina*: He built in honor of her *Marcianopolis* in *Mysia*, upon occasion that her Maid going to take up Water out of the River there, let fall her Pitcher of Gold, which a good while after she took up Swimming upon the Top. For *Trajan* apprehending there the Presence of some God, built that City, and called it by the name of his Sister. She had a Daughter called *Matidia*, who was also *Augusta*, and had two Daughters, *Sabina* married to *Hadrian*, and *Matidia* the younger called the Aunt of *Antoninus Pius*. She seems to be the Mother of *Ulpia Gordiana*, the Mother of the eldest *Gordianus*. *Matidia* was also deified.

Pietas Aug. Matidia with her two young Daughters. Where Piety signifies the love of Parents towards their Children; though ordinarily of Children toward Parents.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Hadrianus.

I. **H**adrianus was born A. C. 77. reigned 20 Years, eleven Months & died aged Sixty three Years & was in all Arts and Sciences the most knowing Man of his time; but withal so Ambitious, Envious and Jealous of the Reputation of his Knowledge, that he could not brook any one should pretend to equal him; and for this cause some he put to Death. Historians report him, yet he seemeth not to have been, of a Cruel Disposition; for tho' he put many to Death, yet there were also many Conspiracies against him, especially the first and last Years of his Reign. And to Nigrinus (one of those he executed) he designed the Succession in the Empire, and *de facto* adopted his Son in Law *Aelius*. He was, or at least seemed to be, extremely Devout towards the Gods; forbidding all Human Sacrifices; building many Temples, and in many of them placing no Statues (which Temples were called *Hadriania*;) some to our Lord Jesus Christ, as admiring his great Miracles. He forgave the People a great Summ of Money due to the Exchequer, of which a Medal—*Reliqua vetra Sestertium novies millies abolita*: And giving great Congiaria, was called by the Senate, *Optimus Maximusq; Princeps*. By a great Bleeding at the Nose he fell into a Dropsie, which he first assayed to cure by Magick, which not succeeding,

ceeding, he afterwards betook himself to the Physicians; being in very great Pain he grew Mad, and commanded many Senators to be slain, who were saved by *Antoninus* called therefore *Pius*. For the recovery of his Phrensic, he went to *Oreste*, which he therefore called *Hadriapolis*. He visited almost all the Provinces of the Empire, on foot, with great Labour and Pains, going always bare-headed: To many of them he was a Benefactor, as appears by his Medals, especially to *Africk*, where, it seems, his Father was Pro-prætor; whose Figure, with his Mothers *Domitia Paulina*'s, seems to be that with two Heads, *Divis Parentibus*.

A Crescent with one Star; the Star signified the Soul of his dear *Antinous*, which he supposed, and said he often saw in the Moon; with the Seven Stars, perhaps an Emblem of his happy Marriage to *Sabina*.

Adrian, on his right Hand an Eagle reaching him a Scepter, as from the Gods, *Providentia Deorum*. Also another with a Thunder, alluding to a Dream, which he had at *Antioch* two nights before his Adoption, that he saw Fire descend from Heaven upon his Body, which compassed, but harmed or frightened him not.

An Head Radiant *Oriens*, signifying that the East conspired and united at his Adoption. Also the East was the place whence their Gods came, and there were born; and therefore the Temples opened towards the East, that the Gods might come in; and at Noon none entered their Temples, because then they were full of Gods, and they prayed toward the West.

West. The Christians quite contrary prayed toward the Æquinoctial East, as *Sidonius* saith. They thought also that the Sun arose out of the East, and run his course only to gratifie their Emperors; thence those Inscriptions, *Soli invicto Comiti. Sol Dominus populi Romani. Sol invictus pacator Orbis*, &c.

A Woman with two naked Children Sacrificing on an Altar before *Hadrian. Adventus Aug. Judææ*; signifying that by his coming he forced the Jews to Sacrifice to his Gods, and not Circumcise their Children; for he made a most Cruel (the only one he made all his time) War against them, and destroyed them exceedingly, rebuilding *Jerusalem*, and calling it *Ælia*.

A Woman sitting, &c. *Britannia ex exercitus Britannicus*; and—*Restitutori Britannæ*; signifying his settling of *Britannia* in Peace, and his building the Wall of Eighty Miles from *Newcastle* to *Carlisle*, to defend them from the *Scots* and *Picts*.

Hadrian travelling through divers Provinces, settled and ordered their Affairs quietly and peaceably; therefore we see upon many of them, *Restitutori*, &c. a Woman kneeling, and him in Robes of Peace taking her by the Hand; with some mark to know the Province by, as for *Achaia* the Herb *Oreoselinum* in a Vase; being that wherewith *Hercules* was much refreshed after his killing the *Nemean Lyon*, and wherewith they crowned the Victors in the *Nemean Games*. So *Adventus Augusti*.

Terra

Terra Stabilita, an Husband-man with a Plow and Anchor, to shew not only the Firmness of the Peace, but that by his Piety he had obtained that there should not be so many Earthquakes; which in the beginning of his Reign were very frequent.

Sabina holding a Palm-branch, and two Children at her Feet, *Hilaritas P. R.* the People wishing Fecundity to *Sabina*; tho we read not that she had any Children. The Palm-tree was accounted Happy, to cause Fecundity, and to help Women to an easie Delivery. *Hilaritas* was chiefly for the Birth of Children, and *Hilaria* the Feasts publick for Great Mens, *Hilariae* private for the Birth of Common Mens, Children.

Hadrian Hercules with a Club, and three Apples, and a Navigable River, intimating that *Hadrian* like *Hercules* (worshipped at *Gades* near to which *Adrian's Family* was) went up and down settling Peace and Concord, and taking all Thieves and Robbers out of the World; the River is *Bætis*.

A great Serpent or Dragon (which is *Osiris*, and signified the River *Nile*) with a Caduceus, as being the cause of the Felicity of *Egypt*, and a Sistrum.

The God *Lunus*, &c. *Nisæon*, a City in *Armenia* near to *Mesopotamia*, where this God was worshipped, as making his worshippers Masters of their Wives, whereas they thought those that worshipped *Dea Luna* were under the Power of their Wives.

A Crown like Flames issuing out in certain places in the midst. A, conceived to be *Corona Antinoæ*, in Honour of *Antinous*, made of the Buds of *Lotus* and *Palm-leaves*.

Isis Suckling *Orus* with a Water-pot behind her. *Isis* and *Osiris* being taken for the Genius's of Nature, and its Fecundity, which consists in Moisture, they always carried in their Procession a Pot of Water; as the Romans had a Vessel they called *Præfericulum*.

The armed Head of *Pallas* probably stamped at *Athens*, which City being ruined by the Wars, he restored, repairing their Walls, their Temples, building an Academy and other Temples; for which the People rendered him all the Honour they possibly could; amongst the rest erected a great *Colossus* of him, and called a Colony of theirs in *Delos*, *Nova Athena Hadrianae*.

2. *Hadrian's* Wife was *Julia Sabina*, with whom he did not well agree, accusing her of Morosity, Frowardness, and ill Humour; tho she seems indeed to have been a Virtuous and Grave Woman, but much offended with his wicked and horrible Love to *Antinous* his Boy. She had no Children, endeavouring not to have any, lest (as she said) she should of that Man breed a Plague to Mankind.

Kouros Kurpios. A Temple with a Semicircular Porch, in the midst the Umbilical Image of *Venus Paphien*, on the top a Crescent with the Morning Star, as to the Moon; on either side a Dog watching as to *Hecate* or *Diana*; intimating that *Sabina* was *Diana* for Chastity,

the Moon for Brightness and Beauty, and *Venus* for Fecundity.

Bucartrav, Two Fishes which seem to be the *Pelamides*, or young Tunny-fish before a Year old, which is there caught the best and in great abundance.

Of his Sisters none named but *Paulina* married before *Trajans* Adoption to C. *Jul Servilius Ursus Servianus*. She died before *Adrian*; not any Medals mentioned of hers, nor that she was called *Augusta*.

3. He had a Favorite and Ganimede called *Antinous*, born in *Bitynium* or *Claudiopolis* the Capital City of *Bitynia* (for whose sake he favoured much that Country) who (as some say) to avert some Dangers fore-signified by certain Dreams and Prodigies, from the Emperor; or (as others) that the Emperor might, by his Intrails, be resolved in some difficult matter, was content to be Sacrificed; for such Affection of his, *Hadrian* heaped upon him all the Honours he possibly could; calling Flowers, Stars, Cities, Games, Sacrifices by his Name, and building Temples to him.

ον πατερις ανηνεος θεος. Β. ειθυριανος ασειανος.
A young Man (seeming to be *Antinous*) with winged Feet, and a *Pedum* or feeding Staff, and sometimes a *Caduceus* (representing *Mercury*) and with his right Hand pointing to a Cow; intimating, probably, the Descent and Original of that wretched Boy, whom some call *Philasius*, and feign him to be of the Progeny of *Hercules*.

Antinous's Head. Anno & Hps. Rx. an Upupa or Houpe in a Crown of Laurel. Amor. That was ordinarily a sign of Piety towards the Gods and Parents.

4. *Hadrian being Sick, adopted L. Aurelius Ceionius Commodus Verus, who afterwards took the name of L. Elius Verus, it should seem for his Beauty ; he was Learned and of excellent Discourse, governed Pannonia with Reputation, but his manner of living was Effeminate and Luxurious ; being very Sickly he died before Hadrian, leaving a Daughter (Fadia) and a Son L. Ceionius Elius Commodus Verus, who afterwards reigned with M. Aurelius.*

Elius Cesar Rx. Pannonia, presenting an Ensign or Cornet to him, lying along in form of the River Danubius, intimating that that River was not advantagous to them, but by his Aid.

Angeloni saith, his Wives Name was Lucilla, and that it is she we see upon Medals with six Children about her, with Fæcunditas Aug. but this is not likely that she should be Augusta and not her Husband ; besides that no History mentions it to be so.

C H A P.

C H A P. IX.

Of *T. Elius Hadrianus, Antoninus Pius, Aurelius Fulvius, Boionus Antoninus,* called before.

I. *A Rrius Son of Aurelius Fulvius and Arria Fadilla was born A. C. 87. reigned twenty two Years, six Months; died aged Seventy four Years, six Months, A. C. 162. When Hadrian felt himself declining, and not knowing whom to chuse, as he was coming one day to the Senate, he saw this Antoninus sustaining his Aged and Impotent Father, and conducting him into the Senate; with which Action Hadrian was so much pleased, that he immediately adopted him, having no Relation before to him or his Family.*

He was the best of all the Emperors, of an excellent Understanding, Knowing, Eloquent, Taciturn, but Cheerful; Skilful in governing, Courteous, Bountiful, Moderate and Chaste. Tho he spent most of his time in the Country, yet he governed the Empire very well, with great Vigilance, Justice, Activity, Clemency and Prudence: Being blamed by his Wife for giving too little of his own Inheritance to a Servant; he answered, *Stulta, postquam ad imperium transivimus, & illud, quod habuimus ante, perdidimus.* He punished but one for Treason, and forbade also to enquire of his Complices, and was very kind to his Son. Either because of his Piety towards the Gods, or his observance

of *Hadrian*, or the saving of many Senators Lives whom *Hadrian* commanded to be killed, the Senate gave him the Surname of *Pius*; which with the addition of *Felix* (P. F.) the succeeding Emperors continually used. Magnifick Games called *Piaia* were made in his Honor. He sacrificed in his own Person ordinarily every day, blamed the Heathens for imputing the causes of publick Calamities to the Christians.

Genio Pop Rom. It was not lawful to publish the name of the Genius of *Rome* as long as it was a Commonwealth; but afterwards the Emperors were esteemed the Genius of it; and that they were animated by the Spirit of the Gods immediately, for we see *Genius Cæsaris*, by which they frequently swore.—*Genio Senatus* it should seem, was coined in Honour of him, when he gave liberty to the Senators to dispose of all their Goods by Will, whereas *Cæsar* before had restrained them to half, to the other half the Emperor succeeding.

Alexandria (the chief City of *Egypt*, and second of the Empire) holding in one Hand either a Book (as the chief place for Learning) or some square Packet (for Merchandise,) in the other *Ibis* (a black Stork that devoured their Serpents, and was Sacred to *Mercury*.)

Laetitia Cos. IIII. (which was the Year when *M. Aurelius* espoused *Faustina*, and gave great Donatives even to the Soldiers, made great shews, &c. as appears by many of his Medals. *Annona Cos. IIII. &c.*) two Goddesses, the one taller (which was *Faustina* the Mother, (for their Heroes they figured about a third part

taller than the ordinary Stature, and the Gods double to ordinary Persons) holding in her Hand Ears of Corn; for whereas before her Death, there was a great Famine, and presently after great Plenty, they attributed it to her then deified, that she had obtained it for them of the Gods, hereupon the Emperor gave the People a Congiary,) the other lesser, as being yet Mortal, which was *Faustina* married to *M. Aurelius*, with a Ball in her Hand, because the World was her Dowry, or *Venus* her Apple. This young *Faustina* was also after her Death worshipped as a younger *Ceres*, her Mother being the Elder; and *Ceres* or Corn is the great cause of publick Joy.

Pietati Senatus, giving them thanks for their Decree of the Surnames of *Pius* and *Pater Patriæ*. His Head. Rx. SPQR. A. N. F. F. Optimo Princip. that *Annum novum Faustum fælicem*.

A *Jupiter* veiled over a Goddess (*Juno*) as flying and holding a Globe; over either a Star signifying *Antoninus* and *Faustina*.

Tegmavav a *Jupiter*; at *Trallæ* he received the first Omen of his Empire, the Priests of *Jupiter*, instead of saluting him *ave Proconsul*, saying *ave Imperator*.

Paneas, &c. a Mount, two Temples, &c. as described by *Josephus* called *Hermon*, afterwards *Panium*, because of a Famous Temple of *Pan*; under it the City *Paneas* anciently called *Dan*, because of one of the Fountains of *Jordan*, afterwards rebuilt and called *Cæsarea Paneadis*, and *Cæsarea Philippi*, the two Temples one to *Augustus*, the other to *Antoninus*.

Καὶ οὐ Μελισσῶν. *Æsculapius* and *Venus*. *Kορ* being quite ruined by an Earthquake, as also a great part of *Ionia* were shaken, *Antoninus* repaired them, and planted *Coos* with a Colony of *Milesians*; therefore *Antoninus* and *Faustina* were meant by the two Deities.

Cybele sitting upon a Rock, under her a Man with his Head and Arms above Water, φ_*Flavia*) επο (Samosate) ἐπ αὐτοῦ (Sacrum asylum) αὐτοῦ (legibus suis vivens) ΜΗΤΡΑ Κορ (Metropolis Comagenes.) The Man seems to be *Euphrates* the Son of *Arandax*, who finding his Son *Axuria* sleeping one day near his Mother by mistake slew him, and afterwards drowning himself, gave name to the River *Euphrates*.

AUT. K. T. ΑΙΔ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. R NT. A Jupiter's Head with *Serapis*'s Bushel, *Ammon*'s Horns, and *Osiris* or the Suns Beams, *Æsculapius*'s Serpent twisted about a *Pisces*, or *Neptune*'s Trident like a *Mercuries Caduceus*, and a *Cornucopia* for *Nilus*. The NT. probably *Antoninus*, as if he were acknowledged by the *Egyptians* to have been their *Serapis*, or comprehending all the Gods of the Heathen.

R. ΕΠΙ ΜΗΤΡΟΔΟ. ΜΥΡΠΙΝΑΙΩΝ. A Man on Horse-back under him Δαυρούς perhaps for Δαυραύς, one of the *Cabiri*, *Corybantes*, or *Idei Dactili*.

Antoninus's Head—*Antoninus Aug. Pius P.P. TR.P. Cof. IV.* R. a young Child swathed, newly born, not *Faustina*, for she was married when he was Cof. IV. whose Mother seems there to represent *Rhea* or *Mater Magna*, with the *Corybantes* or People with Instruments of Musick, and Satyrs.

Antoninus's Head. T. ΑΙΔ. &c. R. Jupiter (or *Pius* in his shape) sitting upon Rocks and raining out of an Horn upon a Statue lying along underneath, probably some River, a Rock also, a little House or Temple, and a Cypress-Tree Πηνειοῦ, where note that it should seem I anciently in Latin was not pronounced like *ee*. since the Greeks express it by *ει*, and *Seneca Ep. 58.* renders *ει* by *I*.

Antoninus's Head, &c. R. a Woman naked sitting upon a Rock, with a Water-flower in her Hand, and a Water-plant behind the Rock. ΡΟΔΟΠΗ. ΗΓΕΜ. Μ. ΠΟΝΤ. ΚΑΒΕΙΝΟΤ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ-ΠΟ. *Marcus Sabinus* Governor of *Philippopolis* a City in *Thrace* under Mount *Rhodope* coined this: it should seem by this that *Rhodope* was so called, not from a Queen of *Thrace*, but from a Nymph Daughter of *Strymon* got with Child by *Neptune*.

2. His Wife was *Annia Galeria Faustina*, Sister to *Ælius Cesar*, a foolish lightheaded Woman, who denied her self nothing she desired; she died at thirty six Years three Months old, she had two Daughters, one died in his Proconsulat married to *Silianus Lamia*, the second was *Faustina*; and two Sons, one (of whom a Medal with his Mother deified) *Galerius Anton.* the others name not known, as neither the time of their Death, as neither whether the two *Cornucopia*'s a R. of *Antoninus* be meant of them or the two Sons of *M. Aurelius*.

Faustina, that hath her Hair wreathed on the top of her Head is the Mother, she that hath it tied up behind the Daughter.

C H A P. X.

Of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, and *Lucius Aurelius Verus*.

I. *M. Aurelius Antoninus* Son of *M. Annius Verus*, (Brother of *Aelius Cæsar*) and *Domitia Lucilla* was born A. C. 122. reigned nineteen Years ten Days, died at fifty nine Years old — At *Syrmium* by the help of his Physicians (as some say) in favor of *Commodus*. Was sickly, but exceeding Courageous, Laborious, Prudent, Just, Mild, Learned, (in Philosophy especially) and Chast. He put none to death, but only banished them, for Treason: forbade *Gladiators* to kill one another, and therefore blunted their Weapons. Whilst he was *Cæsar* he wore not Garments different from ordinary Persons, nor would suffer Fire to be carried before him; his word was Πάντα ἀνθρώποι, All things flow from Above; and that he that would live or govern happily must imitate the Gods. Very liberal towards all Poor Persons, even the Christians, as appears by *Capitolinus* who calleth them *homines novos*: where see also who was *Lucius Commodus Verus*: He gave to *Hierapolis* (which was almost wholly Christian) at one time three thousand quarters of Corn. Yet held the Soul to be Mortal, and the Gods to have Bodies. Notwithstanding his great Wars he never forsook his study of Philosophy, which yet made him not at all morose.

Aurelius

Aurelius Cæsar armed, riding upon a Sphinx, (the Emblem of Subtilty, Cunning and Prudence, as also of Egypt) either as if by his Prudence he conquered *Barbarians*, and all other his Enemies; or particularly some Exploit in Egypt.

A Woman (perhaps *Faustina* praying for the Health of *M. Aurelius*, or perhaps of the whole Empire, which was in his time much afflicted with the Plague and such Diseases) before the Altar of *Salus*, (another of *Æsculapius*) presenting a little Cake (which they called *Sanitatem*; and being put into the hands of the Idol, and taken out again, was accounted Sovereign for many Diseases) and a small Vase it may be the *pulvinus legum* or *poculum Sanitatis*.

The Temple of *Mercury* upon four *Hermes's*: Over-head a Dog, a Cock, a Tongue, *Religio*. Aug. for ♀ as the Inventor of Religion and Sacrifice was accounted the Genius of Piety and Religion; with a Purse, to shew the pler titul Provision for the Entertainment of his Temple, by the Bounty of the Emperors; A Dog, (Fidelity) a Cock, (Vigilance) and a Tongue, (Persuasiveness) necessary to a Pontifex. This God much worshipped by *M. Aurelius*.

Ἄρχας Βασιλέως. A King with a Diadem and Head-circlet, not unlike an Imperial one: the name of the Kings of the *Ostrogoths*, *Edesseans*, &c. which are parts of *Arabia*, who seemed to be Christians, and are divers of them called by the Fathers *Viri Sancti*.

Ἄτταλος Σεφίδης ταῖς πατεῖσι Σμύρνη Δαοδίκεια. The Emperor presenting an Eagle to *Cyrene*. *Attalus* the

the Son of *Polemon* the great Sophister, (probably) sent to the Emperor in behalf of his Country ruined by Earthquakes, obtained great Succor; for he repaired them and many other of those *Asian Cities*, which worshipped the Goddess *Cybele*.

Δακοδασιμων, Two *Athletes* with *Cestus's*: probably some Eminent Persons the *Lacedemonians* (a People above all other addicted to Martial Exercises) sent to the Emperor; who also practised those Athletick Exercises very much, to strengthen his Health, as he did also Hunting and Hawking, as his Father loved Fishing. If it beenquir'd what kind of Hawking was then in use among the *Romans*, whether like our Modern? and of what Continuance that hath been? I answer, that it is out of my design to enter into such Discourses; but that I am informed that a Person of Quality of this Nation hath an ancient *Greek Author* of this Subject ready for the Press.

2. His Wife was *Faustina*, a very beautiful and sprightly, but a vile abominable Woman for Lasciviousness, and all other Wickedness; which yet either her Husband was ignorant of, or would not be informed, or dissembled; for in his Book he commends her much, and when she died bewailed her in a most extraordinary manner, as if he had never understood Philosophy; and afterwards deified her, for which Actions he is justly censured. He had by her six Children as appears by a Medal of *Faustina* with two in her Arms, and four about her: No Son attained to Age save *Commodus*, *Sextus Annianus*

natus Verus younger than *Commodus* died at the Age of seven Years, by the unskilful cutting of an Imposthume behind his Ear, his Father punished not, but comforted the Physicians, and mourned for him only five days. There are Medals of him.

Antonius Geminus, Twin with *Commodus*, died at four Years old.

Annia Cornificia, Sister to *M. Aurel.* married *Numidius Quadratus*, by whom she had a Son of the same name, to whom *M. Aurelius* left his Mothers Inheritance; he was put to death by *Commodus*.

Lucilla married *L. Verus*. *Fadilla* put to death by *Caracalla*, of the rest little known.

Veneri Victrici. *Faustina* (as *Venus*) half naked holding *M. Aurel.* (as *Mars*) left he should go to the Wars; or else getting him to her self from *Fadia* the Daughter of *Ælius Cæsar*.

Fortunæ muliebri, to which she was much devoted, her Temple four Miles out of *Rome*, whither went only such as were *Univiræ*, and offered a Crown.

Sæculi felicitas: Two Children upon a Bed. When Male Children of a good House were born they carried them into the Temple of *Juno Lucina*, and laid them upon a Bed of the bigness of that *Hercules* lay in when he slew the Dragons; for an Omen of their future Prowess.

Æternitas. *Faustina* carried upon the Wing of a Victory, or *Minerva*, or perhaps *Diana Lucifera*, into Heaven after her Consecration.

Æternitas. *Faustina* of a grand and divine Stature set between two Heroines, or better

Ciod-

Goddeses ; probably her own and Husband's Sister both installed amongst the Demi-Goddeses, as coming to accompany her to Heaven.

Οὐλμας Πανταλας, a City of *Tbrace* gratifying the Emperor for settling their Peace, by his Victories over their Neighbors.

Isis and *Anubis*, Dog-headed, whom the Egyptians conceived the chiefest God and Goddess, intimating *Faustina* and *Aurelius*.

Axlia. Certain Quinquennialian Games celebrated at *Actium*, perhaps renewed by *Aurelius*.

3. *Lucius Aurelius Verus*, (called also *Commodus* before his Adoption) Son of *Aelius Cæsar* was born A. C. 129. reigned about eleven years, and died of an Apoplexy about forty two years old : He was a Foil to *M. Aurel.* being Rash, Heady, Light headed, Prodigal, Voluptuous, a Mocker, so much given to Whoredom, that at the request of a common Strumpet he cut off his Beard which he had so carefully nourished, easily drawn and ordered by his Servants. At first he was not so bad as after the *Partbian* War, which he finished chiefly by his Lieutenants. *M. Aurelius* notwithstanding with great Prudence covered his Faults, and commended in him what was good, i. e. to love his Servants, not to dissemble, not to be bloody.

Rex Armenis datus, They say his Name was *Soenius* ejected first by *Valogesus*, who flying to the *Romans* was made a Senator, and afterwards re-established ; which perhaps is shewed by his *Roman* habit.

Col. Patr [ensis rather than Patricia] an Athlete, sacrificing and laying his left Hand upon a Term,

a Term, (or Pillar with a Head upon it) as sacrificing to ♀ the God of Games, for *Patrae* was a City of *Achaia*, the Theatre of Games, to which *Verus* was much addicted.

The Statue of *Jupiter* in the shape of *Verus* upon the top of a Mount flaming on one side and Trees on the other, perhaps *Vesuvius* : it may be the Inhabitants thereabouts worshipped him to deliver them from the danger of those Eruptions ; or else as *Jupiter snake* or President of the Mountains, upon the top of which the Heathens used to worship their Gods.

Venus εριπτη, or on Horseback. *Αρθω Πρ ΠΙ Ιης ερεας. K. Acuλας.* i.e. *Anatbo* a holy Town of the Isle *Prosopites*, (an Island made by *Nilus*) and an *Asylum*.

His Wife was *Lucilla* the Daughter of *M. Aurelius*, whom he married in his *Parthick* Expedition ; her Father promised to accompany her into *Syria*, though he went no farther than *Brundusium* ; but her Husband, left *M. Aurelius* should be witness of his Debauches, met her at *Ephesus*, where they were married. But before that she was possessed with the Devil, which could not be ejected by any but *Abertius* Bishop of *Hierapolis* ; to which City after the Ejection, the Emprors gave that great Larges of Corn. After *Verus*'s death she was married to *Claudius Pompeianus*, a very virtuous and worthy, though mean, Person ; but she maintained her quality of Empress, till *Commodus* being displeased with her, at first banished, and afterwards killed, her. She was a Daughter worthy such a Mother, such an Husband, such a Brother.

Q

Her

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

Her Head Λεκιλλα Κεβαση. Rx. Ceres sitting BA-
ΣΙΛΕΤC MANNOC ΦΙΑΟΡΩΜΑΙΟC. Dio speaks
in *Trajan's time* of *Manus* a King of the *Arabi-*
ans beyond *Euphrates* between the *Osroeni* and
Armenia Major, possibly this *Mannus* might be
his Son or Grand-child. For *Verus* sending *Avi-*
dius Cassius against *Vologæsus* a near Neighbor to
this *Mannus*, *Mannus* being affrighted, cajoled
the Empress then being at *Antioch* with her
Husband, pretending friendship to the *Romans*
for fear.

4. Under *M. Aurelius* and *Verus* arose up a
Rebel, *Avidius Cassius*, a Man of many, espe-
cially Military, Virtues; who endeavored to
engage in his quarrel the Legions of *Asia*, *Syria*
and *Egypt*; pretending first to restore the anci-
ent popular Government, but afterwards tak-
ing upon him the Title of Emperor, he was
slain after three Months by common Consent
of the Armies and People, wonderfully affection-
ate to the Virtues of *M. Aurelius*.

C H A P. XI.

Of Commodus,

1. *Commodus* was born A. C. 162. reigned
12 Years nine Months, and was stran-
gled at the Age of thirty one Years. In his
Impurity, Brutishness, Cruelty, Injustice, Glut-
tony, Drunkenness, Impiety equalled *Caligula*,
Nero, *Vitellius* and *Domitian*. He murdered his
Wife, his Sister, his Cousin *German*, his Aunt,
all

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all his Friends and twenty four of the eminent-
est Persons of the Empire. He violated his Si-
sters, the Vestal Virgins; had three hundred
Concubines, and as many

This his Incontinency was augmented by the
Ointments and Medicines he took to preserve
him from the Plague; which reigned violently
in his time. He defiled the Temples and Al-
ters with Murder and Lust, gave his mind to
be a Gladiator, Charioteer, Pimp, &c. Yet
in hate to the Senate *Severus* afterwards made
him a God.

*Jupiter laying his Hand on the Shoulder of
Commodus.* I. O. M. Spon [sori] Sec [uritatis] Aug
[usti].

Col [oniae] Aug [ustae] f [elio] *Cermenio*, in an-
other *Germenio*, a Wolf sucking two Children.
Rome being much desolated by a great Plague,
Commodus repeopled, and would have it called
Colonia Commodiana. Now *Rome* was composed
anciently of four Villages, *Romula*, *Velia*, *Ger-
malum* and *Forum*; this *Germanum* called also
Germanum, was (as *Plutarch* notes) afterwards
called *Cermanum*, *Cermenum*; which it seems
Commodus stored with People.

Commodus with a Lion's Skin L. AE L. Aurel.
Commod. P. F. Rx Herculi Romano Aug. for amongst
other Madnesses of this dot, this was one, that
he would be called and clothed as one of the
Gods, so

Anubis Nobilitas Aug. P. M. he said *Anubis*
was his Ancestor at whose Ceremonies he pre-
sided, and was masked like *Anubis* with his Dog's
Head,

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Head, with the Snout whereof he used to beat the bare Scalps of such as went nigh him.

Crispina in the habit of *Fortuna Victrix*, before her a Basket of Fruits, behind three Children, one swathed, as if *Crispina* were the cause of all his good Fortune; that she had any Children is known only by her Medals: It seems they lived not long.

Africk and *Egypt* giving a handful of Corn to *Commodus* habited as *Hercules Romanus*, setting his foot upon a Prow. For by his Negligence there being a great Famine, and the People mutining, he built a Fleet to fetch Corn out of *Africk* and *Egypt*.

The Goddess *Salus* (Daughter of *Aesculapius*) raising up a Man. *Salus generis humani*, seems to initiate the recovery of *Commodus* (and in him of the whole World) from some great Disease.

Apollini Monetae, perhaps referring to this, that *Commodus* inspired by him, had put to death *Cleander*, the Cause of the Dearth and Poverty.

Τελεφόρος. *Telephorus*, (a God of Health, and Son or Grand-child of *Aesculapius*) upon an Altar in a Capuch, and his Hands (as if cold) under a long wide Vestment, as he is usually represented.

Capitor. *Juno* the Goddess of the *Samians*, *Juno Pronuba*, or as she presided at Marriages, therefore is she habited like a new married Woman. This seems coined in Honor of the Marriage of *Commodus*.

Bacchus drawn by four Elephants, *εις κτισταντια Νικομεδιανην*, calling *Commodus*, as it were, their new Founder.

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An Eagle and a Serpent. *Νικομεδεων Μητροπολη*. *Nicomo*. *Nicomedia* being horribly ruined with an Earthquake, the People had a design to build it in another place over against the ancient Situation. As they were therefore Sacrificing, an Eagle came and took the Head of the Sacrifice off the Altar, and carried it on the top of a Rock on the other side of an Arm of the Sea, a vast Serpent appeared at the same time, which Swom to the same place; which the Inhabitants following there built their City.

2. His Wife was *Crispina* the Daughter of *Brutius Præsens*, whom having taken in Adultery, he slew.

A naked Woman stooping down with a Laurel branch in her Hand, and setting her Foot upon I know not what *Colo. Aug[usta] Troas: Troas* was called *Alexandria* from *Paris* the Son of *Priam*; and *Antigonia*, *Antigonus* re-peopling it; and was situated between Mount *Ida* and the Sea. The Figure seems to be of *Herophile* the *Sybil* in her posture of Prophecying, standing upon a Stone, and Laurel in her Hand; which *Herophile* lived a great part of her time at and was buried near, this *Alexandria*. From whence she was called *Pbrygia*, *Trojana*, *Hellespontica*, *Gergithaea*, *Marpessa*, *Erythrea*, (from *Marpesses* called *Erythrea*, because of the red Soil) *Ancyrana*, and *Delphica*; from the several places of her Abode and Prophecying.

C H A P. XII.

Of *Helvius Pertinax*, *Didius Julianus*,
Pescennius Niger, and *Clodius Albinus*.

1. *P. Helvius Pertinax*, Son of *Helvius Successus*, Son of a Freed Man, was born A. C. 127. reigned about four Months, died aged 67 Years four Months, more or less, slain by the *Prætorian* Soldiers, his Guards. He was very Prudent, Learned, Eloquent, Valiant, Constant, of a present Spirit, Moderate, Just, so Frugal that he seemed Avaritious. A very skillful and experienced Soldier; was very averse from receiving the Empire, put upon him by the Murderers of *Commodus*; In the Senate preferring others before himself, hindering his Wife as much as he could from being called *Augusta*, and his Son from being *Cæsar*; saying, *That it was sufficient that himself reigned against his will*. Whether discouraged by his obscure Birth, his old Age, or the licentious Times, is unknown. He endeavored with great Labor, Vigilance, Courage and Dexterity, to settle the Commonwealth in good order; repressing the Insolencies of the Soldiers, banishing and punishing all the Ministers of Tyranny, bestowing the waste and untilled Grounds upon such as would husband them; saying, *That those Possessions were the Commonwealths, not the Emperors*; taking away illegal Taxes; selling all *Commodus's* Superfluous and Luxurious Statues, Eunuchs and Household-stuff to pay a Largess to the Soldiers and Citizens; recovering vast Sums of Money which *Commodus* had sent to the Barbarians to buy Peace of them; retrenching the Expences of his House. And it is almost incredible what Reformations he made in those few Months of his Reign.

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Household-stuff to pay a Largess to the Soldiers and Citizens; recovering vast Sums of Money which *Commodus* had sent to the Barbarians to buy Peace of them; retrenching the Expences of his House. And it is almost incredible what Reformations he made in those few Months of his Reign.

His Head. *Imp. C.P. Helvius Pertinax Aug.*
R. A Woman with a Cornucopia and a Tescera, such a one as they used in their Largesses. *Civibus Liberatis*. Either from the Tyranny of *Commodus*; the People as they met any Senator crying out *Age, Age, Salvus evasisti, vicisti*; or because People being very much necessitated for want of Corn, himself went by Sea to hasten home the Corn that was sent for.

2. His Wife was *Fl. Titiana*, of a loose and wicked Behavior, which is the Reason he would never permit her to be called *Augusta*, therefore also few Medals of her; besides he was enamoured of *Cornificia* his Concubine, but not to the Prejudice of any one. He had by his Wife divers Children, amongst the rest a Son called *Pub. Helvius Pertinax*, whom he educated as a private Person, at his Father's House, at School, &c. nor suffered him to use the Title of *Cæsar* the Senate gave him; after his Father's Death and Consecration he was made his Priest, and afterwards Consul, and was at last murdered by *Caracalla*, for having called him *Geticus* after the Murder of his Brother *Geta*.

D I S Custodibus. A Fortune setting her Stern upon a Globe; either intimating the Golden Fortune, which was solemnly carried into the Palace

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Palace of the new Emperors; or else some Statue of Fortune, erected by him in Honor of the Gods that so protected him.

Col. Hel. Colonia Helvia, of which two are mentioned, one on the Promontory of *Lilybeam* in *Sicily*; the other in *Piceno*. Two *Hercules's* with their Clubs; the one supposed the Divine *Hercules*, the other *Pertinax*. It was taken as an Omen of the Empire, that *Commodus* that day he was slain gave to *Pertinax* his Club to hold wherewith he acted *Hercules*.

3. *M. Didius Severus Commodus Julianus* was born A. C. 134. reigned two Months, six Days, and was beheaded by the command of *Severus* at the Age of sixty Years, four Months, four Days. The *Praetorian* Soldiers having murdered *Pertinax*, retired into their Camp, and proclaimed, that he, who would give most, should by them be made Emperor; which *Julianus* hearing, made them such offers as contented them; whereupon they presently saluted him Emperor, and conducted him to the Palace, where seeing the Frugal Provision made for *Pertinax*, he scorned it very much, and commanded great Preparations to be made; intending to live more like *Commodus*, to be thereby more grateful to the Soldiers; to content whom also he took his Name. But hereby he incurred the hate of the People, (whom at first he despised, but afterwards slew many of them by his Soldiers) and the Senate; where entring, he made an insolent and foolish Oration in Commendation of himself. And as he invaded the Empire unworthily, so he carried himself

lascibly,

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lascibly, and negligently, especially when the People first cried up *Pescennius Niger*, and afterwards *Sept. Severus*, to whom he offered at last to be Partaker of the Empire; which *Severus* refused, who sent his Soldiers disguised into *Rome*, who slew *Julianus* after he was condemned by the Senate.

His Wife was *Manlia Scantilla*, who together with his Daughter *Didia Clara*, (married to *Cornelius Repentinus* her Cousin German) both of them stiled by the Senate *Augustæ*, incited the old Man to take upon him the Empire. Little notice is taken of them by Historians; and but few Medals of them.

3. *C. Pescennius Niger Justus Son of Annius Fuscus and Lampridia*, was born, when and where not known; reigned about eight Months, and after many Battels was slain by *Severus* about fifty eight Years old: was called *Niger*, because of the Sun-burntness of his Neck and Face; the rest of his Body being very white. Was very Sober, and so Chast that he never accompanied his Wife but that he might have Children by her. Rather plain, open and generous than cunning, yet Wise and Prudent; he by Letters perswaded *M. Aurelius* to continue the Governors of the Provinces five Years at least; that the Assistants of the Governors should succeed them; that the Governors and their Counsellors should have their Salary duly paid them; saying, *Judicem nec dare debere nec accipere*. Was in great Employments, which he discharged with great Honor. Was because of his Valor, Virtue and Generosity, in the *East* called

called the Second *Alexander*. Imitating the ancient Captains in the Discipline of War. His Wife, Children, and whole Family were put to death by *Severus*.

Minerva Victrix. *Minerva* reaching *Niger* a Crown, and he offering her a Globe, hereby acknowledging her for his singular Patroness. Probably he dedicated some Statue to her in this Posture.

Kaucapæiac Tepuavixns. (a City in Syria Euphratesiand) *Niger*, as *Aesculapius*, acknowledging him thereby their Saviour.

5. *Decimus Clodius Albinus* (called also *Sep-timius* by *Severus* when he made him *Cæsar*) Son of *Ceionius Postumius Albinus*, and *Aurelia Messalina*, reigned about three Years, eight Months, killed himself being vanquished by *Severus*. Was Hasty, Proud, Cholerick, Active, Valiant; So bold a Gladiator that he was called the *Cataline* of his Age. Very Lascivious, a horrible Eater, but little Drinker. Grave, exceeding severe towards the Soldiers, Learned, and Eloquent. *Commodus* would have made him *Cæsar*, which he refused; but accepted afterwards from *Severus*, who honor'd him only to amuse him; sending at the same time five Persons to kill him, whom *Albinus* compelled to confess by force of Torments. Whereupon he went to fight *Severus*; and first defeated his Lieutenant *Lupus*: and afterwards encountered *Severus* himself near to *Lions*, where *Severus's* Party being almost overcome, was restored by *Lætus*, who brought a fresh Army; whereupon *Albinus* through Despair kill-

ed himself, and his Body was most barbarously used by *Severus*.

Sæculo Frugifero Cos. II. (and another *Sæculi fælicitas*, much what the same thing their chief Felicity consisting in Plenty). A Deity-raies about his Head like *Apollo*, a *Caduceus* like ♀ and a Trident like *Neptune*. Probably the ♀ of the Galls, which was the great Genius of the world, and therefore Author of Fecundity; the Head is the Sun presiding over the Seasons of the Year, the *Caduceus*'s Wings represent the Fecundity of the Air, as the Serpents do the Harmony of the Elements; and the Trident the Fru fulness of the Water.

Another like the former, but the Head like *Cybele*, and an Howe instead of a Trident.

Cidonior (*Sidetensum* the Second City of *Pamphylia*, where it seems *Albinus* had been Governor, and which *Severus* chose to himself) two Warriors joining hands, *Severus* in Arms as Superior, the other without as Inferior.

Gaditanor (*Gaditanorum*) a Temple and *Hercules* standing; being much worshipped there. *Albinus* was an *African*, and had governed *Spain*. *Gades* two Islands, one belonging to *Africk*, the other to *Europe*.

His Wife was *Pescennia Plautiana*, Daughter of *Plautius Quintillus*, whom *Severus* slew. By her he had a Son *Pescennius Primæus*, or *Prinæus* slain with his Mother (though before pardoned) by *Severus*; after the Victory over *Albinus*.

C H A P. XIII.

Of *L. Septimius Severus, Bassianus Caracalla, Septimius Geta, and M. Opilius Macrinus.*

I. *L. Septimius Severus*, Son of *L. Sept. Geta*, and *Fulvia Pia*, was born at *Leptis*, A.D. 147. reigned seventeen Years, eight Months, three Days; and died at Sixty five Years, nine Months, twenty three Days old; was very Active, Vigilant, Couragious, Indefatigable, Provident, (especially for Provision) of good Understanding, and a Lover of Learning, tho' himself not Learned; but withal most horribly Ambitious, Traiterous, Cruel, Covetous and Vindictive, more than any of his Predecessors, having put to Death Forty of the eminentest Persons of the Empire at once, without hearing their Cause, upon Suspition of their Conspiring with *Albinus*; for which, being exceedingly hated, he endeavoured to engage the Soldiers to himself, by giving them many Gifts, and Licences to wear Gold Rings, to have Wives with them, &c. the cause of much Misery and Ruine of the Empire, and even of himself; for as soon as *Caracalla* came into his Youth, they began to cast their Eyes upon him, and neglect *Severus*; made *Caracalla Augustus* in despight of him; which so heightned him, that he continually sought to kill his Father, sometimes by Poyson, sometimes by the Sword; which

which so enraged the Gouty Old Man, that his Disease increased exceedingly, and became so insupportable, that he would have killed himself, but was hindered; and at last eat so enormously on purpose that he died upon it, after he had in vain endeavoured to punish his Son, whom he mortally hated. Dying he said, *Omnia fui, & nihil expedit.*

Diis Auspicibus, &c. Col. II. Hercules and Bacchus with a Dog. *Severus* going to fight in the East against *Niger*, purposing also to invade the *Parthians* and *Indians*, Sacrificed to these two Gods, under whose *Auspicia* [Standards] of the one, as a Victor over Tyrants, of the other, as over the *Indians*. *Auspicia* also they called the Sacrifices they made the day of their entering their Office or Employment. The Heroes anciently were said to have Dogs with them; both because of their Fidelity, &c. and of their Divination; they attributing much to their Barking, Howling or Fawning. *Hercules's* Dog, crushing a Purple Fish, discovered to *Hercules* that excellent Die.

Sæculi felicitas, a Crescent with Seven Stars, shewing the numerous Issue he had; besides his Sons, two Daughters, and Grand-children of *Caracalla*—So *Julia* between *Caracalla* and *Geta*:

So a Ship under Sail, shewing the Commonwealth, after the Storms of Civil Wars, sailed quietly.

Severus, Julia and his two Sons, before his going to *Britannia* reconciling them. *Geta* with an Helmet, as being to have part of the Army under his Command.

Pacator Orbis, a young Head radiant; it was one of the Titles bestowed upon him after the *Parthick Victory*; the Head is of *Caracalla*, and Sun mingled together; *Caracalla* went with him in this Expedition.

Marti Statori; it should seem some Vow made to him, when in the Battel against *Albinus*, the Soldiers running, and his Horse Slain, and himself on the Ground, yet he rallied and conquered.

Libero Patri, a *Bacchus*; to whom he dedicated a great Temple.

Axitia Πυθια (certain Games first instituted in the Honour of *Apollo*, renewed in Honour of *Severus*) *Πενθιων Νεοκρων*. Two Earthen-pots upon a Table with two Palms; on the Ground a Sacrificing Pot and five Apples, which seem to be the Prize contended for. Many Medals made by the *Perinthians* in Honour of *Severus*, who after the taking of *Byzantium* after three years Siege, bestowed the Privileges thereof upon the *Perinthians*, to whom also, he subjected it with all its Territory; insomuch that they stiled their City *Metropolis Europæ*. Tho afterwards he restored all to *Byzantium*.

Αβγαρος Βασιλευς με [τας] ελευ — Abgarus King of the Edeissenians confederate with Severus, and assisted him exceedingly with his Archers against the Parthian.

(*Civitas*) *Αρτιοχεων προς Ευφρατην. Honorat bac Statua (Minervæ) Severum Aug.*

Εχερ Ιλιεων. The Illyrians or Trojans accounted Severus their great Heros.

Ἐπι σπάθῃς ΚΛ. Πρωτεύεις [σε]. (The *Prætor* of the *Smyrneans*) about, an Oaken Garland; within which *Πρωτα Κοινα Αστιας Σμυρναιων*. which were the first solemn Plays made in the Honour and presence of *Severus* and his two Sons returning from the *Parthick War*; called *Koina* because made at the common Charge of the Towns of that Province.

Αβυδηνων of *Egypt*, where was a Famous Temple of *Serapis*, and the Sepulchre of *Osiris*; *Severus* with a Bushel as *Serapis*. *Caracalla* with Rays as *Osiris*.

Concord holding in either Hand a Temple, one to *Severus*, another to his Sons, built probably on either side of her Temple *Φιλαδέλφειας Πενθιων Νεοκρων*. *Axitia*, certain Games of which we know nothing.

A Temple of an Antick Fashion, I.O.M.H. *Jovi optimo Maximo Helvio*, i. e. *Pertinaci Jovi factio. Col [onia] Hel [via] in Piceno; eundem honorem etiam Severo post mortem decernentes.*

2. *Severus's* first Wife was *Martia*, by whom he had two Daughters married to *Probus* and *Ælius* two eminent Persons; it seems he loved her well, and afterwards erected a Statue to her.

His second Wife was *Julia Domna*, and so the Syrian and Asian Medals stile her, Surnamed *Pia* after she came to *Rome* in Honour of *Fulvia Pia* the Mother of *Severus*. She was born at *Emesa* in *Syrophænicio*, Daughter of the Priest of the Sun named *Bassianus*. *Severus*, then Governor of the *Lionnois* in the sixth year of the Reign of *Commodus*, understanding by his Astrologues

logues (to whom he was much given) that her Horoscope was, that she should be married to an Emperor, was never quiet till he obtained her. She was very Beautiful, Learned and of great Capacity; wherefore he consulted with her in all Affairs of Consequence, and put her Name in all his Letters and Missives to the Senate: She also saluted all as *Severus* and *Caracalla* did. He did not love her, being she was exceeding Proud, Arrogant, Malicious, Cunning, Quarrelsome, and given to her Lusts and Pleasures. Yet did he not control her, tho she conspired to take away his Life. After the Death of *Severus*, she endeavoured all she could to reconcile the two Brothers; till at last *Geta* was killed by his Brother in her Lap, which also she durst not resent, nor Lament, for fear he should kill her also; as he would have done, had he not feared an universal Revolt. When *Caracalla* was slain by *Martialis* the Friend of *Macrinus*, she fell into bitter passionate words against *Macrinus*; and would have killed her self, but the Blow was not Mortal: But after that *Macrinus* had treated her well, she took heart, till her words and endeavours to get the Army from him were told him; then he sent her word to retire her self whither she pleased; but she chused rather to starve her self to Death. She had two Sons, *Caracalla* in the first year of her Marriage; to whom she was never married, as some Historians report, and *Geta*.

Julia's

Julia's Grand-mother seems to be *Varia Soemias*; her Father *M. Jul Bassianus*, her Sister *Julia Mæsa* called before *Varia*; who had two Daughters *Julia Soemias* and *Julia Mamaea*, by *Julius Avitus Lupus*. *Soemias* married *Varius Marcellus*, by whom she had *Varius Avitus Lupus*, called *Elagabalus*. *Mamaea* married *Genesius Marcianus* Father of *Alex. Severus*. *Marcellus* and *Marcianus* seem to be B others, Sons of *Varius Marcellus Alexianus*; and *Severus Alexander's* Name was *Alexianus Marcellus*.

Fœcunditas, the Goddess *Tellus* lying half along to shew her Stability; and not subject to Earthquakes as under *Antoninus*; four Children (the four Seasons) about a Globe with Stars upon it, intimating *Julia* and her four Children, two Sons and two Daughters.

Luna Luciferæ, the Moon in a Chariot drawn by Horses, two by Oxen.

1. *Mater Castrorum*. 2. *Mater Augg.* 3. *Mater Deum*. 1. As Sacrificing to the Ensigns. 2. As *Cybele* sitting on a Cube, which signifies Stability, drawn by four Lyons. 3. As *Cybele* sitting leaning on a Globe with two Lyons beside her.

Mater Augg. Mater Sen[atus] Mater Pat[riæ] an Inscription common also to other Empresses.

Her Head *Iulia Aug[usta] R. Nixæw.* *Bacchus* (who in Egypt is also *Osyris* the Husband of,) and, *Isis* drawn in a Chariot by a Male and Female Centaure, those Creatures being accounted great Drunkers; on *Isis's* left Hand *Cupid* with a Torch; and *Cissus*, *Bacchus's* Boy Dancing;

Dancing; for when *Cissus* was Dancing with a Satyr, the Satyr struck him down and wounded him mortally; whereupon *Bacchus* turned him into an Ivy tree called therefore *Kισσος*, and therefore also Sacred to *Bacchus*.

3. *Bassianus* called at first, and by a Nick-name, *Caracalla*, but afterwards *M. Aurelius Antoninus*; was born A. C. 188. reigned six Years, two Months, five days, and was killed by a Captain as he was at stool, in the Twenty ninth year of his Age; was very un-handsome, and therefore strived to make himself Terrible; he was Proud, Violent, Impatient, Brutish, Furious, Bloody, Light-headed, Traiterous, Presumptuous, Covetous, Prodigal, Cowardly, Lustful; so that he had in a short time, by his Lusts, wasted and decayed his Body, and made himself uncapable of Generation. He slew Twenty thousand Persons at one time, as also almost all the Eminent Persons of the Empire; almost all the Inhabitants of *Alexandria* (for having mocked him) and that most Treacherously: So did he also to the *Germans*; under pretext of Marriage with his Daughter, he invited *Artabanus* King of the *Parthians*, with his Nobility, into a great Plain, and there slew most of them, but the King escaped. He designed to Murther his Father, threatened his Mother, killed his Brother, his Father-in-Law *Plautianus*, his Aunt *Lucilla*, his Governoour and Kinsman *Papinianus*; forced his Preceptor to kill himself; for which he was so haunted, that many times he became Furious, crying out upon his Father and Brother for Perse-

Persecuting him, so much, that none durst come *Geta* to him. Tho his Boldness was such, that he durst not put on Armour, yet his Fear forced him to make his Cloaths to like Armour, that he was believed always to be Armed. As he passed through *Macedonia* he imitated *Alexander* the Great, would be called *Magnus*, and set both their Heads upon the Busts of his Statues. At *Ilium* he would needs be *titillles*.

Providentia, the Head of the Sun (to whom Providence is many times attributed as well as Power) shewing the Providence of *Severus* in making *Antoninus Cæsar*.

A Lyon Radiant with Thunder in his Mouth, seems to signify the Lyon, which, as he was going against the *Parthians*, came down from Mountain, and fought against his Enemies at the head of his Troops. He also nourished a Tame Lyon, which he fed at his Board, and carried always with him, and which, when he went forth that time he was slain, could have stayed him in his Tent, so that he tore his Garment. A Lyon also in this Figure, was worshipped at *Heliopolis* (the Country of *Julia*) and thereabouts, as the God *Genæus* or the Sun; a certain Physician, named *Eusebius*, testifying that he saw a Globe of Fire descending from Heaven, and that it was the God *Genæus*.

Col. *Cæsarea Alphæ*, in the Front of a Temple a Goddess clothed like a Nun, which seems to be *Diana Alphæa* worshipping in this.

Indulgentiae fæcundæ. *Julia* sitting as a Goddess, obtaining some Favour or Indulgence for *Carthage* or some other City. *v. g.* some Privilege, Liberty, Prerogative, &c. So the *Romans* expressing by this Medal, the great Benefit to all the World by her Fecundity.

Caracalla Radiant (imitating the Sun) in a little Oval Chariot drawn by four Horses; which was the manner in the *Ludi Circenses* in Honour of the Sun, whom they fancied to be carried about the World in such a Vessel. With these and such-like Games was *Caracalla* mightily delighted.

Aesculapius with the little God *Telephorus*, and a Ball; it seems coined for the recovery of *Caracalla* from some great Sickness; and that he submitted his Empire unto them.

*Κομιδεύς οὐ (pro οὐ) Αὐλούειντος Λαοδίκειαν νεωκόπος σηγματιστικούς τυχάντες, (i. e. Decreto Senatus.) An Eagle crowning *Caracalla*, &c. *Severus*, to the great affright of the Senate, declared himself Son of *M. Aurel.* and *Caracalla* took upon him the name of *Commodus*.*

Two Gods, the one infolded in the Scarf of the other, drawn by two Horses: Probably *Caracalla* and *Julia*, represented by the *Perinthians*, in their Games, as the Sun and Moon.

Zeugma, (*Zeugma* was a strong City and Castle upon a Passage over *Euphrates* on the other side, on the edge of a vast Solitude) a Temple on the Top of an high Rock, to which there are two Ascents; probably erected by *Vespasian*, and repaired by *Caracalla* at his return out of *Parthia*, or by the People in Honour of

of him; with a *Capricorn* alluding to the Situation of the place; on one side being a place fit for Goats only; the other for Fishes, i. e. *Euphrates* where *Venus* turned her self into a Fish.

Em Magne Aug Τλλας Επικεῖτες Μαγνιστῶν. A freed Man of the Emperor's made Governour of *Magnesia* a City of *Ionia* at the Mouth of *Mæander*. A young Man (*Caracalla*) crowned with Olive, and a Girdle (of Scarlet) sitting before an Altar, whereon is a Pine-Apple (Sacred to *Cibele*) and about him three *Coribantes* beating their Sheilds: probably intimating the Initiation of the Emperor in these Mysteries, for the Expiation of his Fratricide (for which these Ceremonies were accounted very Efficacious, two of the *Coribantes* having killed their Brethren) and Preservation from Danger. This Emperor being very Timorous, and also much troubled in mind for that Fratricide, of which yet (probably by being thus initiated) he was not recovered.

Nικομεδίαν. A Serpent with a Man's Head; the Serpent the Genius of Wisdom, &c. was frequently worshipped, and particularly by the *Nicomediens*; the *Egyptians* brought in the manner of joyning Beasts with Mens Heads or Bodies.

Bacchus leaning upon, and caressing, *Pan*; in the other Hand a *Capricorn* (into which Sign *Pan* was converted for transforming himself first into it, and thereby shewing the Gods the means to escape *Typhon*, who had almost surprised them.) *Pan* is joyned to *Bacchus*,

both because he was brought up in the Cave with him (& his Father leaving him there to keep him company) and that he was the Best and Drunkest Companion he had. *Bacchus* was worshipped chiefly at *Nysa* in *Egypt*.

Apediæv. An Instrument betwixt an Ox and Sheep, it may be to draw Water out of the bottom of the Sea ; as they say they did, their Island (situate in the *Phœnician* Sea) being a Rock, and having no Spring being once besieged.

Geta in a Croissant, they imagined that the Souls of their Heroes inhabited the Air from the Earth to the Moon ; but the Gods above the Moon and Sun ; and that the Goddesses, or Women, deified, passed through the Moon, and some pure and innocent Men also as *Geta*. (But this rarely, for ordinarily they took their way through the Sun.)

His Wife was *Fulvia Plautilla* Daughter of *Fulvius Plautianus*, the greatest Favourite the Roman Empire ever saw, a Vile, Brutal, Traitor ; that at one time caused a hundred Citizens Sons of good quality to be gelded for Musicians to his Daughter ; he was slain for Treason in *Sextus* his presence ; and his Daughter, with the two Children, thereupon banished, and afterwards slain ; a fit end for so shameless and impudent a Woman.

Venus felix ; *Plautilla* like *Venus*, giving an Apple to her Son young *Antoninus*.

4. *P. Septimius Geta* was born A. C. 190. reigned with his Brother ten Months, fifteen Days, was slain by him in his Mothers Bosom, at

at the Age of Twenty three Years ; was like his Father Severe, but not Cruel, having (as some Authors say) dissuaded him from putting to Death so many of the Friends of *Niger* and *Albinus*, lest there should be more in *Rome* sorry than glad for their Victory. Delighted much in Neatness, Gardens, learned and virtuous Mens Conversation ; acquitted himself well in the Wars ; wherefore his Brother, jealous of the Affection generally born to him, never rested till he had slain him, and to satisfie the People he afterwards Consecrated him.

Principi Juventutis. *Geta* on Horse-back, looking back upon two others that ride after him. The *Ludus Trojanus* invented by *Ascanius* and described *Aeneid. 5.*

Castor standing by his Horse *Cyllanus*, intimating the Excellency of *Geta* in that Exercise. *Castor* being the better Horse-man, and *Pollux* the better Pugil.

Hercules and *Juno. Dii Patrii*, both the Gods of their Family and their Country *Tripolis*.

Hebeθiæv. Nœv. A Vase full of Apples (gathered out of the Gardens Sacred to *Apollo*) the Rewards of the Victors at the *Pythian* Games at last, as an Oaken at first, and afterwards a Laurel Garland. Palms were generally given to all Conquerors.

M. Opilius Severus Macrinus,

5. Of an Equestrian Family, was born A. C. 166. reigned fourteen Months, three Days; at Fifty four Years old was overcome and slain by the Army of *Elagabalus*; he was before he came to be Emperor, of good Government and Reputation; but afterwards very Luxurious, given to Pleasures and Vanities, to Plays, Foolish Pastimes, and also Haughty (tho Rustical in his Behaviour) giving difficult Access, and seldom answering to the Satisfaction of Petitioners; withal Unfortunate, being vanquished by *Artabanus*; of whom he bought a Peace with a vast Summ of Money; yet he endeavoured to reduce the Soldiers to their ordinary Pay, and disaccustom them to those profuse Largeesses of *Severus* and *Caracalla*; for which causes he was hated by them; and thus hated helped by the Practises of *Jul. Mæsa*, and her Money made them receive her Grandchild *Elagabalus*, and destroy both him and his Son.

Μεγάλα Καισαρεῖα—An high Mountain of Rocks, underneath which a Temple and two great Stones. It should seem *Cæsarea* of *Cappadocia*, or some place thereabouts, in the *Prefectura Maurimena*, where he was born, and to whom this Temple seems dedicated.

Nigerus Macrinus in the form of *Jupiter Urbarus*.

His Wife was *Nonia Celsa* Daughter of one *Diadumenius*: little known of her but her Unchastity;

chastity; being supposed to have by another Man

6. *M. Opilius Antoninus Diadumenianus* slain with his Father at the Age of twelve Years; perhaps so called, because he was born, instead of a Caul, with a Diadem about his Head, so strong, that it could not easily be broken. Was exceedingly Beautiful, Graceful and Adroit. Little else known of him.

Kuziknaww. A Cow, probably the black Cow they Sacrificed yearly to *Proserpina*, which being at Pasture when *Mithridates* besieged the Town, came in of her own accord at the time of the Sacrifice; the Inhabitants intending to Sacrifice, in her stead, a Cow of Paste. A Town Famous for Beautiful Women: *Proserpina* they called *Servatrix*, because in the War with the Gyants, she, with *Hercules*, fought with them in that place, and saved their Town, which the Gyants would have destroyed.

C H A P. XIV.

Of *Varius Avitus Lupus*, *Elagabalus*,
Severus Alexander.

1. *Varius Avitus Lupus*, called to gain the Favour of the Soldiers, *Bassianus*; they *The divers writing of proclaimed him Emperor, and called him *Anto-* this name *ninus*. Afterwards he called himself * *Elaga-* *Elagabalus*, *Sec Selden de* *balus*, assuming the name of the God whose Priest *Diis Syris* *he Syst. 2. c. 1.*

he was Hereditarily; was born A. C. 205, reigned about five Years (as appears by his Medals) tho others say but about three Years, eight Months, and was killed, drag'd through the Streets into a Jakes, afterwards cast into *Tyber*, aged 20 Years more or less. He was a Devil in the shape of an *Hermaprodite*, a Prodigy of Impiety, Villany, Lust, Debauchery, Gluttony and Cruelty. He brought his God to *Rome*, built him a stately Temple, into which he transferred all the Mysteries and Holy things of all the other Gods, as the *Palladium*, Fire of *Vesta*, *Ancilia*, &c. His Lust was unexpressible, clothed himself like a Woman, was married to a vile Man, and used as his Wife; would have made *Hierocles*, the vilest of his Rakehels, *Cæsar*, and his Successor; bathed himself in Sweet Waters; exhibited a Naval Fight in a Lake of Wine, trod upon Plates of Gold; his Chamber-pots were of Onyx, and his Close-stools of Massy Gold: Called the Senators his Slaves, brought his Mother to sit and Sign amongst them; designed to set fourteen of his Infamous Rout over the Fourteen Regions of the City, and other Pimps and Coach-men, &c. over the Provinces, &c. sent to gather all the Cob-webs of *Rome*, which amounted to ten thousand Pound weight. His Government, &c. was beyond *Zpius*, betwixt five and six hundred Heads of Quails at a Meal, to pick out the Brains; he did his Staves with Peasant. He slew *Euthymianus Cornazon*, his Foster-father, who took care of him, made him Emp'le or &c. because he was a Prudent Man, and the Soldiers

diers refusing to kill him, he struck him first himself; took hundreds of the best Mens Sons in *Rome* and *Italy*, to Sacrifice them by the Advice of his Magicians; and as he said, that the Grief might be more general, he took none but such whose Parents were alive. He would have slain his Cousin *Alexianus*, whom he had adopted; but durst not for the Soldiers who guarded him, and slew *Elagabalus*; who had provided Scarlet Silken Cords, Golden Dagers, &c. to kill himself withal.

It is difficult to distinguish the Medals of *Caracalla* from those of *Elagabalus*; *Caracalla* is made commonly Frowning, the other not so. *Elagabalus* puts commonly *Imp.* on his Medals, the other not; saith *Leon August*.

A Temple with a Victory crowning Security,
Col. *Berythus*.

Seleucus. A Thunder bolt upon an Altar. *Selencia* in *Syria* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-coast; which *Selucus* there built, having, as an Omen of its future Felicity, a Thunder-bolt there falling; and the *Seleucians* worshipped it as the chiefest God.

Epythron (a City in *Fonia*) *Hercules* in a Temple: there arrived a Bark with an Image of *Hercules* between *Chius* and *Erythræ*, which either City strived to have to themselves; a certain Man dreamed that the *Erythrean* Women should cut off their Hair, make a Cable of it, and draw the Bark to their Town; which the better fort refused, but the poor *Thracian* Women there did so, and drew the Bark and Image which was there very much worshipped.

AΔΙRHNOC. The Sun or Orient figured as *Elagabalus*. R. ~~Iēgmaitaw~~ The Goddess *Salus*, with little *Telephorus* behind her. **Adip** or *Aded* the Sun, *Benos* or *Belus* a King. The Goddess *Salus* seems to be *Margatis* or *Dea Syria*.

His Wives were six, First *Annia Faustina* Great Grandchild to *M. Aurel. Ant.* whose Husband *Pomponius Bassus* he slew to have her, and forbade her to mourn for him.

The Marriage of *Elagabalus* with *Faustina*; the Sun (his God) between them.

2. *Julia Cornelia Paula*, he married her to have Children, and gave a great Donative to the Senators, Equites, their Wives, the Soldiers and the People; besides many Games, &c. after a while he repudiated her, because (as he said) she had a Stain in a secret part of her Body.

Concordia, a Woman beyond them embracing them both, having their Hands joined over an Altar.

Avaζasbeww, &c. Anazarbeorum Metropolitarum Amanicæ Cilicieæ anno secundo, a Capricorn over a Globe.

Anazarbus, a famous City of Cilicia called *Dio Cæsarea, Cæsar Augusta*, and afterwards *Justinopolis*, being repaired by *Justinus* as before by *Augustus*; in Memory of which they coined his Capricorn.

3. *Julia Aquiliz Severa*, a Vestal Virgin, but very beautiful, and for that cause taken by him out of the Sanctuary; saying, That being a Priest and marrying a Vestal their Children must needs be holy; yet after a while he cast her off and married three others successively
(whole

(whose names are lost) and took her again at last.

2. The Mother of *Elagabale* was *Jul. Soemias*, who educated him to that Lasciviousness and Wickedness he afterwards practised, being her self so inclined; after her Husband's death she took to her Assistance in all her Affairs in Bed and elsewhere *Eutychianus* a Freed Man, who had been a *Comædian*; but a prudent Man whom *Elagab.* slew. She was very Proud, taking place in the Senate, and Voting and Signing all Acts as did *Mæsa* also; endeavoring by all means to destroy *Alex. Severus* her Sisters Son, she drew Ruin upon her Self and Son by the universal Hatred all Mankind bore to them. She erected a little Council of Women, where they voted ridiculously concerning their Habits, Ornaments, &c.

Venus Cælestis. Soemias in habit of *Venus*, with a little Boy (*Elagab.*) and the Sun upon a Globe, she publishing him to be the Son of *Caracalla*.

Buζartiw, a Goddess with a Wheel and a Rhombus, representing Fortune, *Venus*, *Nemesis* or *Hecate* favorable to *Soemias* and her Family. The Rhombus accompanieth *Hecate*, and was a certain Instrument whereby Magicians pretended to work many Feats; whose help these People it seems used to get the Empire.

Julia Mæsa, was called *Mæsa* because Priestess of the Sun by them named *Mese*; a Subtil, Prudent, and Sprightful Woman, was exceedingly enriched by living in the Court of *Severus* and *Caracalla*, all which *Macrinus* to shew that

that he was no Enemy to the House of *Severus*, suffered her to enjoy, and inherit also her Sisters Wealth; by which she afterwards corrupted the Soldiers against *Macrinus*. Under *Elagabalus* she shewed her self a discreet Woman, managing whatever she had committed to her very prudently, and she was the only Support he had, but perceiving his Courses, she foresaw he could not escape sudden Death, and therefore perswaded him to adopt *Alexander Severus*; for fear also lest he should adopt *Hierocles* whom he married: To this purpose for a while she accompanied him in his wicked detestable Actions, but after he had adopted him, she took very great care for his Preservation, and afterwards advised him very prudently in Governing and Reforming, and at last died very Aged, and was consecrated. When the Soldiers were worsted by *Macrinus*'s, she descended from a Tower where she beheld the Fight, run amongst them with *Elagabalus* on Horseback, and by Perswasions and Reproaches rallied them again and won the Fight.

3. *Alexianus Marcellus*, called afterwards *Bassianus*, in favor of *Caracalla*, whom he was not unwilling should be thought to be his Father rather than *Varius Genecius Marcius* a *Syrian*. But being Emperor he was called *M. Aurelius Severus* (in honor of those two Imperors) *Alexander*, changing *Alexianus* into *Alexander*, in Honor of *Alexander the Great*, in whose Temple, on whose Birth-day he was born at *Arcana*, whom he desired to imitate, and if he could, to equal.

equal. He was born A. C. 207. reigned thirteen Years, seven Months, seventeen Days, and was slain by *Maximinus* at the Age of twenty nine Years. He was of a vivacious spirit, which appeared by his bright and sparkling Eyes, which they who looked upon him were not able stedfastly to behold; and by the Subtlety and Piercingness of his Spirit many were perswaded that there was somewhat more than Human in him. He was excellently learned in most kinds of good Literature, being of an excellent Wit and Memory. He was Wise, Moderate, Prudent, Just, Merciful, beloved and reverenced of all good Men, though he were a Justicer that the Colour came in his face, and his Choler was stirred, even to vomiting, at the sight of a corrupt Judge; yet was not Cruel, nor ever put to death any who was not condemned by the Senate. So Pious that he adjugged a Tavern in Controversie betwixt the Christians for a Church, and the Host to the Christians, laying, *That it was much better God should be served there, in any manner, than it could be a place of Debauchery*: He also worshipped Christ and Abraham amongst his Lares or private Gods, and made use of Sentences of Scripture which he had learned up and down. Though accused by the Soldiers and such People as under the last Emperors were only enriched, of Avarice; yet was it necessary, after the Commonwealth was so exhausted by those Prodigies, that good Husbandry should recover it; and he began the Reformation in himself, retrenching all Superfluity at his Table, Utensils,

sils, Cloths, of which all he used were very ordinary and of common sort ; he sold all his Jewels, applied the Taxes and Paiments of the Cities toward the Reparation of their publick Places; set up Manufactures, lent Money to Poor People, he repaired the Ruins of all the ancient Buildings, and put not his Name upon any of them ; and erected many new. He gave four Congiaries to the People, and a quantity of Oil promised by *Severus*. When a Governor returned from his Charge, if he had done well, he thanked him in the name of the Commonwealth, used him with all possible Honor, and rewarded him Nobly. He reduced the Taxes to a third part, repaired many Cities and Tempies ruined with Earth-quakes; settled Salaries for the Professors of Sciences, and the Nourishment of such Poor Children as were willing and fit for Study. Would often chide virtuous Persons who had served the Commonwealth for not asking somewhat of him ; founded and endued many Hospitals for such Children as had their Patrimonies ruined in the Wars. For these and such-like Actions the Comedians, Calumniators, and other wicked Courtiers, and especially the Soldiers accustom'd to the Profligencies of *Caracalla* and *Elagab.* hated him extremely ; as likewise because he endeavored to reform their Discipline exceedingly corrupted, that he with great Courage and Dexterity, cashiered a Legio : sometimes all at once which was incorrigible. And *Maximinus*, offended with him for a just Reproo't given him by the Emperor for some indiscreet Actions

ons in the Parthian War, (wherein *Severus*, through with great Loss, so suppressed and abated the Fury of the Parthian, that he stirred not in many Years afterwards) taking occasion upon it,) perswaded the Soldiers to Murther him, which they most vilely and wickedly did near Ments in Germany : Thus died the Repairer of the almost ruined Commonwealth, the Stay of Justice, the Reformer of the Soldiers, the Refuge of the Poor ; and who for good Government had no equal amongst all the Emperors ; he did nothing without the Advice of twenty of the Prudentest, most experienced Persons in the Commonwealth. When the Legions mutined in the East, and threatned to kill him, with wonderful Courage he commanded them to lay down their Arms and Disband. When *Camillus* would have made himself Emperor, he accorded to him that Honor at his Table, and every other Place, carrying him along to the Wars with him, and inviting him to take pains, &c. according to his Example ; which so wearied *Camillus* that he desired leave to retire, and so did. He changed all *Elagab.*'s Officers, which he had set in all the Empire. He forbade all vicious Persons to salute and come to him ; but good Men he visited even in their own Houses, especially when Sick. To Courtiers and Smoak-sellers he was an implacable Enemy ; stifling one of them with Smoak because he Sold Smoak. He would not have any Panegyrick made in his Praise.

Severus and *Mæsa* Rx. Ay &c. Bona fortuna sive Tucca Terebinorum Carthaginemus :
S Fortune

Fortune with a Globe, Scepter and Wheel. *T^{ρω}* was the Name of a Town which worshipped Fortune, which they here apply to *Mæsa*, by whose Conduct *Severus* came to the Empire.

A *Lectisternium* to Fortune, as giving her thanks for the Empire.

Severus Alex. without a Garland. *R. Alex.* the Great's Effigy, a sign of the great Honor and Devotion he bore to him.

A Garland of Gold within *χειρονθία*, &c. *Chrysanthina Sardianorum* ter *Neocororum*. The *Sardians*, as *Neocori* made Games and Wrestlings in Honor of *Sev. Alex.* called *Chrysanthina*, and sent him this Crown of Gold made in fashion of Leaves (probably of the Plant and Flower *Chrysanthis*,) these Games probably instituted by *Chrysanthas*, a great Commander of *Cyrus* the Great, famous for his great Services to him, whom he set over *Lydia* and *Ionia*, after the Example of *Cyrus* himself.

Tenos (Tenos was an Isle one of the *Cyclades*) a Trident charged with a Serpent. In that Isle *Neptune* was worshipped under the Epithete of *τερπός*. *Neptune* also brought Storks amongst them to devour their trouble-some Serpents.

Zacynthos β Νεονομ. The *Zacynthians*, (Zante now the Isle is called) a Colony of the *Ionians*, were very idle and effeminate Persons, given much to Plays and Dances, one of which is here represented, i. e. *Diana*, as surprising the Satyrs; and old drunken *Maron* Dancing about one of her Nymphs lying asleep.

His Wife was (*Sulpitia*) *Memmia*, Daughter probably of *Sulpitius Marcianus*, a Person of great

great Reputation, Power, and a *z* in also to the Emperor. *Mamæa* being offended that she took the Name of *Augusta*, caused her to be banished; wherefore her Father being Angry, endeavored to raise a Mutiny amongst the Soldiers against the Emperor, for which he was put to death. Monsieur *Seguin* (as *Morellus* saith) discovered *S. Barbiam Orbianam* to have been the Wife of *Alex. Severus*.

He had a Sister called *Theoclia*, whom he would have married to *Maximus* Son of *Maximinus*, had it not been for the barbarousnes of the Father, which exasperated his Father against him. Afterwards she was married so *Messala* Son of *Silius Messala*, put to death by *Elagabale*.

Julia Mamæa (Mother to *Sev. Alex.*) was at first instructed by *Origen* and the Christians, but afterwards fell into divers Heresies that taught her to conceal, next to counterfeit, and lastly to quit all Religion; and give her self up to hoarding of Money. She became also Proud and Haughty, by which Courses she brought that excellent Emperor into Disreputation; he strived to reform and restrain her, but could not; the having got to great Power.

A *Medaillon*, wherein she is represented as having somewhat of *Isis* (having a Peach between two Leaves on her Head) the Moon, (by the Crescent) Nature, (by her Breasts discovered) Concord, (a *Cornucopia*) *Minerva*, (by her Nose-gay of Olive and Laurel) and Victory, (by her Wings.) *R. Felicity*, or *Aleks* Crowning *Mamæa*, holding a Sacrificing Plat-

ter and a Scepter. Two other Figures perhaps of *Theoclia* and *Memmia*

Col. F. Bostra Alexandria. *Bostra*, one of the chiefest Cities of *Arabia*, first made a Colony by *Trajan*, afterwards repaired by this Emperor. A Head with Towers to shew its Strength, *Cornucopia* for its Plenty, and a Star for the East.

5. *Sulpitius Martianus*, Father-in-Law to *Alex.* made *Cæsar* by him. *V. S. Antoninns*, was by the Guards, who had slain *Ulpianus*, set up; but he refused to be Emperor, and going away lived unknown. After his refusal they set up *Uranius*. In the *East* one *Taurinus* set up himself, but for fear drowned himself in *Euphrates*. *Ovinius Camillus* also rebelled against him, whom *Alex.* sent for, carried him into the Senate, declared him his Companion, communicated Counsels with him; took him with him to the War, where he presently grew weary, and disposed to kill himself; which the Emperor prevented, sending him to his own House with a Guard of Soldiers; but afterwards finding that he practised the Soldiers against him, and that the Soldiers were inclined to him, as one likely to let them do what they list, he was put to death.

CHAP.

C H A P. X V.

Of *Julius Verus Maximinus* and *Maximus*.

I. **C** *Julius Verus Maximinus* Son of *Micca* and *Abaqua*, the one a *Goth* the other an *Alain*, born in a Village of *Thrace* about A. D. 173. reigned five Years more or less, was slain with his Son *Maximus* about the Age of sixty five Years, was a Gyant in Stature, Bulk, Strength, Force, Boldness, Eating, &c. a great Enemy to Idleness, Filthiness, &c. which made him retire under *Elagabale*; but otherwise Impious, Sacrilegious, Ungrateful in the highest degree to his Emperor, who had brought him from his Retreat, made him General of his Armies, and had thoughts of Marrying his Sister to his Son; Murdring him, and all those who had assisted him in his necessitous and low Condition; Cruel and Avaritious, putting to death all *Alexander's* Friends and Counsellors, all the chiefest Christians, all the Eminent Persons of the Commonwealth to get their Wealth; suborning Accusers, Informers and Calumniators against them: an incredible number of whom was put to death by *Pupienus*, &c. Inconsiderat, Rash, Imprudent, even in War, losing by his ill Conduct an Army that he carried against the *Persians*, and at last his Life also by his indiscreet besieging of *Aquileia*, which not being able to take, he accused his Officers, and put most of them to death, which made

the whole Army rise against him, and kill him and his Son in his Tent.

Maximinus and his Son, *Bx. Caster* and *Pollux*, naked on foot with their Bucklers and Javelins.

Maximinus and *Maximus*, *Bx. Neptune* sitting, and two Tritons who were the Sons of *Neptune*, and *Salacia B P O Y Z H N o N.* which is no other than Πρόποντος, (the like Letters being often changed one into another) a City of *Bitbynia* upon the Sea of *Propontis*.

His Wife probably was *Paulina*, a good Woman, aged when he came to the Empire; who endeavored to perswade him from that Cruelty he used, and was sorry when he committed it; which the Tyrant not enduring made her away also. She was Consecrated, of which some Medals.

His Son was *C. Ful. Verus Maximus*, the beauteullest Person of his time, and withal Chast, Liberal, and not Cruel; yet Prouder, Statelier, than his Father: was born A. D. 218. and was slain with his Father about twenty one Years Old.

Colonia Flavia Pacifica *Diytum* a City in *Thrace* so called. An *Apollo*. He was betrothed, but not married, to *Junia Fadilla* of the Family of *Antoninus Pius*, as it should seem. After his death she married *Toxotius*.

There rebelled against *Maximinus*, *Magnus* a Commander in his Army, whom he slew, and with him four thousand Soldiers unheard. *Titus Quartinus*, General of the Strangers, in favor of *Alexander Severus*, whona a private Soldier slew, and cut off his Head. His Wife was

was *Calphurnia*, both of them very Wise and Virtuous Persons.

Also *Pompeianus*, possibly *M. Aur. Cl. Pompeianus*, Grand-child of *M. Aurel. Anto.* chosen by the Senate after *Gordian's* death, he died suddenly two Months after his Election.

C H A P. X V I.

Of *M. Anton. Gordianus*, Father and Son.

§. I. **M**. *Anton. Gordianus*, Son of *Mettias Marullus*, and *Ulpia Gordiana*, was born A. D. 158. reigned eighteen Months and hanged himself, because his Son was defeated and slain, through Despair, being above eighty Years Old. He was exceedingly Noble, Rich and Learned; was also of very good Reputation for Prudence, Moderation, Sobriety, Neatness, Liberality and Magnanimity. He was proclaimed Emperor being absent at *Tbysdrum* in *Africk* his Government, utterly against his will; nor did he accept of it, till constrained by force. He associated his Son to him, and sent him with a new raised Army against *Cappelianus*, who headed the Army of *Maximin*, by whom he was slain; which the old Man hearing, rather than come into the Hands of his Enemy, hanged himself: Both their Bodies were (as they were a Transporting to *Rome* to their Sepulchres) drowned in the Sea.

His Wife was *Fadia Orestilla*, Daughter of *Annius Severus*, of the Family of *Antoninus*.

§. 2. *M. Antoninus Gordianus* their Son was born A. D. 192. and slain about forty six Years Old, was a Man of very good Understanding, Honesty, Integrity, Civility, but not used to Wars; and besides much given to Pleasure, for he married not but kept many Concubines; he was Bald, and of a long Visage, by which only his Medals are distinguished from his Fathers. His Sister was *Mettia Faustina*, married to *Julius Balbus*.

C H A P. XVII.

Of *D. Cælius Balbinus. M. Clodius Pupienus. Ant. Gordianus*.

1. *D. Cælius Balbinus* was born A. D. 179. reigned about a Year, and with *Pupienus* was slain by the Soldiers about the Age of sixty Years, was of a noble Family, very Rich, Prudent, Cheerful, Bountiful, Sincere, peaceful Disposition. He was esteemed a great Politian, having governed many Provinces with great Reputation; but not experienced in War; therefore there was joined to him *Pupienus*, a severe warlike Person; these two falling to despise one another, and both of them the young *Gordian*, together with some discontents which the Soldiers received about their Election, made the Soldiers kill them both.

Fælicitas temporum. Thrice Obelisks dedicated to him, *Pupienus* and *Gordianus*.

Two

Two Hands joined, (*Balbinus* and *Pupienus*)
Patres Senatus.

2. *M. Clod. Pupienus Maximus*, Son of *Maximus* and *Prima*, was born A. D. 175. reigned about one Year and was slain, aged seventy four Years; was of a severe Countenance, Sober, Just, Chaste, Clement, Pardoning as soon as any demanded it; not Cholerick, Prudent in Affairs; very Valiant, Experienced, and Fortunate in Wars: Loved by the Senate, and feared for his Severity by the People; who therefore Mutining, would not be appeased till *Gordianus* also was joined with them. He presently went against *Maximin*, and by Prudent managing his Affairs, destroyed him.

Jovi Ultori. Jupiter naked marching with a Whip in his Hand, either against the Gyant *Maximin*, or the Persians, whither *Pupienus* designed to go; as if the God of the Romans, Jupiter, had taken the Whip out of the Hand of the Sun, the Persian God.

A. K. M. K. Πομαννιος. B. Ταρση, &c. Tarsi Metropolis Amano idicæ Ciliciae Secundo Anno. A Sea-Monster, or Deity playing on a Shell, with a Stern and Dolphin above perhaps *Amphitrite*, the Wife of Neptune, perswaded to marry him by the Dolphin. The Stern signifying some Supreme Power, her Trumpet or Shell to call and give orders to the Sea to Ebb and Flow, Calm, &c.

3. *M. Anton.* (called both *Antonius* and *Antoninus*) *Gordianus* Son of *Gordianus the African*, or (as some say) of his Sister, was born A. D. 226. reigned six Years, was Murdered by the Treafon

Treason of *Philippus* at the Age of twenty two Years, was nobly descended, very well inclined, Knowing, Eloquent, defective in nothing but Age, and exceedingly beloved of all Men; till giving himself to his Pleasures, his Eunuchs and Courtiers took Licence to do many Injustices. But after he married *Tranquillina* the Daughter of *Misithenus*, an upright, wife, and experienced Man, he was guided wholly by his Counsels, and first chased away those Vermin of Courtiers, and set good Men in Command: and prospered mightily, reducing *Sabinianus* a Rebel, and Conquering the Persians, till *Misithenus* dying, the Traytor *Philip* turning, by many Artifices, the Army against *Gordianus*, at last Murdered him: He was afterwards Consecrated.

Col. Tyr. Metrop. Ambrocie Petre. Two Rocks, a Cup with Fire and a Purple Fish. U. S. Two Stones near *Tyrus*, of which many Stories.

Serapis with his Basket and a Garland.

Kappeneor. *Carræ*, a City in *Mesopotamia*, after his *Persian Victory*, set up (it should seem) a Statue in Honor of *Gordian* as to *Mars Romanus*; before which they Sacrificed upon an Altar. A Cybele and Crescent the Gods worshipped in all those Countries, being the *Dea Syria*.

Παλαιεων. *Apollo* in habit of a Goddess with his *Tripos*, Snake, Crow, &c. being much worshipped there, though rendring Oracles only in Winter, and in Summer at *Delos*. About *Patera*

Patera he was born, where, when he was young a little Girl brought him in a Box divers sorts of Sweet-meats; which the Wind taking from her, carried into the Sea, which cast them up not far thence, where they built *Patera*, after the name of the Box; which is marked by the Crow sitting upon a Box in the Medal. Or it may be the Box signifies Ointment and Medicines, in which *Lycia* abounded, and of which *Apollo* the God of Health makes use.

Μελέπολις Καταρρ. B. N. bis *Neocorus* A° 1° *Gordiani* here designed very young with a Mountain upon his Head, as the Sovereign Genius of that famous Mountain *Argæus*.

Nicomedeor. The Emperor and Empress as taking Palms to bestow on the Victors at their Games, in the Front of a Temple under a Hill, representing the Situation of *Nicomedea*.

Gordian and *Asgarus*: *Asgarus* probably acknowledging the Resettlement of him in his Kingdom, or some part of it to *Gordian*.

The Ox, *Mnevis*, with a Peach upon his Head, and a Garland about his Neck, *Epeior* *Alexandreeor*; perhaps some great Body of the Ephesians dwelling at *Alexandria*.

Σελεκεων Καλ [υναδνε] *Seleucia* in *Cilicia*.

ΠαυλΘ., &c. *Bacchus* *Paregyricus Apameorum* [*Phrygiae*] situated upon two Rivers, *Marsyas* or *Lycus* and *Meander*, grown bigger with *Orga* or *Orba*, newly received into its Channel; *Marsyas* holding a Flute in his Hand, because there grows in him a certain Reed called *ΑυλΘ* (the word signifying a flute) which being shaken

with

with the Wind makes excellent Melody, or perhaps of which Flutes were made. *Marsyas* also was the first that invented that Instrument, on which he plaid so cunningly, that he challenged *Apollo* with his Harp, who overcoming him fled him alive; for whom the Nymphs and Satyrs were so grieved, that they increased his small Stream with their Tears into a River. *Diana* of the *Ephesians* worshipped also at *Apamea*, and all the Country thereabout: The two Nymphs also represent the Situation of the City between two Mountains and these two Rivers; one of them having in her Hand a Rock with a Cave, whence issueth the River *Marsyas*. What the Letters signifie is not known.

Ταυρινων. Hypæpenorum Prætore Ant. TAURO Anno primo. Hypæpis a Town of Lydia.

Gordianus. Rx. a Woman crowned with Towers sitting upon Rocks, at her Feet the River *Tygris*.

Αυρελια Σεπτημια Κολωνια Cirysæa. Singara a Town in Mesopotamia, whither it should seem Severus transported a Colony, calling it Aurelia, because of his great Affection and Observance to M. Aurelius. *Gordianus* undertook such another Expedition into these places, as *Severus* had done before.

His Wife was *Furia Sabina Tranquillina*, of whom little written or known.

Καλχαδονιων. Chalcedon. A Swan carrying *Apollo* up to Heaven, which was the Form under which the *Chalcedonians* worshipped him.

Against

Against this Emperor the *Carthaginians* chose one *Sabinianus*, whom afterward being besieged by the Emperor's Army, they delivered up into his hands.

The Senate also chused *Severus Hostilianus* to oppose the Violence of *Philip* who had murdered the Emperor, but *Philip* advancing before *Hostilianus* was in order to receive him, he either slew himself, or by ill binding his Wound, after letting Blood, he bled to Death.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of *M. Julius Philippus*, Father and Son, *Carvil. Marinus, G. Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius, Q. Hetruscus Messius Decius, Caius Valens Hostilianus, Messius Quintus, C. Julius Valens Hostilianus, C. Vibius Trebonianus Gallus, C. Vibius Volusianus, C. Julius Aemylianus.*

i. **M**. *Julius Philippus*, born at *Bosra*, his Father was a Famous Captain of Robbers, his name *Saturnius*, reigned about five Years and a half, and with his Son was slain by *Decius* A. D. 253. an Ambitious, Bloody, Traiterous Person; and a Fighting, but not very resolute or provident Soldier: He celebrated with great Pomp the *Ludi Sæculares*, and was slain by *Decius* his own General, whom he had sent against the Rebels.

Virtus

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

Virtus Augg. the two Emperors on Horseback: *Philip* desired to bring that Militia into request above foot.

P [rovinciae] M [ysiae] S [uperioris] Col [onia]
Uim [inacium] An. VII. perhaps *Annona VII.* a Goddess (the City) between a Cow for a Colony, and a Lyon shewing the Valour of the People.

The Heads of *Jupiter* and *Bacchus*, representing the two *Philips*. *Bacchus* being born in *Arabia*, or rather unsown from the Thigh of his Mother *Semele*.

Philip's Head. R. *Αυτοκρατωρ* the three Furies; one with a Serpent and Key; (with a Key perhaps they open and shut Hell-gates at their pleasure,) another with two Fire-brands or Torches; a third with a Sword and Whip and two Dogs.

—*Viseque canes ululare per umbras
Adventante Dea*—

A.D. 6.

They were worshipped in divers places that they might not hurt.

His Wife was *Marcia Otacilla Severa*, a Virtuous, Prudent and Chaste Woman; of whom little known, save that some say she was a Christian.

Provincia Dacia; probably her Country *Transsilvania*; a Woman between an Eagle and Lyon, signifying their Faithfulness to the Romans, and their Valor.

HIS

Chap. 18. *Of Coins and Medals.*

His Son was *Caius Saturnius* afterwards called *M. F. Philippus*, was slain in the Arms of his Mother at twelve Years old; naturally *αγελας Θ.* He had a Sister married to *Sabinianus*.

Carvilius Marinus Governor of the Legions of *Pannonia*, &c. rebelled against *Philip*; who sent *Decius* against him, but the Soldiers had slain him before; and persuaded *Decius* to take the Empire, who joining those Rebels to his own Army, came into *Italy*, conquered and killed *Philip*.

Seguin hath a Coin, an Head with an Eagle. *Θεω Μαινω*, it seems *Marinus* was consecrated, either by the Soldiers repenting of their Murther, or in hatred to *Philip*, whose Vengeance they feared; or by *Decius*, thinking by this means to gain his Soldiers; or by *Philip* to divert from himself the opinion of his Murther. R. *Rome* sitting with a Victory on her Hand, *Φιλοποπολιστων Κολωνιας*. S. C.

Jotapianus also in *Syria* was slain by his Soldiers.

Lucius Priscus, Brother to *Philip*, Governor of *Syria*, after his Brothers Death, set up for himself, but was slain by the Soldiers.

2. *G. Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius* born at *Bubalia* (*Buda*) A. D. 211. reigned about two Years, and died swallowed in a Marish as he was flying from *Cneva* King of the *Goths*; he was a prudent Person able to govern a great Empire, by reason of his Experience, Vigilant, Courageous, not Ambitious, Fair-conditioned; but a cruel Persecutor of the Christians, insomuch that he slew a Kings Son, an Hostage in his

his Court, only because he saw him frequent the Christians Church. The Arabians were so implacably offended with him, that to keep them in order (since he could not send an Army against them) he caused many Lyons, as also Serpents of both Sexes to be brought out of *Lybia* and sent amongst them.

Dacia, A Woman with an Ass's Head upon a Spear. *Dacia* contains *Transilvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Walachia*; the People were called *Gete* by the Greeks; they carried an Ass's Head as their chief Ensign before the Battel, intimating their Constancy and Fearlessness of Death, their Sufferance also, &c. also a Sign of good Luck.

C E II. K O A. *Septimia Colonia Rheseniorum*. Anno 1. A City in *Mesopotamia* near the River *Aborus*, made a Colony by Sept. *Severus*.

His Wife was *Herennia Sallustia Barbia Orbiana*, of whom little is written; and very few Medals found; tho others say that she was the Wife of *Alex. Severus*, and that *Decius*'s Wife was *Herennia Etruscilla*.

His Son was *L. Herennius Hetruscus Messius Decius*, made by his Father *Cæsar* at the beginning of his Empire, and *Augustus* when he took him with him in his Expedition against the Goths; where he was slain with an Arrow valiantly fighting in the Van-guard; which being related to his Father, he said, the loss of one Soldier was no great matter.

Pietas Augg. ♀ without wings, as being continually to reside with the Emperors, and not to return to Heaven; with a Purse, as if all their Piety was for Interest.

Em segt &c. Sub Praetore Glycone Itheologo Per-
gaminorum primorum Neocororum. Aesculapius
under the Countenance of young Decius, and
Juno Pronuba or Nuptialis, in Honor of the Mar-
riage of this young Prince, carrying two Torches,
as Mother of the Sun and Moon; as also the
Mother, or at least the next Kindred, carried
Torches before the Bride; and a Veil wrought
only by the Hands of Chaste and Fruitful
Matrons.

His Wife, the Martyrologies say, was *Tryphonia*, a Christian Woman who suffered Martyrdom (as is supposed) under *Valerian*.

3. *Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus*. seems to be the Son of *Severus Hostilianus Cæsar*, before *Philippus*; he received the names of *Messius Quintus* by the Adoption of *Decius*, who married to him his Daughter *Gneia Seia Sallustia Barbia Orbiana*; and left him to govern *Rome* and *Italy* whilst he went against the Goths: *Decius* thus providing to settle the Empire in his Family; but was deceived, the Pestilence taking away *Hostilianus* about the same time the *Decii* were slain by the Goths. His Wife was *Gneia Seia*, &c. not *Herennia* as her Mother was called.

Caius Julius Valens Licinianus seems to be the Brother of *Hostilianus*; him the People, seeing the *Decii* were dead, perswaded to be Emperor; who going into *Illyricum* to fight against *Gallus*, was abandoned and slain by his Soldiers.

The Senate also chused *Hostil. Perpenna Licinianus*, of the same Family, who was also after a while taken away by the Plague.

4. C. Vibius Trebonianus Gallus, was born Anno Christi 207. was with his Son Volusianus made Emperor in the Isle Meninge or Girba, reigned about two Years six Months, was slain by Æmilianus at the Age of Forty seven Years; seems to have married Hostilia Severa Daughter of Severus Hostilianus, and his Son Volusianus to have married Herennia Hetruscilla Daughter of Decius; so that Decius could not trust any Man better to go against the Goths, who had seized upon Philippopolis in Thrace; nor is it probable what many Authors say, that Gallus betrayed Decius into the Hands of the Goths, shewing them what was to be done to ruine Decius; but rather that Decius was Ruined by his own Rashness, constraining the Goths to fight with him upon Disadvantages, for hastily and disorderly pursuing them through a Marsh, they turned Head and destroyed him; but Gallus gathering the Relicks of the Army, and what more Men he could get together, put himself speedily in a condition to fight them; but because of the Persians then Invading, and the Plague within ruining, the Empire, he chose rather to make them a Bridge of Gold, and send them away with a Summ of Money; which though Dishonorable, yet was then a necessary Composition. Returning to Rome, he began to make Preparation against the Persians, who had taken and pillaged as far as Antioch; mean while Æmylian, left by him Governor in Pannonia, practised the Soldiers against him, who slew him and his Son at Interamna (Tarni) as he was marching against the Persians.

Juncni

Junoni Martiali, the Mother of Mars, and also avgeia, Fortitude presiding over Arms; whence by the Falisci called Curitis, from Curis, signifying a Spear. Juno sitting with a pair of Sizers, or some such thing in her Hand; if Sizers, it denotes the Custom that Men had to cut off, and cleanse themselves from, their Hair before her Images; or because Sizers are the chiefest and most ordinary Tools of Womens labor.

Apollini Salutari, because the Emperors took great care to free the Empire from the Contagion that reigned, they were called Apollines Salutares.

His Wife was Hostilia Severa, of whom we find nothing.

In Sir J. Cotton's Library is a small broken Coin, with OCTIA Σεύρει, probably this Woman.

5. C. Vibius Volusianus, little noted, except for a great Perfecutor of the Christians, and his care for Interring such as died of the Plague. Was slain with his Father.

His Wife seems to be Herennia Hetruscilla, of whom little is spoken; yet there are some Medals both of her Husband and her self, but easie to be understood.

6. C. Julius Æmylian, called by Victor Æmilius Æmylian, was a Moor, and born about A. D. 214. reigned about four Months, and was slain in his Palace at Spoleto about forty six Years old, got the Empire by Treachery and Ingratitude, kept it without any Reputation, and lost it shamefully, being by the Senate declared

clared publick Enemy, and sending to *Valerianus* then with the Gaulish Legions offering to make him Emperor if he would destroy *Aelianus*; which he understanding offered to lay down the Empire, so that he might command the Army against the *Persians*; but *Valerian* would not Capitulate with, but slew, him.

Votis decennalibus S. C. the Senate made solemn Prayers that it would please the Gods to grant him a Reign of Ten Years, when they would renew them again.

C H A P. XIX.

Of *P. Licinius Valerianus, M. Cyriades, Ingenuus, Q. Nonius Regilianus, M. Fulvius Macrianus*, (Father and Son) *Quietus, Balista, Odenatus, Maeonius, Herodes, Valens, Piso, Aemilianus, Saturninus, Trebellianus, Celsus, Victorinus.*

§. I. *P. Licinius Valerianus*, Surnamed *Colobus*, Son of *Valerius Licin. Gallienus* was born A. C. 184. reigned about seven Years, was taken Prisoner at *Cesarea* by *Sapor* King of *Persia*, and afterwards cruelly flead to death at twenty six Years old. Notwithstanding what some Authors say, he seems to have been a Man of great Valor, Prudence and Conduct, of great Experience and an Exemplary Life; being by *Decius*

Decius made Censor, an Office usually annexed to the Emperor's Person, and partaker of the greatest Charges of the Empire; and was in such Reputation that he was generally desired by all Men to be Emperor. At first he ceased the Persecution raised against the Christians, and employed them very much; afterwards by the perswasion of a certain Magician, he began a most violent and inhuman Persecution against them; using also most devillish Sacrifices and Practises, for which causes God Almighty (it seemis) gave him up into the Hands of the *Persians*. For many of his Lieutenants being by them beaten, and the *East Country* much ruined by the Plague and the Wars; he was forced to go in Person, where Fighting, his Army was ruined, and himself taken Prisoner, and laden with Chains in his Robes, was forced to be a Foot-stool to the *Persian* when he got on Horse-back, for many Years together, and at last flead alive.

Col [lonia] Julia Augusta Felix Helvia (Lily-bum in Sicily) certamina Sacra Capitolina OEcumenica Iselastica Helvia. Three Vessels with Palms in them, Prizes for the Victors. *OEcumenica* probably because free for all Nations to come, and all sorts of Exercises. *Iselastica*, because the Victors were drawn in a Chariot of four Horses into their own Town, and received a certain Stipend from the Emperors called therefore *Iselasticum*.

Coloniae Tyro Metropoli: *Tyre* made Metropolitan of *Phoenicia* by *Hadrian*, and a Colony by *Sept. Severus*. A Man upon a Gate with a

Goddess, the Sun, &c. hard to be understood except it refer to the Story of the Slaves, who having all but one (*Straton*) slain their Masters, ordered that he should be King who saw first the Sun arising; *Straton*, by the Advice of his Master, looked Westwards upon the House-tops, &c:

Iελιέων of *Julis* a City in the Isle *Ceum*; Three Nymphs naked, perhaps the Graces or some other Nymphs there worshipped.

Eεετων Diana (or rather *Mariniana*) like Fortune.

Avj. K. ΠΟ. ΛΙΚΙΝ. ΟΤΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ. *Valerian's Head* Rx. επι [επαγγελμενανδροτ. ε. ΝΤΣΑΕΩΝ. The God *Lunus* with Horns upon his Shoulders, an Hunting Spear in his left hand, a Discus or some such thing in his right; an One's Head at his Foot. *Seguin*. Some Historians lay that he had two Wives, by the first whose name is not known, he had *Gallienus*; by the other called *Mariniana*, probably the Daughter of *Carvilius Marinus*, *Licinius Valerianus*, who was first *Cæsar* and afterwards *Augustus*; after her death she was Consecrated, of which there are Medals.

Cyrades.

2. There rebelled against *Valerian* *Marcus Cyrades* the Son of a rich Syrian, who being Chid by his Father for his Debauches, robb'd his Coffers, fled into *Persia*, and there perswaded first *Odenatus*, and afterwards *Sapor* to invade the *Romans*; *Sapor's Army* he Commanded, took *Antiochia*, *Cæsarea*, and many other Places, slew his own Father, called himself *Augustus*; and was at length slain by the Treachery of his own Soldiers.

Gallienus,

Gallienus, after the departure of his Father, *Ingenuus*, having the charge of the West, and being busied in repelling the *Germans* who invaded *Gallia*; *Ingenuus* General in *Pannonia* rebelled, and declared himself *Augustus*, against whom *Gallienus* fought near *Murcia*, and conquering him, he slew himself.

Q. Nonius Regilianus gathered up in *Mæsia* the *Regilianus* scattered Troops of *Ingenuus*, where he commanded some Legions for defence of the Country against the *Sarmatæ*; he was declared Emperor as it were in *Jest*; one declining *Rex*, *Regis*, *Regi*, *Regilius*, *Regilianus*, as if thereby destined to reign: Though a very Valiant, and against the *Sarmatæ*, a very Fortunate Captain, yet *Gallienus* came upon him, and overcame him: His Soldiers, to make their Peace the better, slew him. He was consecrated as his Medals intimate.

3. *M. Fulvius Macrianus*, by his Prudence, *Macrianus* Valor, Constancy and Integrity, came to be of such Authority, that *Valerian*, at his departure into the East, committed the Charge of the Armies unto him: *Valerian* being taken, and the Soldiers wanting a Commander, they chused him (*Balista* refusing it because of his Age) Emperor, with his two Sons *Macrianus* and *Quietus*. Having therefore settled the East as well as he could, he left *Balista* and *Odenatus* to fight against the *Persians*: Himself, with his Son *Macrianus*, and an Army of Forty thousand chosen Men, came for *Italy*; but in *Illyricum* were fought, and by *Aureolus* (who there made himself Emperor, pretending it was by the consent

of Gallienus) and his Lieutenant-General *Domitius Domitianus*, they were vanquished and slain.

M. Fulvius Macrianus the Son, was for his extraordinary Strength and Valor, though young, made a Tribune by *Valerianus*. Some Medals both of the Father and Son.

C. Fulvius Quietus, being left in the East with *Balista*, recovered a great part of the Country to the *Romans*; but after the loss of his Father and Brother, *Aureolus* sent *Odenatus* to fight against them, who slew, at *Emesa*, *Balista*; and the *Emesians* slew *Quietus* after their Defeat.

Servius Anicius Balista, *Praefectus Praetorii* to *Valerian*, an exceeding prudent, valiant Person; after *Macrianus's* Defeat, suffered himself to be made Emperor; he won very great Victories over the *Persian*, forcing him to fly to the utmost Desarts of his Kingdom, taking also his Treasures and Wives, but was afterwards slain by *Odenatus*. Some, but few, Medals of *Quietus* and him.

Odenatus was first General of the *Palmyrenians*, and took part with the *Persians* against the *Romans*; but was afterwards, by *Valerianus*, won over to the *Romans*; and when he went against the *Persians*, his Country-men made him King; afterwards *Gallienus* made him Emperor, because of his vindicating the East from the *Persians*. He was exceedingly Prudent, Valiant, &c. but above belief Indefatigable, having been the greatest Hunter of all the East. He drove *Sapor* beyond *Ctesiphon*, which he took with all his Wives, Satraps and Treasure; which so enraged *Sapor*, that he slew *Valerian*, and filled up a

Valley

Valley with the Bodies of the Captive *Romans*, which he there slew, and marched over them. *Odenatus*, after that, fought with him, and overcame; but was at last, together with his Son *Herodes* or *Herodianus*, slain by his Nephew *Mæonius*; for *Odenatus* and he being together on Hunting, and a wild Beast coming upon them two, *Odenatus* forbade the young Man to strike, saying himself would slay it; notwithstanding *Mæonius* slew it, and this he did several times after he was chid; which made the Emperor take his Horse from him, and make him go on foot, which, in that Country, was a great Disgrace. *Mæonius* therefore threatened Revenge, his Uncle put him in Irons, whence after a few days, by the Intercession of *Herodes*, he was delivered; in requital whereof, he slew both of them at a Banquet: Himself, for his detestable Life, being by his own Friends shortly after slain.

Odenatus had *Herodes* by a former Wife, by *Zenobia* (who was thought consenting to the Murther, that her Sons might come to the Crown) *Herennianus* and *Timolaus*.

Herodes or *Herodianus* was, though Valiant, altogether unlike his Father, being given to the Luxury and Delicateness of the *Asiaticks*, which his Father bore withall very much, giving him all *Sapor's* Concubines and Jewels. Some Medals of them both, (that is, *Odenatus* and *Herodes*.) He seems to have had a Son called *Hermias Vaballabus*.

Valens.

5. *P. Valerius Valens*, a wise valiant and experienced Man, set over *Acbia* by *Gallienus*, when *Macrianus* was declared Emperor in the East, (there being great Jealousies and ancient Emulations betwixt them.) *Macrianus* sent *Piso* to destroy him ; he, to avoid the Designs of *Macrianus*, made himself be called *Augustus* by his Soldiers, and so when *Piso* came, he slew him ; but was himself also, after a while, slain by his own Soldiers.

Piso.

Lucius Calpurnius Piso Frugi of the Ancient Nobility, of great Worth also and Integrity ; and in so great Veneration, that *Valens* himself was sorry for his Death ; and the Senate consecrated him, as being the ablest and worthiest Person in the whole Empire : Being sent by *Macrianus* against *Valens*, he came into *Thessaly*, where finding *Valens* Emperor, to save himself from him, he also called himself *Augustus*, and received the Surname of *Thessalius* ; but was slain there.

Aemylian-

Tiberius Cestius Alexander Aemylianus was Governor of *Egypt*, whither *Equites* only were sent, because of the Levity of that People in chusing Princes ; was chosen Emperor in a Sedition at *Alexandria*. He purged the Country of Thieves, and prepared for an Expedition towards the East, but was set upon by *Theodotus*, whom *Gallienus* sent with an Army against him, being constrained to retire into *Alexandria*, ne there endured a great Siege ; but at last *Theodotus* got the City by Treachery, and took *Aemylianus* alive, and sent him to *Gallienus*, where he was Strangled in Prison.

6. *Sextus*

6. *Sextus Julius Saturninus* was a Person of *Saturninus* very great Worth, the best Soldier of his times, and was constrained to be made Emperor, at that time he telling the Soldiers, that they had lost a good General for a bad Emperor ; he got many Victories over the *Barbarians*, and was at last slain by his own Soldiers unwilling to be reformed.

C. *Annus Trebellianus* was first chosen Prince *Trebellianus* of the *Isaurians*, because of his Dexterity in Thieving, and afterwards made himself Emperor ; and so maintained himself a long time in that Mountainous Country, till *Caussoleus* the Brother of *Theodotus* found means to draw him into the Plains, where he fought and slew him. He was probably by some Rebellious City, as other Rebels were, consecrated : as appears by his Medals.

C. *Titus Cornelius Celsus*, having a long time, *Celsus*, with great Reputation, served in *Africk*, the *Africans* were advised to make themselves an Emperor like other Countries, which they did, and chose this Man, forcing him to accept it ; the seventh day after he was slain by the Citizens of *Sicca*, by the perswasion of *Galliena* the Cousin of *Gallienus*, his Body was eaten by Dogs, and his Effigie hang'd upon a Gibbet.

7. *M. Pianvonus Victorinus*, Son of *Victorina Victorinus*, possibly the Sister of *Postumus*, a Man comparable to any, or perhaps all the Ancients, had it not been that his Lust spoiled all his Virtue ; he was chosen by *Postumus* to assist against the Generals of *Gallienus* ; which he did so valiantly, that they got no Advantage over them.

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them. He was slain by the Practises of *Attilanus*, for having violated his Wife. After his Death *Postumus* consecrated him, and chose *Tetricus* in his stead.

Invictus, the Sun running, either to shew *Victorinus's* Celerity in his Warlike Enterprizes, or his design to go into the East; whither his Mother, envious of the Glory of *Zenobia*, urged him to go.

Sæculi felicitas, Fortune carrying the Infant *Platus*, as represented at *Thebes*, as *Pausanias* reporteth in his ninth Book. Shewing, that by Fortune's favoring the Enterprizes of *Victorinus*, Riches were much encreased.

L. A. (perhaps *Aurelius*) *Piauvonius Victorinus*, Son of the other, was made *Cæsar* when his Father was made *Augustus*, and afterwards *Augustus* also, probably slain with his Father.

A Galley I. AASVI. what the meaning is, is not known.

C H A P. XX.

Of *Licinius Gallienus*, *Cornelius Saloninus Valerianus*, *Q. Julius Saloninus Gallienus*, *P. Licinius Valerianus*.

§. I. **P** *Licinius Ignatius Gallienus*, born A.C. 219. reigned with his Father near seven Years, and eight Years alone, was slain about the Age of Fifty Years; was very Courteous and

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and Liberal, Quick, Ingenious, Easie, Learned, Eloquent, Vigilant, also Circumspect and Valiant; but very Vindictive, putting to Death Four thousand of *Ingenuus's* Soldiers in cold Blood; very Debauched, Wanton, and given to his Pleasures; which he unwillingly left when he was to go upon any Exploit: He ruined Three hundred thousand *Goths* with Ten thousand Men; he conquered also *Ingenuus*, *Regilianus* and divers other Tyrants; but *Postumus* he could not overcome; nor did he pursue his Victories against the *Barbarians*, nor endeavor to redeem his Father; nothing but imminent Danger forcing him to quit his Voluptuousness and Debauchery: And as he neglected to provide against the *Goths*, who invaded the Empire, the Officers of the Army slew him, and chose *Cladius* in his stead; wherewith the Soldiers were much displeased, but the same Officers appeased their Mutiny, by Money distributed amongst them.

Gallienus, as the Genius of the City of *Rome*, R. Intrans S. C. *Urbem*, probably when made *Augustus* by his Father, and sent with an Army to protect the West; where the *Barbarians* made great Spoil even in *Italy* it self: to the great Affright of the *Romans*, who thought themselves secure by his, their good *Genius's*, entering the City.

Gallienum Aug. (possibly to be supplied SPQR *Statuā donavit*) R. ob conservationem salutis; he endeavoring to remedy the great Mortality which continued in his time.

Restit.

Restit. Galliarum; probably after a Battle which he gained against *Postumus*, he took this Title; *Galliarum* were the three Gallia's, *Cisalpina*, *Narbonensis*, *Comata*.

Apollini Cons. Aug. a Centaure shooting: *Apollo* being Famous for it, and for his Horses, they are both joyned together to preserve the Emperor from the Archers of the *Persians* on Horseback.

Leg II. Parthica VII. (Septimum) Pia. VII. Felix. He gave these Titles to his Legions as often as they did him Service eminently; which they carried also in their Ensigns; and was a gentile Invention to engage them to him. So *Leg. Minervia Pia Felix Victrix*.

Jovi Cons. Aug. the *Amalthean Goat* which nourished him, of whose Horn he made the Horn of abundance, of her Skin his *Egis*; and made her self a Star.

Soli Cons. Aug. an Ox consecrated to *Apollo*, who by his force brings forth Pasturage for them. *Mnevis* was an Ox sacred to *Jupiter*, as *Apis* to the Moon.

Ποντιαῖς Λειχίαις Ιγναῖς Γαλλιῖς. without naming him Emperor or *Aug.* Rx. Πρεσβεῖα. A Mans Head altogether unknown, probably some Kinsman of the Emperor's.

§. 2. His Wife was *Cneia Cornelia Saloniua* Daughter of *Attalus*, and before called *Chrysogone*, a learned Woman, and Favorer of *Plotinus*, and other knowing Persons: He had a Concubine dearly beloved of him, called *Pippa* or *Pipa*, Daughter of a King of Germany, to whom he gave part of *Panneni*, for his Daughter.

Juno

Juno Aug. Saloniua, in the Habit of *Juno* with a Flower (Lilly) in one Hand the Flower over which *Juno* passing conceived *Mars*, and which signifieth the Chaste Love of Man and Wife; and a Torch in the other.

Æquitas publica: Three Goddesses with Balances and *Cornucopia*'s, expressing the Justice of the Emperor in governing the three parts of the Empire, signified *Africk* by *Serapis*, *Asia* by the Sun, and *Europe* by *Saloniua*.

Augusta in pace. Saloniua sitting in the habit of Peace.

Funoni Cons. Aug. Stags with Horns; *Dian* Hunting spied five mighty Stags with Golden Horns, four whereof she took, the fifth by the help of *Juno* escaped, and was slain by *Hercules* after.

Dea Segetiae, or she that takes care of the Corn after it appears out of the Earth.

3. *Publius Licinius Cornelius Saloniua Valerianus* Son of *Gallienus* and *Saloniua*: all the Medals inscribed *P. C. Lic. Valerianus Nob. Cæs.* are of this Person. So those with *Pub. Lic. Saloniua Valerianus Cæs.* So with *D. Valeriano Cæsari* or *Divo Cæsari Valeriano*, was of a good Wit, but given to his Pleasures as much as his Father; being young he was sent to *Gallia* with *Albinus*, yet under the Command of *Postumus* to dispose the Legions there to oppose the *Goths*. When he arrived, *Postumus* had defeated the *Goths*, and recovered from them a very great Booty; which *Albinus* said he ought to have presented to *Saloniua* as representing his Father. *Postumus*, provoked by the Reproaches of that Man, made the Soldiers

diers (to whom he had distributed a great part of it) to Mutiny, and bringing them before Colen, the Citizens delivered up *Saloninus* and *Albinus* into his hands, who presently put them to death, and proclaimed himself *Augustus*. *Gallienus* Consecrated his Son.

Dii Nutritores. *Jupiter* giving a Victory to his Father, both of them are called his Nourishers.

Fovi Crescenti Valerian; an Infant upon a Goat, it being their Custom first to set them upon Sheep and Goats, and afterwards upon Horses.

Q. Jul. Saloninus Gallienus was the second Son of *Gallienus*; little known of him, the Historians confounding him with his Brother, only their Medals shew them several Persons; Some Inscriptions also mention a Sister they had called *Julia Galla*, who being possessed with the Devil, was dispossessed by *S. Zeno* Bishop of *Verona*. She was married to *Serg. Terentianus* Prefect of the City.

4. *P. Licinius Valerianus* was Brother to *Gallienus* by the Father, but not the Mother: He was made *Cæsar* by his Father, and *Augustus* by his Brother, with whom he was also slain A. C. 269. for as *Gallienus* and he were Marching against *Aureolus*, the Army seeing no hopes from them to chace away the *Goths* and *Barbarians*, or recover *Gallia*, *Brittanny*, and part of *Spain*, possessed by Tyrants; they slew them. Though *Valerian* was of good Understanding, Valiant, and not at all debauch'd; insomuch that *Gallus* lamented much his death, and erected him a Sepulchre.

Deo

Deo Volkano, he erected a Temple to him as his Brother did to *Mars*, he being as necessary to war as any other God.

Oea κλαζομενη. Seems to be the City it self, sitting and holding an Image of *Funo Pronuba* upon her Head, perhaps intimating the Marriage of this Prince with

His Wife *Cornelia Supera*, as is very probable, though Historians mention her not, yet some Medals do.

C H A P. XXI.

Of *M. Cassius Latienus Postumus*, his Son, *Lollianus*, *M. Aurelius Marius*, *Lucius Elianus*, *Cecrops*, *Appius Claudius Censorinus*, *M. Acilius Aureolus*, *M. Aurelius Claudius*, *Claudius Quintillus*, *Victorina*, *Zenobia*, *Herennianus*, *Timolaus*, *Naballathus*, *Septimias*, *Domitianus*, *Firmius*, *C. Tetricus*, and his Sons.

I. *M. Cassius Latienus Postumus*, born in France of mean, perhaps Equestrian, Parents, was of all the Tyrants the most Illustrious, Generous, Constant, Magnanimous, Wise, and beneficial to the Commonwealth; a Valiant and experienced Captain, an excedent States-man, and true Justicer: Wherefore he was marvelously beloved, not of the Gauls only, but many of the Roman Senators went over

V

through

through discontent unto him. Being made Emperor, and having slain the Son of Gallienus; Gallienus came against him with a great Army and was vanquished; in another Battel he got the better, and besieged Postumus in a strong City, but his Army was so harassed with the Siege, and himself wounded, that he quitted the Siege, and retired into Italy; where he made Peace with Aureolus on purpose to reinvade Postumus more fiercely, but he succeeded not. Postumus therefore went about to settle Gallia, and to reduce all things to very good order for the space of Ten Years, till Lollianus another General raised a Party of the Barbarians against him, but Postumus overcame and besieged him in MENTZ, which he also took, but denying the Pillage of it to his Soldiers, they mutinied, slew him, and chused Lollianus in his stead.

Postumus's whole Face to shew his Clemency, &c. &c. his half Face armed to shew his Valour.

Postumus and his Son by Mars and Julia Donata resembling Victory, Wife of Postumus (as is conceived).

Herculi Deutoniensi. Denson a Town in Germany, probably Duyts near Colen, called also Deutsch; near to which probably Postumus was born.

Postumus Father and Son, &c. Victory and Peace. Felicitas Aug. perhaps (many of his Medals signed with Victoria) is meant Victoria or Victorina, Mother of Victorinus, probably his Sister.

A

A Galley *Lætitia Aug.* probably for some Conquest by Sea, or over Britanny.

Minervæ Fautrici. It should seem he was equally Learned as Warlike, and for that Reason Valerian committed the Education of his Son Gallienus unto him, as Gallienus did his.

Salus Provinciarum, the Rhine, upon whose Banks all along Posthumus built Forts to hinder the Irruptions of the Germans into the Roman Provinces.

His Wife, as appears by an ancient Medal, was *Julia Donata*, of whom nothing writ.

2. *Caius Junius Cassius Latinius* (or *Latinius*) Postumus was his Son, to whom Valerian committed the Government of *Gallia Narbonensis*. But Postumus being declared by the Army Emperor, made him *Cæsar*, and afterwards *Augustus*. He was so Eloquent, that divers of his Controversies are taken for Quintilian's. He much resembled his Father in Manners, as also in his Countenance, only he was not so curled, nor so flat nosed.

It is supposed he died naturally before his Father, no mention being made of his death.

Eternitas Aug. Three Heads Radiant, one in Face; the other half fac'd, representing perhaps the Wife and Children of Postumus not mentioned by Historians, but the like Medal of Severus is to interpreted.

Postumus on Horse-back speaking to his Soldiers *Exercitus Iscamicus*, perhaps the Legion that lay at Caerleon in Britanny.

3. *Spurius Servilius Lollianus* Commanded part of Germany, and was General of the Horse.

V 2

under

under *Postumus*; whose old Age despising he rebell'd and chose *Mentz* for the Seat of the Wars; he reigned one Year before *Postumus*'s death: Afterwards making the Soldiers work at the repairing of the Fortresses on the *Rhine*, with too much Severity, they slew him.

M. Aurelius Marius, at first a Smith, afterwards a Soldier, got by his Valor and Industry to be chosen Emperor after *Postumus*'s death. He was a Man of vast Strength, Pride and Insolency; though Historians say he reigned but three days, yet it is manifest by his many Medals, that he reigned some while both in *Gallia* and *Britannia*.

Victoria seems to signify his Victory in *Brittany*, of which *V. Camdemum*.

Lucius Elianus was made Emperor after *Lelianus* by the Army about *Mentz*, he reigned but awhile, being slain either by *Tetricus* or *Claudius*.

Victoria Aug. the only Medal found of him.

4. *Cecrops* or *Cecropius* a *Dalmatian*, was he that much assisted *Claudius* to obtain the Empire, not only aiding *Heraclianus* and *Martianus* to entrap *Gallienus*, but himself giving the false alarm that *Aureolus* was a coming, and giving him the first and mortal stroke. It should seem that he rebelled against *Aurelian*, not *Gallien*.

Zosimus also nameth one *Antoninus*, of whom nothing is known.

Appius Claudius Cæsaronius, a Person of great Reputation, having honorably discharged all the great Offices of the Empire, and in his old Age retired, was forced by the Soldiers to take the Empire against *Claudius*; those very Men

slew him who forced him to be chosen. He was buried near *Bologna* with this Inscription. *Felix ad omnia, infelicissimus Imperator*. He reigned three Years, as appears by a Medal of his.

M. Acilius Aureolus a *Dacian*, and at first a Shepherd, but being Active, Vigilant, Valiant, &c. *Gallien* made him General of the Horse, and he served him with great Success a long time; he was afterwards made Governor of *Illyricum*, where, by the Soldiers he was made Emperor, having defeated *Macrianus*, and entertained the rest of his Army, he took upon him to be Emperor; *Gallien* could not suppress him, but made him partaker of the Empire on condition he would go against *Postumus* and ruin him, which he could not do. Afterwards *Gallien* mistrusting him, fought against him, forcing him to retire into *Milan*; where *Gallien* besieging him was slain. *Claudius* being made Emperor, *Aureolus* submitted to him; but afterwards they taking out, fought, and *Aureolus* was by the Soldiers slain, contrary to the mind of *Claudius*, who would have given him his Life. After his death he built a Bridge in the Place called by his Name, and erected him a Tomb.

LI (Legio prima) MINERvia Restituta.
Minerva and *Aureolus* holding a Palm between them.

5. *M. Aurelius Claudius*, as some say, natural Son of *Gordian III.* and a Woman of *Dalmatia* was born about the Year 239, reigned somewhat above two Years, and died of the Plague, as some say, as others, slain in a Mutiny of his

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his Army about thirty two Years of Age. He was of a prodigious Strength of Body, but a more Heroical Courage, Prudence, Integrity, Constancy, Justice and Capacity. *Valerian* made very great account of him; so did *Gaius Gallienus*, who sought by great Presents to pacifie him, when he knew that he was offended at his Debauchery, and at last when he saw himself dying, he sent him the Imperial Ornaments in Gratitude to whom, and to wipe off the Suspition of his Murder, he writ to the Senate not to suffer any more of *Gallienus's* Friends to be put to death (the Nobility being very violent against them) and to give himself the honor of Consecration, which were both done. There were two Wars upon his hands, *Tetricus* in France and the *Goths*; he chuse first to go against the *Goths*; saying that *Tetricus* was his Enemy, but the *Goths* the Commonwealths Enemies; and though there were a vast number at least 320000, and 2000 Ships of War; yet he absolutely ruined them, slaying a very great number of them; as he had done before also when General under *Gallienus*. He died at *Syrmium*, and the Senate dedicated to his honor his Statue of Massy Gold in a Discus of Gold in the Senate; and his Statue of Gold also in the Capitol before the Temple of *Jupiter* of ten Foot high; as also a *Columna rostrata*, with his Statue on the top of it of fifteen hundred Pound of Brass. He was a great Persecutor of the Christians:

Virtus Claudii Aug. Claudius holding an Horse, intimating his Governing the Commonwealth, represented often by an Horse.

Divus

Chap. 21. *Of Coins and Medals.*

Divus Claudius Caesar Et Consecratio. We read not of his Consecration by the Senate; this then must be according to the common Voice and Desire of the People.

Divo Claudio Et Consecratio. *Claudius* young, as about seventeen Years old; shewing him after his Consecration to have renewed his Vigor, and to continue always youthful.

6. *M. Aurelius Claudius Quintillus*, Brother of *Claudius*, was chosen Emperor by the Army left in Italy; and after his Brother's death confirmed by the Senate; he reigned seventeen days, and hearing that *Aurelian* was chosen Emperor by the Soldiers, he cut his Veins and bled to death, or some say he was slain in a Mutiny by the Soldiers, and, as appeareth by his Medals, Consecrated after his death.

7. *Victoria*, or *Victorina*, seems to have been the Sister of *Postumus*, a Woman of great Understanding, Generosity and Artifice, as appears by her insinuating so much into the Soldiers Affections, that she made them chuse her Son and Grand-child, and afterwards her Kinsman *Tetricus* Emperors: Called Mother of the Armies, and being another *Zenobia*.

Septimia (as appears by a Brass Coin set out by *Sequinus*) *Zenobia* seems to have been a Syrian, and probably a Jewess at least by Profession; or else a Samosatenian Christian; tho some say *Samosatenus* fell into his Heresie by endeavoring to convert her from Judaism. She never lay with her Husband after she had once conceived; was a Woman of great Understanding, Prudence, Courage, Constancy, Gravity,

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Eloquence, Justice and Laboriousness; marching a foot many times in the Head of her Infantry, and haranguing the Soldiers with her Helmet; sometimes also she would drink with the Officers, whereby she kept those unconstant Nations always firm to her. Her extraordinary Abilities, and the Services done against the Persians, by her Husband *Odenatus* and herself, merited Pardon from *Aurelian*. At first she reigned under the Title of her Sons, but afterwards she stiled her self Queen of the East; designing to subject the whole East; and afterwards march into the West, and joyning with *Victorina*, make themselves Mistresses of that also. For which cause *Aurelian* came upon her, and in a great Battle overcame her; but offered her Peace, and a quiet Retreat; which she refused, trusting to the Aid's of the Persians, Saracens, &c. which *Aurelian* turned from her: So that in fine, he besieged her in *Palmirene* her chief City, whence she escaped upon a Dromedary, but was overtaken at *Euphrates*, brought back, and carried in Triumph in Chains of Gold and rich Jewels; afterwards she had Houses and Lands to a great Value near *Tivoli Tiburtium*, where she and her Family lived a long time in great Honor, and left Posterity after them in *Rome*.

Herennianus and *Timolanus* Sons of *Odenatus* and *Zenobia*, one or both, after the Death of their Father, were called *Augusti* by *Gallienus*, notwithstanding the whole Power was in *Zenobia*. What became of them is uncertain; most probable that *Herennianus* died before, and that

Timolanus

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Timolanus lived with her at *Tiburtium*, and left his Posterity at *Rome*.

Hermias Vaballathus was the Son of *Herodes*, Son of *Odenatus* by another Wife, to his prejudice, it should seem, *Zenobia* and her two Sons reigned; or else that she governed under his Title, who it seems after the Murther of his Father, was brought up in some place of *Armenia*, or there abouts, under the Protection of the *Romans*; and that *Aurelian* made use of his Soldiers and Subjects to quell *Zenobia*. Most of his Medals are Reverses to *Aurelian*.

Imp. C. Aurelian Aug. the East mingled with some Lines of *Aurelian*, *B. Vabalathus UCrin PR.* the Image of *Vabalathus* crowned with Laurel.

Οὐαβαλλαθος Αθηνες (his Father being called *Athenes Herodianus* or *Herodes*, the Syrians commonly (as this Prince) had two Names, one Greek, the other Syrian. *αυτ. επιμεταλλαθος* being the fourth Year of his Reign, which was the first of *Aurelian*; and in another Medal the fifth of his, which was the second of *Aurelian*.

8. *Septimus* was made Emperor by the Soldiers in *Dalmatia*, and presently by them slain

Zosimus also nameth one *Epityminus*; and another *Achilleus* a Kinsman of *Zenobia* reigning in *Egypt*, and defeated by *Diocletian*; these two may probably be the same, the Coins being inscribed. *Α. Επιδ. Αχιλλεος*.

Zosimus also nameth *Urbanus*, but if not he that was Governor of *Palestine*, and put to death by *Maximianus*; we know nothing of him.

Domi-

Domitianus also is named, probably that *Cladius Domitius Domitianus* the General of *Aureolus*, an eager and valiant Man, who defeated the *Macriani*; and in hatred to *Aurelian* (who slew *Aureolus* with his own hand, when *Claudius* would have saved him) being Governor of *Egypt*, was chosen by the *Alexandrians*; there being a Medal of such a one, with *Ale.* under the Reverse.

Antiochus was made Emperor by the *Palmyrenians* against *Aurelian*, who came upon them, ruined their City, but spared *Antiochus* as unworthy his Anger.

M. Firmius an inseparable Companion of *Zenobia*, the Relicks of whose Army he gathered up, and when *Aurelian* was passed over into *Thrace*, with them, and the Aid of some Neighboring Nations he made himself Emperor in *Egypt*; but *Aurelian* returning upon him, shut him up in *Alexandria*, where he took and slew him.

C. Pivesuvius Tetricus of a Senatorian Family, being Governor of *Gallia Aquitanica*, was by *Victorina* perswaded to suffer himself to be chosen Emperor; he governed all *Gallia* and part of *Spain*, defending them with great Valor, Justice and Prudence for ten Years together, till *Faustinus* endeavoring to debauch the Army from him, he sent to surrender himself to *Aurelian*; when the Armies met, *Tetricus* and his Friends were in the Van, and went over to *Aurelian*, abandoning his Seditious Soldiers to the Mercy of *Aurelian*, who slew many of them. Yet *Aurelian* carried both *Tetricus* and his Son in

in their Imperial Robes in Triumph; but afterwards honored him very much, employing him in governing the most important Provinces in *Italy*, in which Employment he lived a long time in great Content; and after his Death, in the time of *Tacitus*, was consecrated.

Imp: Pivesuvius Tetricus Aug. Rx. Pivesuvius Aug. which *Pivesuvius* seems to be the Name of some Family into which he was adopted; his Son also bore the same Name.

Tetricus and his Son, *Rx. Aeternitas [Imperii] Aug.* a Goddes holding a Globe, on which stands an Eagle; the Eagle a Symptom of long Life and Eternity; which was wished to *Tetricus* to be continued in his Family by his Son.

C. Pac. Tetricus seems to have been the eldest Son of *Tetricus*, being on his Medals called *Augustus*, which the other was not, Histories mention him not; it seems he died presently, his Medals being very rare.

P. Pivesuvius Tetricus, another Son of *C. Pivesuvius Tetricus*, was made *Cæsar* when very Young; he was led in Triumph with his Father by *Aurelian*; but was well treated by *Aurelian*, being left in the Senate, enjoyed all his Patrimony, and was much honored by all Men.

C H A P. XXII.

Of *Lucius Domitius Aurelian*, *Claudius Tacitus*, *Annius Florianus*, *Sempronius Saturninus*, *Bonosus*, *Aelius Proculus*.

I. *L*ucius Domitius *Aurelian*, probably called *L. Valerius Aurelian*, and assumed that of *Domitius* after his Adoption by *Ulpian Crimitus*, who, it seems, was of the *Familia Domitia*, was born in *Dacia* or *Mysia*, of his Father named *Aurelius*, Farmer to a Senator, and his Mother Priestess of the Sun: He reigned six Years, and was Traiterously slain by *Mucapor*. He was a great Justicier, enemy to all wicked Persons, Chatte, and so Severe, that he was accounted Cruel; and for that reason *Valerian* preferred *Postumus* before him to educate his Son; and he was ordinarily called *Manus ad ferrum*; of excellent Conduct and Discipline in War; so that since *Cæsar*, none performed such great things in Perlon as he; defeating the *Goths*, and taking *Cannabus*, their General, Prisoner; as also the *Marcomans*, *Sueves*, &c. breaking into *Italy*, without giving them Battle, only by Advantageous Ski milles: Thence he went to settle the City, where he was cried out upon as Cruel, for putting some Senators to death: Thence against *Zenobia*, in the way destroying the *Barbarians* that had invaded *Bitinia*, he met her accompanied with *Zabas* her General, who had reduced *Egypt* under her Command; their Army

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Army consisted of Seventy thousand Men at *Emesa*, where, after a sore and bloody Battle, he forced them to fly: Afterwards he took her and *Palmyra*, where treating them severely, as soon as he was gone from them into *Europe* fighting against the *Carpi*, they rebelled, so that he returned and ruined the City entirely: Thence he went into *Egypt* against *Firmius*, whom he took and slew: Thence against *Tetricus*: Thence he went to *Rome* and triumphed, leading with him twenty Nations Captives; where after having settled the Commonwealth, and made many good Laws; he marched against the *Persians* relieving *Ausburg* by the way; but being near *Byzantium*, he was slain by *Mucapor* suborned by his ungratetul Secretary *Mnestheus*, whom he had threatned to punih for some Fault; fearing therefore his Displeasure, he shewed the Mutinous Heads of the Army a Counterfeit List of such Names as *Aurelian* intended to put to death, by that means inciting them against him. The Army (which loved him exceedingly because of his Valor and Bounty) executed his Murtherers, and built him a Magnificent Tomb in the place wherein he was slain, and sent to the Senate to chuse a new Emperor, which they did after six Months. He built the Walls of *Rome*, yet finished them not, walled with Bicks the Channel of the *Tyber*, from the City a great way down towards *Ostia*, repressed the Mint-masters who falsified the Coin, and fearing Punishment, raised an Army against him, which he defeated and slew many of them.

Pietas

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

Pietas Aug. Aurelian and Severina Sacrificing with a Star before them, which was the Sun, to whom Aurelian bore a particular Devotion, calling him Dominum suum; probably the first Sacrifice they made in the Temple of the Sun which they built.

His Wife was *Severina*, as appeareth by the Medals, for Historians neither name nor speak much of her; only they say, that one time she desired leave of her Husband to wear a Skarlet Silk Gown, which he would not permit: Saying, that it was a Shame to buy Threads as dear as Gold, for at that time one Pound of that Silk was equal in value to one Pound of Gold. He had also a Daughter, but not so much as her name is known.

2. *M. Claudius Tacitus* being Prince of the Senate, was chosen Emperor Anno 276. reigned six Months and twenty Days, and was killed at *Tyana* at the Age of Sixty five Years. The Soldiers and Senate complimented one another for six Months about the Choice of an Emperor; at last the Senate chose this, a very Prudent, Wise, Valiant, Moderate, Clement Person, and though Aged, yet Vigorous; for which Action they were exceedingly joyed, as if their Ancient Power had been returned them. He took well that the Senate at his request denied to make his Brother Consul. He gave all the Money he had, which was a very great Summ, immediately to the Soldiers: He undertook an Expedition against the *Goths*, who (having been sent for by *Aurelian* to help him against the *Persians*, and finding him dead) had seized

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seized upon the Provinces near to *Pontus*; where he conquered them in two Battles. He severely punished all who had hands in the Murther of *Aurelian*; returning back towards Europe, finding so many laid wait for his Life, he died out of Melancholly, as is supposed.

Conservator Militum Suorum; for had not he accepted the Empire, the Soldiers had either been disbanded or grown Licentious.

3. *M. Annus Florianus* Brother to *Tacitus's* Mother, was chosen Emperor after *Tacitus's* death; he reigned two Months, and either killed himself, or was slain by the Soldiers unanimously favoring the Election of *Probus*. He was not so sufficient, as desirous, to govern; and therefore immediately after his Nephew's death seized upon it: But hearing that the *Syrian Legions* had chosen *Probus*, he left the *Goths* half conquered (permitting them to return into their Country) to go fight *Probus*; and to that purpose march'd to *Tarsus*, *Probus* being weaker, delay'd to fight till the Advantages were equal; when the Armies came in sight, they separated without fighting, as endeavoring an Accommodation. But *Probus* mean while debauched *Florianus's* Legions from him; insomuch that *Probus's* Soldiers came to *Florianus* and took away his Robes; but he taking heart put them on again; and sent to *Probus* to know if he would partake of the Empire. *Probus* having got all the Soldiers, sent him word, that he must either be a private Man or dye. So he chused to have his Veins cut, and died,

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

A. P. Sempronius Saturninus a Gaul, a Man of great Abilities, and who had done very eminent Services for the Empire, was by *Valerian* set over the Eastern Limits of the Empire; but forbid to come into *Egypt*: Yet in *Aurelian's* time he came to *Alexandria*, where he was presently saluted by that giddy People *Augustus*; which he refused, and immediately retreated into *Palestine*, where considering with the Soldiers, that what had been done was sufficient to give Umbrage to *Aurelian*, who never pardoned; and that therefore they were in eminent Danger; the Soldiers forced him to accept the Title, which he maintained till *Probus's* reign; who offered him pardon if he would lay down his Arms; which the Soldiers fearing Revenge, would not suffer him to do. So *Probus* came against him, and with very great difficulty forced him into a Castle, there besieging him, and there he was slain against the will of *Probus*, who would gladly have preserved him.

5. *Q. Bonosus* a Briton, but spending most of his time in *Spain*, was made Gouvernour of the Frontiers of *Rhetia* (the *Grisons*,) he was a very great Drinker, yet never Drunk; and *Aurelian* made use of him to make the Embassadors of the Barbarous Nations Drunk, and get out their Secrets. The Germans burning one time all the *Roman* Vehils that were upon the *Rhine* and in his Custody, fearing Punishment he made himself be declared Emperor, and maintained himself in *Gallia* a great while, till after a long and sore Battle, being

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being conquered and taken by *Probus* he was hang'd.

His Wife was *Hunila* Daughter of a King of the *Goths*, a Beautiful, Virtuous and Discreet Woman, whom being Captive, *Aurelian* gave to *Bonosus*, to the end that being next to the *Barbarians*, by her means he might have better Intelligence concerning them. By her he had two Sons; they were all honourably maintained by *Probus* after *Bonosus's* death.

Titus Aelius Proculus, a very Valiant and Experienced Captain, but much given to Lust, was perswaded by his Wife to make himself Emperor; which, with the help of the *Lionois*, and some Slaves added to his Army, he did: but was first chased by *Probus*, then taken, together with his Son *Herennianus* (whom he intended to make his Companion in the Empire) and slain.

His Wives name was *Viturgia*, called also *Samfo*, an Ambitious Woman.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of *M. Aurel. Val. Probus*, *M. Aurelius Carus*, *M. Aurel. Numerianus*, *J. Sabinus*, *Aurelius Carinus*, *Eugenius*.

It is said ^{I.} *M. Aurel. Val. Probus* Son of *Maximus*, a ^{that his} *Brother* was born *A. D. 231.* reigned seven Years, more *Domitian*, or less, and was slain by his Soldiers at *Syrmium* ^{and his Ne-} the place of his Birth. He was very Mild, ^{pleas Pro-} Just, Liberal, but severe towards the Soldiers, ^{bus an!} never suffering them to be Idle ; insomuch that *Metropo-* ^{nes, Sons of} at their leisure times he made them Plant *Domitia-* Vines in several Countries (as *Hannibal* (to ^{mus, were} whom he was compared) filled *Africk* with *Bishops of* Olive-trees) yet very liberal to them, never *Constanti-* retaining to himself any thing of the Spoil ^{ople, v. Jus.} but the Arms. He was so Moderate, that he ^{Cp. R. p.} ^{297.} withstood, as much as he could, being chosen Emperor, though in all Mens Judgments the fittest for it. He was mightily esteemed by all the preceding Emperors ; *Valerian* making him Tribune of the third Legion before he had a Beard ; *Aurelian* designed him for his Successor. *Tacitus* would have had him chosen Emperor, and made him Lieutenant General through all the East. At twenty Years old he fought against the *Sarmatae*, where he was honored with four *Hastæ puræ*, two *Val- lates Corone*, one *Civique*, four Ensigns Military, two

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two Bracelets, one Chain, and a Plate of Gold weighing five Pound. After the Death of *Tacitus*, the chief Officers speaking to the Soldiers to chuse an Emperor *Fortem, Sanctum, Ve- recundum, Clementem, Probum*, they all cried out with one accord, *Probe Dii te salvent*. His first care was to search out and punish all those that had alarmed *Tacitus*, or had any hand in the Murther of *Aurelian* ; but all that assisted *Florianus* he pardoned. The Senate was infinitely rejoyned with his Election, for indeed never any Man had performed such and so many noble and heroical Exploits before being Emperor, as he had done ; nor any Man, in so short a space of time, so many after ; for in *Gallia* he slew, at divers Battles, Four hundred thousand *Barbarians*, took from them Seventy Towns, with all the Booty and Wealth they had got ; nine Kings he had Prisoners at one time : Afterwards he marched into their (the *Germans*) Country, destroyed their Army, took *Semnon* their King and his Son Prisoners. He defeated the *Franks*, *Vandals*, *Barigundians*, and took their General *Ingillus*, and sent the Prisoners to People *Britannia*. Thence he went against the *Sarmatae*, whom he forced to restore all that ever they had taken from the *Romans*. Thence into *Thrace*, where he so trighted the *Goths*, *Scythians* and *Getae*, that they absolutely submitted to him. Thence he passed into *Asia*, destroyed in *Isauria* the dangerous Thief *Paf- furius*, and settled all the Provinces. Thence he went into the East, where he subdued the *Blemmyes*, took the strong Cities *Copten* and *Ptolomæa*.

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

Ptolomais. He so frightened the *Perians*, that they sent to beg Peace, which he refused: Mean while he sent vast Numbers of *Barbarians* to People the vast Regions of the Empire; some of whom rebelled and spoiled others of the Provinces. Having triumphed over an infinite number of Nations, he departed to go against the *Perians*; when employing his Soldiers to drain some Marshes about *Syrmium*, and withal, saying, That he hoped after a while there would be no more need of Soldiers, (which was an Aim more glorious than ever any had before him) his Army mutined against him and slew him. Nor indeed was there any of the ancient Heroes, to whom he was Inferior. He was Consecrated.

Siscia Probi Aug. probably his Birth Place, a City in *Pannonia* situated between the *Savus* (*Sax*) and *Colapis* (*Calpa*) which makes an Island called *Segestica* wherein *Siscia* is situated, now called *Sisack*, the chief Town of *Croatia*.

His Wife was said to be *Julia Procula*, no History nameth her; *Seginus* hath set out a Coin to *Dognas Regida*, her Head with an unusual dress: R. [in segnus] Aug[ustus] A[ugust]i A[ugust]i M[ar]t[ius] whether it were this or no, or who it was, he knoweth not.

2. *M. Aurelius Carus* was born A.D. — was chosen after *Probus*; reigned about one Year, was slain by Thunder; not much unlike or inferior to *Probus*, only more Ambitious and less Religious than he, suffering himself to be fixed upon his Medals, *Deo ac Domino nostro Caro.* Going against the *Perians*, they sent an

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Ambassade to him; who found him lying on the Grass at Dinner upon salt Pork and Pease; after they had told their Message, he bid them tell their Master, that if he did him not Reason in a short space he would make his Kingdom as bare as his Head, shewing them withal his bald Head, and invited the Ambassadors to Dinner, who returning with their answer, the King came in Person, and yielded to all *Carus* demanded. Finding the Soldiers mutining against *Probus*, (whose *Praefectus Praetorii* he was) and that they practised to make himself Emperor, he informed *Probus* desiring liberty to retire, but *Probus* would not suffer him. *Probus* being Murdered, he revenged his death severely. Afterwards defeated the *Sarmatae*; and afterwards the *Perians* in *Mesopotamia*; thence he entred *Affria*, took *Ctesiphon* and *Selucia*; after which he became Sick, and after a great Thunder-storm, was found dead in his Tent. He was Consecrated.

3. *M. Aur. Numerianus*, younger Son of *Carus*, was by him made *Cæsar* at his first being Emperor, and *Augustus* after the Victory over the *Sarmatae*. He accompanied his Father into *Persia*, servived some Months, and was Murdered by *Arrius Aper* his Father-in-Law. He was the best Orator and Poet of his time, besides of wonderful Magnanimity, Sufficiency and Virtue. He so much lamented the death of his Father, that it brought a Rheum into his Eyes, so that he was forced continually to March in his Litter closed; which occasion *Aper* took to Murder him at his return from

Conquering the Persians, and taking Babylon; which was not known till betray'd by the Smell. He was Consecrated.

Virtus Augustorum: Numerianus and Carinus fighting against their Enemies, many of whom lie dead under them.

The Name of his Wife is not known, he had a Son called *Basiliscus* a great Persecutor of the Christians, as both himself and Father were.

Julianus Sabinus, after the death of *Carus* made himself Emperor near the *Veneti*, he was *Corrector Venetorum*, which was the same with Governor, he was overthrown and slain by *Carinus* going to fight *Diocletian*.

4. *Aurel. Carinus* was born at Narbone about A. D. 250. was made *Cæsar* and *Augustus* at the same time with his Brother *Numerianus*, he reigned about two Years six Months, and was slain about the Age of thirty six Years, not unlike in Disposition to *Gallienus*; save that he was more Cruel and Lustful, and *Gallienus* more Ingenious and Handsome; he had nine Wives, all which he cast off successively, slew an incredible number of Persons without cause. His Father hearing of his ill Carriage, said he was not his Son, and intended to send *Constantius Chlorus* to succeed him. Hearing that *Diocletian* reigned instead of his Brother, he went to fight him in *Pannonia*, where, after having overcome him, he was slain by his own Officers for his evil Carriage, especially towards their Wives.

Eugenius,

Eugenius, a Tribune, having fifteen hundred Men to cleanse the Port of *Seleucia*, was by them forced to take upon him to be Emperor; the same Night they seized upon *Antioch*, where the People slew them and *Eugenius* among them. But *Diocletian* most cruelly punished these two Cities for this Rebellion; as afterwards *Egypt* for creating *Achilleus*, of whom before.

M. Aurel. Julianus is named by some Authors, little known of him.

C H A P. XXIV.

Of *Diocletianus*, *Valerius Maximianus*, *C. Carausius*, *Allectus*, *Constantius Chlorus*, *Galerius Maximianus*, *Valerius Severus*, *Alexander*, *Maximinus Daza*, *Valerius Maxentius*, *Bassianus*, *C. Julius Valens*, *Licinianus Licinius*, *Valerius Licinianus Licinius*, *Calocerus*, *Fl. Delmatius*, *Jul. Delmatius*, *Claudius*, *Hannibalianus*.

§. I. *C. Valer. Diocletianus* (called before *Diocles*) was born of his Father a Freedman of *Anulinus* a Senator, and his Mother called *Dioclea*, in *Dioclea* a City of *Dalmatia* about A. D. 245. reigned twenty Years, quitted the Empire and lived retired in his own Country nine Years. Afterwards killed himself for fear of *Constantine* and *Licinius* at the Age of

sixty eight Years; was extraordinary Cunning and Subtile, distrustful of his Friends, horribly Cruel and Insolent, making himself be called God and Jupiter; also *Dominus* a Name hateful to the *Romans*, and clothed with the greatest Splendor possible. To encourage the Worship of himself he endeavored to extirpate Christianity. From a private Soldier he came to be Master of the Palace to *Carus* and *Numerian*, and finding *Numerian* Murdered by *Aper*, he presently slew him, upon which the Soldiers proclaimed him Emperor. His horrid Cruelties (which notwithstanding he sought to fatter upon *Maximian*) obscured his good Actions; the Persecution against the Christians he began upon occasion of an Oracle of *Apollo*, who said he could not speak truth because of the Just; he asking who were those Just, it was answered the Christians: thereupon he began to persecute them, and spared not his own Wife *Serena*, or any of his Friends who refused to worship Idols. But seeing the great number of Christians, he ordained to put out one of their Eyes. Seeing it impossible for one Man to defend the Empire, he chused *Val. Maximianus* his old Acquaintance, and afterward *Galerius Maximianus* and *Constantius*: *Maximian* he sent into *Gallia* against *Amandus* and *Aelianus*, Rebels, whom he Conquered; but was forced to compound with *Carausius* who reigned in *Britannia*. Mean while *Diocletian* Conquered *Achilleus* in *Egypt*, and afterwards sent *Maximianus* against some Rebels in *Africk* whom he reduced; and *Galerius Maximianus* against the *Persians* who beat him;

him; but returning with more Strength upon them he Conquered them. *Diocletian* went against the *Saracens*. The great Cause of their good Fortune was their Concord (which outwardly was inviolable, though there was inward Grudgings amongst them all) by the Authority and Cunning of *Diocletian*; who at last seeing the great Success of *Galerius*, and the Valor and good Fortune of Young *Constantine*, began to suspect his own Condition; and fearing in his old Age to come to misery by one or other of those young Men, he quitted the Empire at *Nicomedia*; *Herculus Maximianus* doing the same the same day at *Milan*, both using the same words, *Recipe Jupiter quod commodasti*. He died, some say, in continual Apprehensions of being destroyed by Lightning, which his Palace once was; others say that *Constantine* Marrying his Sister to *Licinius*, invited him to the Marriage; which he refusing, they sent some threatening words; in as much as he favored *Maximian* and *Maxentius*; fearing therefore they should put him to some shameful Death, he poisoned himself.

Jovi invicto Aug. communicating to *Jupiter* his Attribute of *Augustus*, and assuming to himself the Name and Epethite of *Jupiter*; in all his Patents he called himself *Jovius*, and adopted *Maximianus*, whom he called also *Herculus*: probably pretending to make the Christians, when they worshipped the Statues of the Emperors, to adore the Gods also.

His Wife was named *Serena*, as appears by the Martyrologies, especially that of St. *Sanna*

Susanna his Neece; whom she perswaded to Constaney in her Religion, and with whom she was Beheaded on the Fifteenth of *August*, as some say, others say she survived her a while, and died of a natural Death: as also was *Gaius* (Pope) and *Gabinius*, (the Father of St. *Susanna*) Sons of his Brother *Maximus*; and many others of his Kindred.

L. Pomponius Aelianus, and *Saloninus Amandus*, headed a great number which were discontented with the Government of *Carinus*, who called themselves *Bagaude*, who feized upon a great part of *Gallia*, and were at last defeated by *Maximianus*.

2. *M. Aurel. Valer. Maximianus* (furnamed *Herculius*) was born at *Syrmium* in *Pannonia* of obscure Parents, about A. D. 249. reigned twenty Years, and was strangled by the command of *Constantine*, being about sixty Years old. He was Clownish, Brutish, Cruel, Fierce, Lustful, Treacherous and Proud, yet a good Soldier. *Diocletian* made use of him to act all his barbarous and inhumane Cruelties; keeping still an ascendent above him, both because of his better Understanding and Parts, and also the Authority of Adopting him; so that against his Inclination he perswaded, or rather over-ruled him to lay down the Empire with him: but this forced Retirement lasted not long, before he sought an occasion to be in Action again, which offered it self by *Maxentius*. (supposed and taken by himself to be his Son) who living near to *Rome*, was solicited by the Praetorian Guards and the Populace, to declare himself

himself Emperor, seeing *Constantine* succeed *Constantius*; which he did, and committed many Wickednesses and Insolencies; which *Maximian* perceiving, returned from his Retirement to retake the Government, which he could not endure should be usurped by his Son. But at first he pretended only to reform and establish the Commonwealth, to restrain his Son, &c. Mean while *Galerius Maximianus* had made one *Severus Cæsar*, and sent him into *Italy* with a puissant Army against *Maxentius*, who bribing his Soldiers, defeated him, and afterwards slew him at *Ravenna*; which to Revenge *Galerius* came in Person, but returned without doing any thing. *Maximian* hereupon thinking the Crimes of his Son rendered him Odious, came into the Army, harangued them, and endeavored to pluck the Purple from his Son; but the Army took against him, baffled, and would have killed him, had he not excused himself by saying, That what he did was to try their Constaney and Affection to his Son. Thence he went to *Illyricum*, where he was also rejected, and at last to *Constantine* to whom he married his Daughter *Maximiana Fausta*, yet perfidiously sought to Murder him; which he could not bring about by reason of the great Affection both Soldiers and People bore to *Constantine*, to whom it was at last revealed by his Wife; which *Maximian* knowing, fled first to *Arles*, thence to *Marseilles*, where endeavoring to escape, he was caught and strangled by the command of *Constantine*.

Virtuti Aug. Hercules carrying the Boar, alluding to Diocletian's killing Aper, wherein possibly Maximianus assisted him.

His Wife was *Val. Eutropia*, a Widow, having a Daughter *Theodora*, who was married to *Constantius*. She seems to have been a Christian at least after the death of *Maximianus*, by whom she had *Maximiana Fausta*, married to *Constantine*.

3. *C. Carausius* an Irish Man, at first a Pyrate, afterwards commanded a Fleet upon the Coast of France to defend the Continent from the *Allemans, Saxons, &c.* against whom he obtained many Victories. After a while he connived at their Landing and Robberies, and at their return homewards, fought them, and took their Prey, whereby he became very rich; not restoring any thing to the poor People, nor paying any thing to the Emperor, and seized upon Britain; where he maintained himself so well, that *Maximian* was glad to make Peace with him, leaving him the Command of the Island, upon Condition he should defend it against the *Barbarians*. He was after seven Years reign slain by *Allectus* the Captain of his Guards.

Allectus being an able and experienced Soldier, was chosen by *Carausius* to Command his Fleets; when for some Misdemeanors committed, fearing *Carausius* would put him to death, he flew him by Treachery, and enjoyed the Government three Years, till *Constantius* by the help of *Asclepiodotus* undertook the War against him, and first took from him *Bo-*
logne;

logne; and afterwards Landed in divers parts of *Britain*, fought with and ruined *Allectus*; who seeing his Army defeated, with the desperatest of his Men he fell in upon the Enemies, and was there cut in pieces.

4. *Flavius Valer. Constantius*, surnamed *Chlorus* Son of *Flavius Eutropius*, a great Person amongst the *Dardaniens*, and *Claudia* Daughter of *Crisspus*, the Brother of *Claudius* the Emperor, was made *Cæsar* by *Dioclet.* and *Maximian*, in which Quality he reigned twelve Years one Month, and after the Retirement of those two he was *Augustus* two Years three Months, he died of a natural death at *York*. He was Chast, Civil, Prudent, Sober, Liberal, Good natured, Charitable, a very good Soldier and Polititian, but wanted Learning: He neglected so much getting of Wealth, that being one time to make a Feast greater than ordinary, he was glad to tax the Houses of the City to furnish him; he was most exceedingly beloved and reverenced by the *Gauls*. *Diocletian* sent some Persons of Quality to admonish him of the neglect of laying up Money; whom having patiently heard, he deferred to answer till the morrow, mean while sending to all the Minded Men of the City, that he had need of Money, and desired them to shew in that time of Exegence how much they respected him; they immediately sent in such quantities of Money, that the Messengers were astonished at it. He fought first against a King of the *Germanians*, whom he defeated and took Prisoner: afterwards against *Allectus*: next against the *Batavi*

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Batavi and *Frisons*, many of whom he transported into *Gallia*; then against the *Germans*, who came upon him so suddenly at *Langres*, that he was forced to be drawn up into the City by a Cord, but presently after his Legions arriving, he fought them, and slew almost sixty thousand; and lastly against the *Picts*. He married *Helena* when he was young, a Christian, secretly, as himself also was, by whom he had *Constantine*, who was brought up by *Galerius* lest he should be a Christian: from whom he escaped, and came to his Father lying sick upon his Death-bed, who presently adopted him, not only to the Empire, but the Affections of the Army and People.

Divo Constantio Pio Principi. We find not that he was Consecrated, but it may be these modest Titles might be rendered his Worth and Goodness after death.

Constantius veiled *Rex memoriae æternae*: a Lyon, *Hercules* losing one of his Fingers in the Battel against the Lyon, it was honorably buried, and upon the Tomb was set the Statue of the Lyon; which afterwards turned into a Custom to set a Lyon upon the Tomb of an Heroe.

His first Wife was *Julia Flavia Helena*, never sufficiently to be praised: *Constantius* was forced to quit her and marry *Theodora*; but it seems his Affection was still towards her, and *Theodora* being dead, he received her again, and made her *Augusta* two Years before his death, which her Son continued to her. Her Country some make *Etruria*, some *Bithynia*, where,

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where, in the time of *Carus*, *Constantius* was Governor.

Helena veiled D H M R. i. e. *Diva Helena Mater AugG.* *Constantine* the younger being then dead. This, as also the Consecration of *Constantine*, (drawn in a Chariot, and reaching out his Hand towards another coming out of Heaven) being expressed thus by his Sons, *Constantius* and *Constans*.

His other Wife was *Flavia Maximiana Theodora*, Daughter of *Eutropia* the Wife of *Maximian*, who when he chused *Constantius*, *Cæsar*, made him put away *Helena*, and marry this his Daughter-in-Law. She died before *Constantius*, and left six Children, *Delmatius*, *Constantius*, *Aniballianus*, *Constantia* married to *Licinius*, *Eutropia* Mother of *Nepotianus*, who rebelled against *Constantius*, and *Anastasia* Wife to *Bassianus Cæsar*.

Pietas Romana. *Theodora* giving Suck to a Child, which it seems was the Fashion in those days.

5. *Galerius Valerius Maximianus* surnamed *Armentarius*, was born near *Sardica* in *Thrace* of poor Country Parents. *Diocletian* giving him his Daughter *Valeria* to Wife made him *Cæsar*, and so he continued thirteen Years; and *Augustus* afterwards seven Years six Months. He died miserably A. D. 311. was without Capacity or Judgment or Experience in Civil Affairs, though Just, a good Soldier, but extremely Arrogant, affirming with great Oaths, that he was begot by a Dragon, as was said of *Alexander*; Cruel as *Diocletian*, Brutish as

Mars

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Maximian, and Lustful as any : Being, when made *Cæsar*, sent by *Diocletian* against the *Persians*, and returning with loss, *Diocletian* made him run in his Robes by his Litter a great way together, the Shame whereof so nettled him, that receiving a greater Army, he fought and overcame his Enemies so much, that *Diocletian*, jealous of his Honour, recalled him. Yet they triumphed, and presently after *Diocletian* and *Maximian* retired, making *Constantius* and *Galerius Augustus's*, and *Maximinus* and *Severus Cæsars*. But *Galerius* being now in perfect Liberty and Authority, denied himself nothing that his Arrogance or Lust suggested ; particularly he outrageously persecuted the Christians ; to whom, at *Nicomedia*, he made a great Oration of the Glory of his Actions, and the Prosperity of the Seasons ; but immediately the Weather changed, ruined all the Corn and Fruits with Thunder and Lightning ; and *Maxentius* made himself Emperor in *Italy* ; where he first defeated *Severus* and put him to death at *Ravenna* ; afterwards *Galerius* himself coming with an Army, endeavored to draw *Maxentius* to Parley ; which not being able to do, and besides finding the Country by *Maxentius's* Practices, ready to rise against him, he returned into *Illyricum* ; where he made *Licinius*, one of his Generals, *Cæsar* ; and thence to *Sardica* in *Thrace*, where he fell into a Disease, that all his Body was devoured by Worms, and so he died. Others say, that the Stench of his Body was so intolerable, that the Physicians could not endure it, the greatest part

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part of whom he therefore put to Death ; but one boldly telling him, that his Disease was the Judgment of God fallen upon him for persecuting the Christians ; he by a new one recalled his former Edicts against them ; yet notwithstanding, his Disease increased so much, that for mere Anguish he killed himself.

P. D. Jovii (for *Galerius* being *Augustus* took that name upon him, as after his death also *Maximinus* did) and *Licinii invictorum Augusti & Cæsaris. Galerius* and *Licinius* holding a Globe (as partaking in the Government) with a Victory upon it. *B. Jovi Tutatori, &c. Moneta Carnuntensis* ; for at *Carnuntum* in *Pannonia* he created *Licinius Cæsar*, of which this Medal is the Monument ; from which Adoption, and *Maximinus*'s taking upon him the Authority of *Augustus* of his own head, proceeded afterwards many Wars and Miseries.

His Wife was *Galeria Valeria* the Daughter of *Diocletian* ; in Honor of whom he called that part of *Pannonia* which he had drained *Valerianum*.

Gal. Valeria Aug. her Head curiously dressed, on the top, for a Symbole of Felicity, a little Serpent probably of Gold, or some such like matter, called, as it should seem, *Σφερίνη*, or a Sling ; Women having that part of their Head hollower than Men, they filled it up, and covered with a certain Ornament ; which because tied on with Ribbons, they called it a Sling.

6. *Flavius Valerius Severus*, chosen *Cæsar* by *Constantius* and *Galerius* after the Retirement of the two old Emperors, Anno 306. he was defeated, taken and slain by *Maxentius* at *Tres Tabernæ*, having reigned about two Years, a weak Man, a Drunkard, and was chosen by *Galerius*, who hoped to have him obedient. He was set over *Italy* and *Africk* (*Constantius* having *Britain*, *Gallia* and *Spain*) but *Maxentius*, Son of *Maximianus*, and Son-in-law to *Galerius*, took it ill that *Severus*, the Nephew of *Galerius*'s Father-in-law, should be preferred before him; and therefore he solicited the *Praetorian* Soldiers and the Populace, who chose him Emperor. Against him *Severus* came with a great Army as far as *Milan*, but *Maxentius* debauched by Money and Promises a great part of his Army, and even *Anullinus* his *Praefect* of the *Praetorium*; so that *Severus* was forced to live himself in *Ravenna* with the rest of his Troops, where *Maxentius* in vain besieged him. But *Maximianus Herculius*, pretending to compose the Difference between them, persuaded *Severus* to come forth to a Personal Conference with *Maxentius*; which doing, he was entrapped by an Ambush laid for him, and slain by the Counsel of the said *Maximianus Herculius*.

7. *Alexander*, A *Thrygian* of mean Birth, Timorous and Lazy and Aged, being Sub-*praefect* of the *Praetorium*, was chosen Emperor in *Africk*; for *Maxentius* sending his Statues to be adored in *Africk*, the People, who were affected to *Galerius* refused, and made an Insurrection.

Maxen-

Maxentius therefore endeavoring to go thither with an Army, was hindered by his Diviners, who foretold him ill Luck if he went; wherefore he sought other ways, and sent to make this *Alexander* of his Party; and to that end desired him to send his Son (a beautiful young Man) for an Hostage; which he absolutely refusing, and fearing the Revenge of *Maxentius*, was forced to declare himself Emperor, by the consent of them that were in Insurrection; which *Maxentius* understanding, sent against them his *Praefectus Praetorii Volusianus*, and *Zenas* an old General, who defeated *Alexander*, and took him Prisoner at *Cirta* and strangled him.

We find also some few Medals of one *Nigrinius* a Youth, and consecrated; but no History or Inscription informs us who he was; for that Consul mentioned by *Oca* he is not; perhaps the Son of *Alexander*.

8. *C. Valerius Galerius Maximinus* (surnamed *Daza*) Son to *Galerius*'s Sister, was made *Cæsar*, A. D. 306. and so continued four Years, and *Augustus* three Years; died miserably at *Tarsus*; was rude and unlearned, yet loved learned Men; not cruel, but being Drunk (to which he was much addicted) he did many cruel Actions. So that he made an Order, to execute none whom he had condemned in his Drink, till he had examined the Cause again when Sober. He was (if possible) a greater Enemy to the Christians than any of his Predecessors; was also very Silly, Unexperienced and Insolent; for as soon as *Galerius* was dead,

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he thought all the Empire belonged to him, and therefore began to make War upon the rest (*Licinius, Maxentius* and *Constantine*,) but with *Licinius* first, because nearest. Yet he staid a while till he saw what would become of *Maxentius*, whom *Constantine* overcame; and yet longer, being afraid of the Alliance made between *Constantine* and *Licinius*; and therefore he (as well as they) revoked his Edict against the Christians; but as soon as *Constantine* and *Licinius* were at distance, he gathered a very vast Army, using all Enchantments, &c. against *Licinius*, who totally ruined his Army, and made him, casting away his Robes, to hide himself; which he did for a time in a Farm-house; but *Licinius* departing, he began to look abroad, and gather an Army; but first of all he put to death all his Magicians, &c. as conspiring with *Licinius*; afterwards *Licinius* coming upon him, he fell into a most painful Disease, beginning with an *Aperitus Caninus*, consuming his Flesh like an hidden Fire, forced with Pain the Eyes out of his Head; and so he died, acknowledging the Judgment of God for his Cruelty towards the Christians. *Licinius* slew all his Children and Friends.

9. *M. Aurel. Valer. Maxentius* Son of *Maximinian* and *Eutropis*, made himself be saluted Emperor at *Rome*, about A. D. 306. was overcome by *Constantine*, and drowned in the *Tyber*, having reigned six Years, and lived about thirty Years, as Val. ad. *Lastul*, *Cruel*, *Cowardly*, *Covetous*, *Mealy*, given to *Magick*,

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etc. At the beginning of his Reign he feigned to be a Christian, to flatter the People, was also very Mild, but after a while he shewed his own Nature, (being from a Child, because of his evil Disposition and Stupidity, hated by his own Father and Father-in law) ravished their Wives, slew whom he pleased, many Senators also, rip'd up Women with Child and Infants. After the Victory obtained against *Alexander* in *Africk*, he used very great Cruelty against the *Africans*, sparing none that was accused to have siled with his Enemy; and though he ceased the Persecution against the Christians for a while, yet began it again; he was so hated, and yet so negligent and unable to govern, that the Crys of all that part of the Empire obliged *Constantine* to come against him, who first sent him an Embassie, offering him Conditions; with which *Maxentius* was so enraged, that he threw down his Statues, and drew his Pictures through the Dirt, &c. *Constantine* thus affronted, made haste over the *Alpes*, and first defeated *Maxentius*'s best General, and afterwards himself; accompanied with almost two hundred thousand Men. *Maxentius* being mighty hated, many of his deserted him after the first Charge; but the old Soldiers fought a long time, till being overcome, they fled with *Maxentius* himself over *Ponte Molli* (*Pons Milvius*,) which being made of Boats, and oppressed with their weight broke, and *Maxentius*, with many of the rest, fell into the River and were drowned. His Body being found the Head was cut off, and carried into *Rome* in Triumph.

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Æternitas Aug. Nostri Moneta Ost iæ percussa. Maxentius and his Son Romulus in likeness of Castor and Pollux with their Horses.

His Wife probably was *Magnia Urbica*; he married the Daughter of *Galerius* by his first Wife, whom he quitted when made *Cæsar*. Two days before the great Battle *Maxentius* was so tormented in his Palace, that with his Wife and Son he quitted it, and went to lodge in a private House.

• *M. Aurel. Valer. Romulus* eldest Son of *Maxentius*, when made *Cæsar*, or died, uncertain; only he died Young and was consecrated.

Divo Romulo Nostræ Urbis Conservatori.

Imp. Maxentius Divo Romulo NV (nostræ urbis) filio.

10. *Bassianus Cæsar*. *Constantinus* having married his Sister to *Licinius*, sent to him *Constantius* (Son of *Constantius*, *Chlorus* and *Theodora*) his half Brother, to persuade him that *Bassianus* (the Husband of *Anastasia* another of their Sisters) might be made *Cæsar*, and govern *Italy*, which he did; and *Licinius* afterwards praetiled him by *Senecio* (*Bassian's* Brother) to take part against *Constantine*; but *Constantine* coming upon him before he was provided, took and slew him; demanding *Senecio* of *Licinius*, and being refused, and for other reasons, as for throwing down his Images, &c. he made War upon *Licinius*.

Anastasia probably was afterwards married to *I. Ranius Acacius Optatus*, whom *Constantine* made *Patricius* an Honor above the *Prefecti*

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fecti Praetorii, and next to the Emperor himself; he was slain after by *Constantius*.

C. Julius Valens was created *Cæsar* by *Licinius* (when conquered by *Constantine*) whose Confident he was; to raise Men in *Thrace* and thereabouts, with greater Authority, which he did, and they fought again, where *Licinius* also was beaten, and made Peace with *Constantine*, upon condition that *Valens* should be deposed and put to death.

Licinius, upon the same ground, made also *M. Martinianus*, another of his Confidants, *Cæsar* and *Augustus*; but both of them were defeated and taken in another Battle near *Chalcedon*; and *Martinianus* put to death, but *Licinius* confined to *Theffalonica*, where endeavoring to raise new Seditions, he was slain.

11. *C. Valer. Licinianus Licinius* born in *Dacia* (*Transilvania*) of mean Parents, Anno 275. He was first made *Cæsar*, and sent into *Illyricum*, then *Augustus*, and succeeded *Galerius* and *Maximianus* (whom he overcame) in the East, and reigned about fifteen Years in all; being vanquished many times by *Constantine*, he was at last put to death in *Theffalonica*, about Sixty Years old. He was Cruel, Traiterous, Uncivil, Lustful, Covetous above all the rest, and so great an Enemy to Learning, that he persecuted all the Professors of it, especially Orators, Advocates, and People belonging to Law-Courts, as also the Philosophers. So was he also an Enemy of Flatterers and such like Courtiers; A good Soldier and given much to Husbandry: *Galerius* made him Emperour

against *Maxentius*; but before he went against him *Galerius* died, and presently after *Maximinus* declared War against him, for making himself *Cæsar* without his leave, and taking also from him part of his Government. But *Maximinus* was defeated, and afterwards died. So *Licinius* became Monarch of the East as *Constantine* was of the West, who agreed very well together, and met at *Milan*, where *Constantine* married to him his half Sister *Constantia*. Amongst other Articles of their Agreement, one was to favor the Christians (setting out Edicts in both their names to that purpose) which *Licinius* observed about three Years for fear of *Constantine*, and his own Wife who was a Christian, and also exceeding affectionate to *Constantine*. But his Hypocrisie discovered it self after a while, for being at *Nicomedia*, he first turned all Christians out of his Court, & scouted the rest, openly showed himself a *Zelotes* Professor of *Paganism*; and withal he sent to ravishing Senators Wives and Daughters; of all which *Constantia* advertising her Brother secretly, he resolved to make War upon him, for that and the baserets of *Bassianus*; and after a long Fight near *Cibalæ* in *Pannænia*, forced him to fly to *Syrmium*, and thence into *Dacia*; where making *Valens Cæsar* he raised a new Army and fought again in *Campo Margiensis*; where the night coming on, hindered that *Licinius* was not totally defeated: So he marched away to *Berea* in *Macedonia*, and there sent an Ambassador to *Constantine* to beg Peace; whom, after a long time of Deliberation,

ration, whether he should receive him, at length he heard, and granted Peace upon certain Conditions. After which they made *Crispus*, *Constantine* and *Licinius*, *Cæsars*. But *Constantine* being gone against the *Goths* and *Sarmatæ*, *Licinius* began a new horrible Persecution against the Christians, and complained of *Constantine* with Threatnings, for taking away *Thrace* from him, making it the Seat of the Wars against the *Goths*; with whom it seems *Licinius* held Intelligence, and made use of against *Constantine*. After many Treaties of Accommodation, &c. *Constantine* assembled a great Army and Fleet and fell upon him. *Jul. Crispus* (Son of *Constantine* by *Minervina* his former Wife) commanded the Fleet, and was sent against him in *Asia*, whilst *Constantine* fought with him about *Hadrianople*, who disordered and vanquished *Licinius*, killing Thirty four thousand and forcing his Camp. *Licinius* fled to *Byzance*, where rallying his Men, and making *Maximianus* Emperor, he got up a new Army. But *Constantine* besieged him in *Byzance*, *Crispus* also with his Fleet defeated *Licinius*'s Fleet coming to his Aid; which *Licinius* hearing, retired, with his Wife, Son, Tiachers and Army, to *Chalcedon*; and whilst *Constantine* besieged *Byzance*, he got Aid from the *Goths*; which *Constantine* hearing, left *Crispus* before *Byzance*, and went himself into *Bithynia* to fight *Licinius*; they met near *Chalcedon*, where *Licinius* lost his Army, and escaped with some Horse to *Nicomedia*, where he was besieged

besieged by *Constantine*; there *Licinius* begged his Life by his Wife *Constantia*; which was granted, and he was sent to *Theffalonica*, where practising new Insurrections, he was put to death.

His Wife was *Fl. Valeria Constantia*, Sister to *Constantine*, a Christian, Prudent and Virtuous, endeavoring all she could to hinder the Persecution, and Solace the Christians; after *Licinius's* death, her Brother treated her so Nobly and Honorably, that she was in the same esteem with him as *Helena* his Mother had been. Yet afterwards she turned *Arrian*, and perswaded *Constantine* to recall *Arrius* who was banished: Afterwards she seemed to return Catholick. She had by *Licinius* one Son called *Licinianus Licinius*.

Fl. Valer. Licinianus Licinius, Son of *Licinius* and *Constantia*, was born A. D. 312. was made *Cæsar* at twenty Months old, at fourteen Years old was put to death by *Constantine*, by the Practices of *Fausta*, to whom perhaps jealous for her own Sons, his hopefulness gave some Umbrage, if not to *Constantine* himself. Who foresaw that his Fathers old Officers applying themselves to him, might probably make some Disturbance. He seems also to have been very Opiniastre in his *Paganism*, which made him suspected by his Mother and her Court, fearing some danger from the *Pagans*, whose Head this young Man seemed to be, as the Family of *Constantine* of the Christians. *Constantine*, after his Fathers death,

made

made him *Consul* with himself, and always used him as his own Son.

12. *Calocerus* Master of the Camels rebelled in *Cyprus*, and made himself King, but *Constantine* sent an Army, took him and executed him as a Thief.

Fl. Delmatius Hanniballianus, Son of *Constantius* and *Theodora*, half Brother of *Constantine*, was made *Censor* by *Constantine*, and probably *Cæsar* also; as were also his Sons, and the rest of *Constantine's* Brethren, though inferior to his own Sons, or perhaps only *Nobilissimi*, which were inferior to *Cæsar's*, but above *Patricii*. He died before *Constantine*, or before his Sons were advanced, who were *Delmatius* and *Hanniballianus*.

Fl. Ful. Delmatius was his eldest Son, and very hopeful, in many things resembling *Constantine*, who made him *Cæsar* and *Cof.* A. D. 333. He overcame and took Prisoner *Calocerus*. He resided ordinarily with the Army in *Mesopotamia*; and after *Constantine's* death he was designed Governor of *Thrace*, *Macedonia* and *Achaia*. But *Constantius* (as many say) jealous of his Greatness and Favor, underhand practised the Souldiers to Mutiny against, and Murther, him, after he had reigned three Years.

Fl. Claudius Hanniballianus was the younger Brother, and by *Constantine* made *Rex Regum* and *Gentium Ponticarum* (i. e. *Cappadocia* and *Armenia Minor*) and had his Daughter *Constantina* to Wife; he gave him that Title probably

bably to shelter him from the Jealousie of his own Sons; which yet he could not do; for it is very probable that he also was put to death by the Practises of Constantius.

Securitas publica; A River, it should seem *Euphrates*, underneath *Con. Ob.* i. e. *Constantinopolis Obsignata*. Shewing that he was set there in those Countries upon *Euphrates*, to guard that part of the Empire against the Persians.

Flavia Jul. Constantina was his Wife, after whose Death she was married to *Constantius Gallus* Son of *Constantius*, Brother of *Constantine*; and caused much evil to the Empire, being *Mortalis Megæra*, and ruined her Husband most miserably; but he being called to give account of his Actions to *Constantius*, this *Constantina* went before, in hopes to pacifie her Brother, but died in the way of a Feaver. She seems not to have been that *Constantini* that built the Church of St. Agnes at Rome, and wherein her self, with her Aunt *Constantia*, were Baptized.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXV.

Of *Fl. Valer. Constantinus Magnus*, *Fl. Jul. Crispus*, *Fl. Jul. Constantius*, *Fl. Claud. Constantinus*, *Fl. Jul. Constans*, *Flavius Popilius Nepotianus Constantinus*, *Vetranio*, *Magnentius*, *Magnus Decentius*, *Fl. Jul. Gallus*, *Silvanus*.

1. **F***l. Valer. Constantinus*, the only Son of *Constantius* and *Helena*, was born at *Naissus* in *Dardania*, as others in *Dacia*, as others in *Thrace*, A. D. 272. reigned One and thirty Years ten Months, and died of a natural death, *Anno Æt. 65.* and some Months. He was *Magnus* and *Maximus*, because of his very great Dignity and Power; nothing laid to his Charge, but that he was too severe, especially towards those of his own Family, having put to death his Son *Crispus*, (though for a Pretext he served himself of the Accusation of his Wife *Maxim. Fausta*) probably for fear least he should have proved too Great for him; having obtained many great Victories, and being much honored by all Men. So that *Constantine* seems to have been too Ambitious and Covetous of Honor, jealous of his State and Dignity; and Bloody sometimes in his Humour, especially in his declining Age. He was also too Negligent in his Expences, and not

not sufficiently capable to prefer Persons of best Worth to publick Charges; though Cruel to his own Relations and Family, putting *Licinius* to death, Poysoning *Crispus*, stifling *Fausta* his Wife in a Bath; yet was he not at all Cruel in his own Nature; abolishing that cruel manner of death, Crucifying; not taking Revenge of the *Egyptians* for defaceing his Statues.

Herculi Conservatori Cæs. Hercules strangling the Lyon. Hercules represented young, intimating Constantine himself, who whilst Hostage in the Court of Galerius, was by him put to Combat a Lyon, which he overcame and slew.

Jovii Conservatori Augg. He seems to mean *Diocletian*, and by Augg. Constantine and *Licinius*.

Marti Conservatori. Mars resembled like Constantine; Mars also being born in *Thrace*. Constantine also in his Youth was called *Thracala* (*Thracula*) *præstantissimus*; the most excellent *Thracian*.

Soli invicto Comiti; the Sun (as Constantine) radious. Constantine being esteemed to have the Genius of the Sun, his Swiftnes, Beauty, Vigor, unconquerable Force, Influence upon his Inferiors.

Fundator Pacis Constantine; as Mars drawing a Captive by the Hair of the Head; probably alluding to what he did in the Wars against the *Sarmatae*, whither he was sent by Galerius with a few Men, on purpose to have been destroyed; but he overcame, and in Person drew

drew a fierce young *Sarmate* by the Hair of the Head before Galerius.

Constantine having on his Head-piece ✕, which Mark is also found on some ancient Medals even of the *Ptolomees*, and some *Romans* also; which whether any of their Hieroglyphicks, or the Letters of the Coiners name, or what else, is uncertain. By *Victoria lœtæ* (over *Maxentius* and *Licinius* represented by two Captives below) *Principis perpetui vota ✕* upon an Altar; ✕ denoting Christ as Julian notes, or signifies the Victory in his tenth Year, or *vota Decennalia*.

DV (*Divus*) *Constantinus PT (Pater) Augg.* Constantine veiled. ✕. Constantine drawn in a Chariot with four Horses, holding up his Hand towards another Hand coming out of Heaven. It doth not appear that Constantine was consecrated either by Pagans or Christians, till a long time after by the Greeks; yet was generally by both esteemed to be Happy and Blessed (a Man performing such great Actions, being (as they thought) very dear to the Gods,) and though not consecrated, yet taken up by Jupiter, reaching him his Hand to draw him up into Heaven. Drawn in a Chariot, the Soul being called, by the Philosophers, the Charioteer of the Body, and his Head veiled, to intimate his dazzling Splendor. So that this Medal represents the common opinion had of him both by Christians and Pagans.

Con.

Constantine's first Wife was *Minervina*, whom he married, being a Young Man, and the Son only of *Constantius Cæsar*; with whom he lived in great Continence; and had by her *Crispus*.

2. *Fl. Jul. Crispus*, eldest Son of Constantine by *Minervina*, born at *Arles*, was a Beautiful, Valiant, Courageous, Mild, Chaste, Constant, Virtuous young Man; having all the Virtues, without any of the Vices, of his Father; was also a Christian educated by *Lactantius*; in his Youth he conquered the *Franks* and *Allemans* in the depth of Winter; also he vanquished by Sea the Admiral of *Licinius*, who escaped with no more than four Vessels: He fought also with great Reputation against the Generals of *Licinius*, and *Licinius* himself also. At length being frequently solicited to Wickedness by *Fausta* his Mother-in-law, and he refusing her, she turned her Love into Hatred; she accused him falsely to Constantine, to have endeavored to force her, who either really, or for some other private Consideration, feigning to believe her, condemned him to dye without hearing him speak in his Justification; and accordingly he was put to death by Poyson. But *Helena*, Grand-mother to *Crispus*, being exceedingly grieved, and blaming her Son very much for that unjust Action; he enquired secretly concerning the Accusation, and having discovered the Truth, he commanded his Wife *Fausta* to be stiled in a Bath overheated.

It

It should seem he was married to one *Helena*, and that they had a Child, but nothing mentioned in History: 'Tis said by some, that Constantine erected a Statue of Silver with a Head of Gold to *Crispus*, with this Title Ηλιομύνων, to his Son unjustly condemned.

Constantine's second Wife was *Flavia Aurelia Maximiana Fausta*, the Daughter of *Maximianus* and *Eutropia*; she had three Sons, *Constantinus*, *Constantius* and *Constans*, and three Daughters. After she was dead they say, that Constantine would not vouchsafe her Burial, but caused her Carcass to be carried to the top of an high Mountain to be eaten by Fowls and Beasts; and that her Sons afterwards buried her Bones with their Father. She was a Pagan, and had that Reputation with her Husband after his Victory over *Maxentius*, that she perswaded him again to Idolatry; whereupon notwithstanding he staid not long.

3. *Fl. Jul. Constantius*, the Brother of Constantine, seems to have been second Son of *Constantius* and *Theodora*, though Factious, Seditious, and Envious of the Glory of Constantine, (if he had failed, the Empire would have come to his House) yet was many times employed by him, as in Embassy to *Licinius*, who had married their eldest Sister *Constantia*, to perswade him to create *Cæsar Bassianus*, who had married another Sister *Anastasia*. He was also made *Patricius*, and *Cos.* and *Praefectus Orientis*, though it seems this was after the death of *Helena* who was no Friend to him.

Z

It

It is reported by some Authors, that *Constantius* and his Brother caused *Constantine* to be poisoned in a Bath; but *Constantine* coming to the Knowledge of it, writ to his Son *Constantius* to dispatch him out of the way; which he did shortly after, making him be slain by the Soldiers a little while after he had taken Possession of the Empire.

His first Wives name was *Galla* (*Flav. Anicia Galla*) by whom he had two Sons, the eldest slain with his Father, the other (*Gallus*) put to death by *Constantius* for his evil Government.

His second Wives name was (*Flav. Anicia Basilina*) the Daughter of *Anicius Julianus*, she was a Pagan, died young, and had no Child but *Julianus*.

The third Brother of *Constantine* (1. *Delmatius*, 2. *Constantius*) was *Constantine*; probably he helped *Constantius* in poisoning *Constantine*, and was put to death also as well as he by *Constantius*.

4. *Fl. Claud. Constantinus*, eldest Son of *Constantine* and *Fausta*, was born at *Arles*, A.D. 312. was made *Cæsar* by his Father, who died when he was Twenty two Years old, and was slain at Twenty five Years, reigning only three Years, seems to have been of a peaceable Disposition, very Bold, if not Rash, yet Ambitious of Honor, and loving Wine. In the division of the Empire between *Constantine's* three Sons and two Nephews, *Delmatius* and *Hamiballianus*, (of which two the rest quickly eased

eased themselves) *Constantine* had for his share *Spain*, *Gallia*, *Germany* and *Britain*; *Constantius Thrace*, *Asia* and the East; *Constans Ilyricum*, *Italy* and *Africk*; *Delmatius*, *Macedonia*, *Ackaaia* and *Peloponesus*; and *Hamiballianus*, *Armenia*, *Cappadocia* and *Pontus*. The first Quarrel was, that *Constantine* pretended to *Italy* and *Africk*, and resolved to force them from *Constans*; and came with an Army into *Italy*, where he was met with an Army which *Constans* pretended to send to his Brother against the *Persians*, was defeated fighting undiscrcetely (as having drank too much) and slain; and cast into the River *Alsa* near *Aquileia*. In his Fathers time he had conquered the *Goths* and *Sarmatians*, and as soon as he came to be *Augustus*, he restored *Athanasius* to the Bishoprick, who was banished at *Triers*. *Constantius* his Brother lamented mightily his death: Nothing mentioned of his Marriages.

Victoria Beatissimorum Cæs. (*Crissi* and *Constantini*) Vot. V. which was always made at their entrance into their Cæsarship.

5. *Fl. Jul. Constans*, youngest Son of *Constantine* and *Fausta*, was born A. D. 320 was made *Cæsar Anno* 334. and three Years after came to the Empire, which he governed about thirteen Years, was Assassinated about the Age of thirty Years, by the Complices of the Rebellion of *Magnentius*. He was Active, Vigilant, Warlike, by the sole Terror of his name keeping the *Barbarians*, his Neighbors, in Peace all the time of his Reign. Also very Pious,

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Pious, restoring all the Orthodox Bishops, and adorning the Churches very much; very Bountiful, sending great Alms to the Poor every where; extremely Vigilant, Industrious and Laborious; he overcame the *Franks* and other *Barbarians*; he made a Voyage in the midst of Winter into *Britain*; he marched always on Foot in the head of his Army; his very great Labors brought him into Gouts and Pains in his Sinews, which much tormented him: He chased away from the Court all Players, Buffoons, &c. [Some Writers give him a contrary Character, but *Libanius* a *Pagan*, and all the Christians, speak very much in his Honor.] By his Severity he alienated the Minds of the Soldiers from him; which encouraged *Magnentius*, a wicked debauch'd Person, but much acquainted with the *Barbarians*, himself being a *Gaul*, one whom *Constans* had rescued with his own Robe from the Fury of the Soldiers, to rebel against him, and declare himself Emperor at *Autun*; whose General *Guiso* pursuing *Constans*, forsaken of most of his Men, overtook him as he was passing the *Pyrenean Mountains* to go into *Spain*, at a Town called *Helene* (*Helne* or *Elne*) and there slew him. He was afterwards very much lamented, and all his Murtherers and Opposites grievously punished; especially *Marcianus*, who cruelly persecuted all *Constans's* Kindred, slaying *Nepotianus*, *Entropius*, and many others.

Gaudium

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Gaudium Pop. Romani; A Crown within *Sic V. Sic* &c. i. e. *Sicut quinquennalia sic Decennalia*; intimating the Publick Joy expressed in Pastimes, &c. at the beginning of the sixth Year of *Constans*; and that the People desired to do so much again after the tenth Year. *T E S Thessalonicae* (coined.)

Felix temporum reparatio; A Phenix burning her self on the top of a Rock; signifying the renewing of the Empire (decayed by reason of the Wickedness of former Emperors) under *Constantine* and his Sons, as the Phenix renews her self. Some write that there was a Phenix seen at the building of *Constantinople* by *Constantine*.

Gloria Reip. Constantini and *Constans* (being Consuls the tenth Year of their Reign, and it should seem entering their Charge at *Siscia*, after they had been at *Thessalonica* celebrating their *Decennalia*, and now consulting about the War in *Britain*) with two Women (*Constantinople* and *Rome*, the one being Cos. for the East, the other for the West) presenting them Branches of Laurel: Circles as Glories about their Heads, such as the *Pagan* Gods had about theirs, representing a bright Cloud, which they called *Nimbus*; such as *Virgil* describes about *Pallas*, *Aen.* 2. and the Moon, *Aenei.* 3. and in some Medals is seen about *Nero*.

Felix temporum Reparatio. *Constans* drawing after him a Youth (for reforming the Times must begin with Youth, old Men accustomed to their old Habits being irreformable)

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able) near two Trees, the one withered (representing the former times of *Paganism*) the other fresh, (the new ones under *Constantius*) for we find this called *Novum Sacrum*.

He was espoused (but it appears not that he was married) to *Olympias* the Daughter of *Ablatius* Praefect of the *Prætorium* to *Constantine*, and put to death by *Constantius*; after *Constans's* death, she was married to *Arsaces* King of *Armenia*.

6. *Flavius Popilius Nepotianus Constantinus*, (taking his name probably when he came to be Emperor) was Son of *Popilius Nepotianus* and *Eutropia* the Sister of *Constantine*; seems to have been employed in the Wars, and made a Tribune in his Youth by *Constantine*; he and his whole Family are commended by *Abbasius* (entertained by them) for good Christians.

When *Constans* was slain, and *Magnentius* prospering, he conceived himself and his whole Family Ruined and Massacred, if that Tyrant prevailed; being therefore of *Constantine's* Family, he gathered together the Gladiators, Slaves, and such Men as he could get, armed them, and calling himself Emperor, vanquished *Flavius* Governor of the City for *Magnentius*. But his Men not being disciplined, committed great Murthers upon all who were inclined to favour *Magnentius*. *Magnentius* in this Insurrection, sent *Marcellinus*, *Candidus*, with part of the Army against

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against *Nepotianus*, who not having had time to gather Strength, (not having reigned Forty days) was defeated and slain, and all his Family and Friends also; so that *Rome* was, by reason of the Murthers, almost desolated.

7. *Vetranio* born in *Meleti*, Sober and Innocent; of a plain and sweet Conversation; yet an excellent and experienced Soldier, Fortunate and Beloved, a Devout and Charitable Christian also, was declared Emperor against his will by the Legions of *Pannonia*, in Envy to those of *Gaul*, &c. which had chosen *Magnentius*; to whom he would not in any wise (though solicited) joyn himself; but sent to *Constantius* to assist him against *Magnentius*. But *Constantius* being at a great distance, and *Magnentius* near approaching to him, he was forced to accommodate his business with *Magnentius*; and so they both sent Messengers to *Constantius* to make Peace, they continuing in the Government of their Provinces as Emperors, yet he as Supreme. But *Constantius* kept the Messengers in the Court, and hasted with all Diligence and Secrecy, so that he surprised *Vetranio*, who was forced to joyn his Army with *Constantius*. *Constantius* mean while used him with all Magnificence, and they agreed the next day to Harangue both Armies; which *Constantius* knew so well how to do (having also gained some of his chiefest Officers by Money) that both the Armies declared him sole Emperor, and plucked *Vetranio* off the Scaffold, palled off his Purple, and

declared him a private Man. *Constantius* then sent him to *Constantinople*, and in *Bithynia* assigned him a House and sufficient Revenues; where he lived contentedly six Years afterwards, and very Holily: He reigned about ten Months.

8. *Magnentius* Son of one *Magnus*, was of great Strength, Eloquent, Confident in Prosperity, Timorous in Adversity, dissembling his Cruelty, Treachery and Ingratitude. He pretended to be a Christian, yet permitted the Idolaters their Night-Sacrifices; used Magick and Inchantments. He was Colonel of the two principal Legions (*Jovian* and *Herculian*) of *Constans's* Army, and gracious amongst the rest, having been Fortunate against the Barbarians in several Rencounters. *Constans* being Gouty, and unable to endure the Fatigues of War, he resolved to make use of his Reputation amongst the Soldiers against his Master, (who in a Sedition and Mutiny of the Soldiers, had protected him from their Violence by his own Robes) assisted especially by *Marcellinus* Captain of *Constans's* Guard, and *Chrestus* Intendant of the Kitchin. At *Autun* then *Magnentius* celebrating the Birth-day of his Son, feasted all the Chief Officers of the Army and City; and when they had well drank till late in the night, *Magnentius* went forth, and returned clothed with Purple, and his Guards, as Emperor, shewing himself to the Company, who after a short but efficacious Speech, declared him Emperor, and adored him according

cording to the Custom; so did the Citizens by little and little, and the rest of the Army also corrupted by his Largess: Then keeping the Gates shut, that none could go forth, he chose those of his Men, in whom he most confided, commanded by *Gaiso*, to surprise *Constans* who mistrusted nothing; and as he was returned from Hunting, wearied and asleep at *Elne* in the County of *Roussillon*, they slew him, awaked with the noise, and endeavoring to save himself in *Spain*: To the Officers also whom he knew Faithful to *Constans*, he sent Letters in *Constans's* name, to come to him with all speed; these he slew, by Ambuscades and other Treacheries, to a very great number; and so seized upon *Gallia* and *Britain*, *Spain*, *Africk*, *Sicily* and *Italy*; till the Legions of *Pannonia* chused *Vetranio*; whom *Magnentius* endeavored to joyn to himself. But *Constantius* having joyned to his own the Army of *Vetranio*, marched to meet the Tyrant, creating *Gallus* (Son of *Constantius* his Uncle) *Cæsar*, naming him *Constantius*, and leaving him to govern the East: To ballance which, *Magnentius* also made his Brethren, *Decentius* and *Desiderius*, *Cæsars*, and sent them to raise Men, &c. The Armies on either side marched to fight, and *Constantius's* Vanguard was ill handled by an Ambuscade of *Magnentius's*; which encouraged the Tyrant so, that laying a Bridge over the *Savus* (heightned also by the Revolt of *Silvanus* from *Constantius*, and by *Constantius's* sending *Philippus* to *Magnentius* to treat of Peace) he marched his Army, which was

was there encountered by *Constantius*'s Soldiers, and almost ruined: So that he was forced to pretend that he came to make Peace, and take Conditions of *Constantius*; which *Philippus* there proposing, he assented unto; whereupon *Constantius* gave him leave to march his Army into *Pannonia*, where he ruined *Siscia* and many other Cities; and grew so proud, that he sent to *Constantius* to surrender the Empire and beg his Life. *Constantius* answered, God would Revenge his Treason. Mean while the Tyrant besieged and assaulted *Syrmium*, where he was beaten off with great los; thence he went to *Mursia*, where *Constantius* having defeated an Ambuscade, at *Cibalis* fought a very sore Battle with him, getting a great Victory, loosing Thirty thousand, and killing Thirty six thousand and eighty. This being in Autumn, and *Constantius*'s Army being much weakened, he sent part of his Horfe to pursue them. The Tyrant rendezvouzed at *Pavia*, which he fortified, and quartered his Men so Advantagiously, that he feared little of *Constantius*, and so gave himself to all Voluptuousness; but in the end of Winter, *Constantius* sending part of his Army to compass them about, he came with the rest, and forced him to fly into *Gallia*; where using all sorts of Cruelty, he retired to a Castle, and sent to *Constantius* to beg Pardon, who denied it. Mean while the People seeing him in this condition, refused to send him Succor; yea, his own Army, to beg their Peace, beset him at *Lyons*, intending to deliver him up alive

alive to *Constantius*: For which cause, entering into a Rage, he slew all his Kindred and Friends that were present; and last of all himself also, Forty two Months after his Election.

Victoria Aug. (over Nepotianus) Libertas Romanorum (to worship Idols.)

9. *Magnus Decentius*, Brother to *Magnentius*, was a warlike Man, and left by his Brother in *Gaul*, to govern and assure it to their Party; where he was defeated by *Chnodomarius* set on by *Constantius*; but as he was leading an Army to his Brothers Assistance, having heard that he had slain himself, he also strangled himself at *Sens*!

Desiderius his other Brother, some say, *Magnentius* slew, with his Mother and Kindred, when he killed himself also; others say he was only wounded, and that his Wounds being healed, he presented himself to *Constantius*, who pardoned him.

10. *Fl. Jul. Gallus* (called *Constantius* when created *Cæsar* by *Constantius*) was born at *Massa* in *Tuscany*, A. D. 325. he was made *Cæsar* and sent to govern the East, where he reigned betwixt three and four Years; was put to death by the Command of *Constantius*, about the Twenty ninth Year of his Age; he was Rude, Simple, Light-headed and Bloody; though this not so much of his own Inclination, as through the Suggestions of the Fury his Wife: He was brought up in *Cappadocia*, and

and escaped when his Father, Brother, Uncle and Cousins were murthered, by reason of Sicknes, as *Julian* did because of his Infancy; they were both intended by *Constantius* for Church-men, and were brought up accordingly. He carried himself very valiantly against the *Persians* and *Jews*; and was always an Orthodox Christian. *Constantius* married his Sister *Constantina* to him, and made him *Cæsar*, being Twenty five Years old: After a while he began to practise against the Emperor, and put to death his best Friends and Officers; of which, and other his Violences and Tyrannies, *Constantius* being informed, drew him to him with fair words and shews, though he doubted a long time, and if he could have found his Men Faithful, he would have declared himself *Augustus*; but by his Cruelty, Insolence and Inconstancy, he had got the Hatred of all Men. So sending before his Wife to make his Peace, as well as she could, (who died of a Feaver contracted by Indignation to see her self in that condition) he departed from *Antioch* towards *Constantinople*; by the way *Constantius* discharged him of part of his Train, and afterwards set a Guard upon him; who took away his Robes, put him into a Hackney-Coach, and carried him to *Pola*, where being examined he was put to death, having been a long time tormented with the Apparitions of those he had murthered.

II. *Silvianus*

II. *Silvianus* the Son of *Bonitus* a Tribune, was a valiant and prudent Man, who was Faithful to *Constans*, but was forced to follow in the Army of *Magnentius*, till he found an Opportunity to go over to *Constantius*; which he did with all his Men, who made him General of the Infantry. He was a Man of great Capacity, a Christian, Generous, &c. But *Constantius* grew Jealous of him, which made him, for the Safety of his Life, to declare himself Emperor at *Colen*, whither *Constantius* had sent him to fight against the *Germans*, who had done much hurt in *Gaul*; for the Flatterers and Sycophants of *Constantius*'s Court (which were many, the Prince hearkening to them) perswaded him that *Silvanus* intended to Rebel, and counterfeited Letters, as sent from *Silvanus*, to some Friends, for that purpose. So that, to preserve his Life, he was forced to make himself Emperor: Whereupon *Constantius*, then at *Milan*, sent *Ursicinus*, an Ancient Soldier, (but laid by by the Flatterers means) with some other valiant Men, with Letters to him from the Emperor, who dissembled that he knew any thing of his Rebellion; but with Instructions to kill him; which they did, having insinuated themselves into his Favor, by pretending Discontents; by which Suggestion *Ursicinus* got so much into Favor with him, as none so much.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXVI.

*Fl. Jul. Constantius, Fl. Claudius Julianus,
Fl. Jovianus.*

I. **F**l. *Jul. Constantius*, second Son of *Constantine*, was born A. D. 317. was *Cæsar* thirteen Years and a half, being created that day his Father laid the first Stone of *Constantinople*: He reigned about Twenty five Years and six Months, and died Aged about Forty four Years. He was Sober, Chaste, Learned, Peaceable, Bountiful, and too credulous towards his Friends, affectedly Grave; his greatest Vice was hearkening to Eunuchs and Courtiers, and by their Instigation doing things sometimes Cruelly and Unreasonably, these *Julian* afterwards put to death; had it not been for that and his own Distrustfulness, Jealousie, and Suspicions of his Kindred, Friends and Officers, he had been comparable to the best Princes. By his extreme Zeal also to *Arrianism*, he vexed mightily many of the Godly Bishops and Doctors of the Church. He fought against the *Persians* and vanquished them, though with very great loss; afterwards with *Magnentius*, &c. but returning to the East, the *Barbarians* invaded *Gaul*, and the *Persians* the East; so that he was forced to seek out for some one to make *Cæsar*, which was *Julian* Son of *Constantius* (his Uncle) and *Basilina*,

Basilina; which he did, and gave him *Helena* his Sister in Marriage, sending him into *Gallia*; where *Julian* having done very great matters, was by the Legions saluted *Augustus*; which so alarmed *Constantius*, that he left the *Persians* and the East, to chastise *Julian*; but as he was in *Cilicia* a violent Feaver surprised him, and he died with great Grief and Sorrow, that he left his Enemy his Heir, and one that was so great an Idolater; that he had been such a FAVORER of *Arrianism*, and put to death so many of his Kindred. He was brought to *Constantinople*, and buried with very great Pomp.

Constantius Aug. Three Palms (representing probably the three Sons of *Constantine*) over the middlemost (*Constantius*) a Star (perhaps the beatified Soul of *Constantine*) for that was in his time, and afterwards, the ordinary Representation of that shedding his Influence upon *Constantius*.

He was married in his Father's Life-time to the Daughter of his Uncle *Constantius*, the Sister of *Gallus*, whose Name and Story is unknown. But after the death of *Constans*, and Victory over *Magnentius*, he married *Fl. Aurelia Eusebia*, the beautifulest Woman of that Age, and very Virtuous also, learned, and of a sweet and mild Disposition; but proud and intermeddling so with all Affairs, that nothing could be done without her; an *Arrian* and great Supporter and FAVORER of them. She was Barren, but very desirous to have Children; whereupon taking some Drugs into

into her Womb, she became Sick and Hectick, and so died.

His last Wife was *Maxima Faustina*, whom at his death he left with Child of a Daughter called *Constantia*, which at the Age of fourteen Years was married to *Gratianus* the Son of *Valentinian*.

2. *Fl. Claudius Julianus*, Son of *Constantius* and *Basilina*, was born A. D. 360. was made *Cæsar* by *Constantius*, and so governed five Years; when he had made himself *Augustus*, he reigned about one Year and eight Months, and was slain in *Persia* about the Age of Thirty three Years; he was Light-headed, Vain, Fantastical, but desiring to seem a great Philosopher, imitating them in all external Behaviour, Loquacious in Extremity, and so Superstitious and Anxious for the future, that he consumed innumerable Sacrifices; a Flatterer of *Constantius* when alive, and contrary in all things to him when dead. He was by *Constantius* destined to the Clergy, and accordingly he studied Theology, and all other Sciences fit for that Profession, yet Hypocritically having *Paganism* in his Heart; this proceeded from his Masters, some whereof were *Pagans*, as *Mardonius*, *Libanius*: and his Acquaintance with *Maximus* a great Magician and Necromancer, put to death afterwards for these things by *Valentinian*. *Julian's Ambition* still inciting him to search and enquire after the future. This *Maximus*, as also his Master *Aedesius* and *Famblichus*, were the great

Procurers

Procurers of his Apostacy, which notwithstanding he dissembled all the time of *Constantius*. He was in danger of death with his Brother *Gallus*, but by the Favor of *Eusebia* he escaped, and obtained leave to go to *Athens*, whither he drew also divers of his Philosophers and Magicians; and by the Priest of *Eleusis* (the knowingest Magician of his time) he enquired of his future Condition. From *Athens* he was sent for to Court then at *Milan*, where he was made *Cæsar*, married to *Helena* the Emperor's Sister, and sent into *Gaul* with a small Army, to deliver it from the Oppression of the *Barbarians*; at that time he professed *Arrianism*, but coming into *Gaul*, and finding the People (so many as knew of it) averse from it, he pretended to be *Orthodox*, animating the Bishops and Clergy against it, because against *Constantius*: Being arrived at his Command, he regained many places from the *Franks*, escaped many Dangers, (especially at *Sens* his Winter-quarters.) Next year *Constantius* gave him a larger and absulter Commission, to raise Men, &c. and then he defeated and took Prisoner *Chnodomarius*, and sent him to *Constantius*; complaining afterwards very much, that not himself but *Constantius* had triumphed: He chased away the *Franks*, restored *Gallia*, and transferred the War into *Germany*, where he delivered many Prisoners, took much Spoil, Towns and Captives, and sent many Soldiers to *Constantius* then going to the East; and whether puffed up with these Successes, he made himself, or was by

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the Force of the Soldiers compelled, so it was, that he was saluted, *Augustus*; of which he gave notice to *Constantius* prelently, with many Excuses and Protestations. *Constantius* endeavoured to reduce him to reason by Letters, but in vain, for he resolved to maintain his Election; and to that purpose, after a while (his Wife dying in the mean time) he resolved to fight *Constantius*: In his way *Vadomarius* with an Army (who had defeated one of his Tribunes with his Army) interposed himself, (as he saith, by the setting on of *Constantius*) whom under shew of Friendship, inviting him to a Feast, he took Prisoner. Marching forward then into *Illyricum* and *Thrace*, *Constantius* returned from the Persian War to fight him, but died in the way in *Cilicia*, so that *Julian* remained sole Emperor. The principal Officers and Commanders went to *Julian*, assuring him that *Constantius* had named him his Successor, thinking thereby to calm his Spirit towards the Servants and Familiars of *Constantius*; which yet they did not, he slaying and banishing many of them, without any Injury done to himself by them; and displaced all the Officers of the Household: He, to shew his Mildness, and to set greater Enmity amongst the Christians, recalled all the banished Bishops of the Christians, commanding and licensing all to serve God as they pleased. He restored the *Pagan* Altars and Temples, spent much Money in perverting Persons from Christianity, promoted Heathenism with all his Power; the first Expedition he undertook, was against the

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the *Persians*; whither marching, at *Antioch* he was hugely affronted and scorned with Jeers and Libels; entering into *Persia*, he suffering himself to be Fooled by certain Run-aways, burnt his Fleet, and marched into desart and inconvenient places, where being continually alarmed and harassed by the *Persians*, he was at last slain by one of their Troopers:

Apolonius Tyaneus. R. An Athlete drawn by four Horses; intimating the Games addressed by *Julian* to the Honor of *Apollonius*, worshipped as a God by the Inhabitants of *Tyana*. Many of *Julian's* Medals have upon them *Serapis*, *Anubis*, *Isis*, or some other of their Deities mingled with some Traits of *Julian*; *Libanius* affirming that many Countries and Towns erected Statues unto him, mixed with the Effigies of their Gods; and that they prayed publickly unto him, and that none who prayed unto him, went away without performance of his request.

His Wife was *Flavia Maximiana Helena*, called also by her Brother *Constantia*, seemed to be a virtuous Christian; she died not long after his assuming the Title of *Augustus*.

Isis Faria; which was the true name of *Isis* the Daughter of *Pharoah*, and married to *Joseph* who was afterwards worshipped as *Serapis*; so saith *Tertullian*.

3. *Fl. Jovianus* was born at *Singidunum* in *Pannonia* the Son of *Varronianus*, a Man of great Esteem in the Court; he reigned seven Months one and twenty days, and died about thirty three

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three years old : He was very Strong, Valiant, Couragious, Resolute, Affable, Chast, Continent and Clement, and an Orthodox Christian, protesting he would not accept the Empire, except all the Army would declare themselves Christians, which they presently did. He refused to serve under Julian, except he had liberty of his Religion, which Julian granted. After Julian's death he was chosen Emperor by the universal Consent of the whole Army, which was brought into a desperate condition by the Rashness of Julian; insomuch that Jovianus was forced (to save the remainder of it) to make a Peace with the Persian; to yield to them the Provinces conquered upon them by Galerius, and two strong Towns, Nisibus and Singara. He associated to himself in the Empire (his Father being newly dead) his Son Varroianus an Infant; he forbade and severely punished all Idolatry, extirpating out all Magicians and their Superstitions. As he was going to Constantinople at Dardastane, he was found dead in his Bed, probably of an Apoplexy, being given to eat and drink somewhat too Liberally.

His Wives name was Charito Daughter of Lucilius, a very worthy Person, who (probably for the Profession of Christianity) had forsaken the Court for a private Life; but was, by Jovianus, made Governor of Illyricum, and was slain afterwards in a Mutiny at Rheims. Charito was a Zealous Christian.

Varroianus an Infant, after his Father's death, had one of his Eyes put out, to make him incapable of the Empire.

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F I N I S.

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yard, and Christopher Wilkinson at the Black Boy
against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, 1692.

the *Regia*. *Camilli* were Youths (*ingenui*) that served the Priest at Sacrificing, and are commonly decipher'd holding a Box of Incense in their hands. *Apparitores* or *Kalatores*, *Lictores*. *Scribae* most of them *Libertini* *regumque dñis*, à *libris Pontificalibus*. *Decuria Curiatia*. *Tibicines* who play'd, and *Ludii* that danced, at their Sacrifices: instead of whom in their Colonies was *Petreia*, an Antick, that led their Ceremonies in the Habit of an old drunken Woman. *Popæ*, that flew; *Victimarii* that dressed, their Sacrifices. *Incinerarius* that brought the Embers, and kindled the fire. *Fecorus* and *Aruspex Pontificis* that stood by, ordered the Sacrificed, and viewed the Liver. *Fictores*, probably such as sold Images of Flower or Wax to such as were not able, by reason of poverty, to buy living beasts. *Nomenclatores Tensarum Fugares*, such as assisted in ordering the *Tensæ*.

C H A P.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Countries, Colonies, Places.

§. I. **S**pain, upon their Coins is sometimes like a Soldier on Horse-back with a Lance, sometimes on Foot with a round Buckler and two Darts, (the Weapons of that Country) sometimes a Woman with a Rabbet, of which was so great plenty heretofore in Spain, that whole Towns have been undermined by them; and Galen thought they were proper to that Country. *Deus Hispanus*, or their Tutelar God, is a full Face with short curled Hair, and a Collar of Pearls about his Neck.

Africa, a Womans Head tired with the Skin of an Elephants Head: sometimes also beside her a Scorpion, Basket of Herbs, and Ears of Corn. Sometimes also a Serpent before an Elephant; who is said by his hot Breath to draw them out of their Holes, and so devour them. Sometimes with G. T. A. *Genius Tutaris Africæ*.

Mauritania, and in Hadrian's Money *Mauritania*, a Woman in a Soldiers Habit leading an Horse commonly without a Bridle, (*Infrænes Numidæ Virg.* calls them) and a Switch in the other hand.

Italy, sometimes like a Woman crowned with Towers, sitting on a Globe; to signify the

the Command of the World ; sometimes with a *Cornucopia*.

S. 2. *Roma*, owing her Name to a Woman call'd *Rhōne* ; for when the *Trojans* lay lurking at the Mouth of *Tiber*, and made Inroads into the Country , their Wives troubled at that manner of living , by the Counsel of *Rhōne* , when the men were gone abroad to forrage , burnt the Ships ; whereupon *perforce* they built a City , and call'd it *Roma* ; sometimes therefore a Woman armed sitting on seven Mountains , or on an heap of Arms , with a Wolf suckling *Romulus* and *Remus* , and a Bird or two call'd *Picus Martius* consecrated to *Mars* their Father . Sometimes a young Head , to shew its perpetuity and eternal Vigour , armed also for strength .

Germania , a Woman with a Lance and Shield , like a *Rhombus* , with the acute Angles cut off ; which it seems was the defensive Arms of most Countries thereabouts .

Sicilia is figured by three Legs in a Triangle , because of the three Promontories , *Pelorum* , *Pachorūm* , *Lilybæum* ; with Ears of Corn to shew its Fertility .

Judea and *Phœnicia* with a Palm-tree .

Armenia with a Persian Quiver of Arrows .

Arabia , a Camel .

Corinth and *Syracuse* , her Colony , a *Pegasus* .

Cyrene , the Plant *Silphium* (a groſs Stem with two or three branches at the top , like a round Ball) because thence the best *Laserpitium* , either the Gum or the coagulated Juice of that Plant ,

Plant , which some conceive to be Benzoin .

Egypt , a Woman holding a *Sistrum* (a Musical Instrument like a Racket of Iron or Brass , in the sides of it loose Wyres or Irons with thick ends , that they might not slip out of the holes , and give also a greater sound ; the *Sistrum* being held by the handle , and shaken to and again in a certain Measure , made such Musick as served their Turns) Sometimes with an *Ibis* , a great Devourer of their Serpents . Sometimes with one of their many monstrous *Ais* or *Dog* or *Hawk Cat-headed* Gods . Sometimes a *Crocodile* . Sometimes a *Sphinx* , which was a kind of Ape or Monkey , more ingenious than any other sort of these Animals , found amongst the *Troglodites* , but brought from *Egypt* , the *Egyptians* famous for their Dexterity and Wittineis , represented themselves by it .

Carthago , on one side a Virgins Head , on the other an Horses ; they say , that at the building of *Carthage* , an Horses head was found in a Pit in an holy Wood ; whereby was foreshew'd that the new City should be warlike and a great Conqueress , whence the Punick Name of it *KAKKABH* signifies (as they say) an Horses head : the Palm-tree shews them to be a Colony of the *Phœnicians* .

S. 3. Rivers are generally described like an Old man (because from the beginning ; and thence *Fluvius* , and most of the Names of Rivers are Masculines) crown'd with Reeds or Water-weeds , pouring water out of an Urne , and

and a *Cornucopia*; if navigable, with a Boat. *Tyber* with two Children sucking a Wolf. *Nilus* with a Crocodile, and many Children playing about him, to represent its Fertility. *Tigris* with a Tiger.

§. 4. A Colony is represented commonly by a Plough drawn by two Oxen, or an Ox and a Cow; which at the building of a City were yoked together; the Cow inward (the Wife being to be House-keeper) with the Plough they made a Furrow, which should be as it were the limits of the City, where the Gates were to be, they lifted up the Plough out of the Earth; so *porta a portando*. Sometimes also by a Banner; for at *Rome*, when a Colony was to be sent forth, a Banner was set up, and an inscribed Table under it, to shew who was the Conductor, and what numbers were to go, and whither; that all might have notice who were willing to give in their Names. The numbers being full, out of every hundred they chuse ten, who were call'd therefore *Decuriones*, and made up the *Curia* or Common Council of the Colony: these out of their own Body chuse their Magistrates [*Duūmvi*] who, as the Consuls at *Rome*, had Power to call together the *Curia*, to propose, and execute what was decreed by them; *Quæstors* also and *Ædiles*, &c. which were changed every fifth year; and were therefore call'd *Quinquennales*; C. V. Colon. *Victrix*; C. I. T. *Tar. Colonia Julia Togata Tarracouensis*. See a Catalogue of all the Colonies and *Municipia* in *Goltzius*.

Goltzius. There were divers sorts of Colonies; the one *Civium Romanorum*; the other *Latina*, as *Col. L. Jul. Cori. Colonia Latina Julia Corinthus*; others *Italica*; others *Latinorum Veterum*: the differences whereof were taken from the persons that went, whether *Citizens*, *Allies*, or *Associate*, and may be seen in *Sigonius* and other Authors.

Municipia, were such Towns as kept their own Laws and Customs, and yet had also the Right of *Roman Citizens*, and were call'd *Urbes*; in Colonies, tho they lost some of the Privileges of *Roman Citizens*; yet because commonly old Soldiers were planted in them, the Governors of the Provinces, for their Security, chuse to reside, and to have their *Conventus* or Seat of Judicature there, whereby Colonies grew into more Esteem.

§. 5. We find also upon ancient Medals divers of their Buildings, as Aquæducts, Pillars, Arches Triumphal, *Forums* or Market-places, *Rostra*: near to which were the Pulpits where they made Orations, Temples, Theaters [half Circles or half Ovals] for acting Comedies, Amphitheaters, or as if it were two Theaters joined together, for Huntings, Gladiator-shews, &c. Circus's for Races of Chariots, Horses, &c.

Puteal Libonis, was the Cover of a certain Pit made with Lightning; which tho expiated, yet was not permitted to be inhabited or used, therefore was that Building set over it. Near to, or under which was hid the Whetstone

stone and Rasor of *Actius Nevius*; near to it also was the Tribunal of the Prætor, or as some say, of the Ædile.

C H A P. IX.

Of their Magistrates.

Upon their Coins also are frequent Memorials of their Magistrates.

Kings.

S. 1. Many Persons descending of their Kings, or deriving their Families from them, stamped the Effigies of those Kings upon their Coins. Kings upon Coins are distinguished from other Persons by an Half-Pique they carried in their hands, which they call'd *Σκαπτεγν*; and people in the rude Age of the World worshipped those Spears, and therefore they are put also into the hands of their Gods. Other Kings are known also by their *Diademata*; which was a Ruban about four fingers broad, of Scarlet, or some other illustrious and dear Colour and Workmanship, which was bound about their Head. The Kings of *Rome* also (at least some of them) have these *Diademata*. The *Athenians* wore certain Cawls (*Reticula*) upon their Heads, adorned with golden Grashoppers (*Cicadas*) because themselves, as those Insects, were born out of the Earth, as they said. The Emperors used them

them not (because not acknowledging themselves Kings) but of those Crowns ordinarily bestowed upon the Soldiers for their Services, or a Laurel one, such as was granted to *Jul. Cesar*; till *Antoninus Caracalla*, who assumed to himself a Diadem, probably after his perfidious Murder of the *Persians*, and infamous ravage of their Country: after him *Elagabalus*, *Aurelian*, *Carus*, *Dioclesian*, and others, used it, <sup>Vide cap.
no. of
Crowns.</sup> but none continually till *Constant. Mag.* who seems to have had a Diadem set on each side with Pearl; but about *Theodosius*'s time they began to wear Crowns, for his Wife *Ælia Flaccilla* seems to be crowned. The carrying Swords before Kings I do not remember to have read before *Attila*; who (as a small History of him, taken out of *Priscus*, and is put out by *Canisius* in *Letton. Antiqu.*) going against some of his bordering *Scythians*, was presented with the Sword of Mars; sometimes a King of those Nations, and afterwards a God, which *Attila* had afterwards always carried before him. In that Author also is an accurate Description of *Attila*'s Body, very like that which *Conte Thesauto* copied after *Padre Quaglià*'s Original.

S. 2. The Kings being expelled, and the *Consuls*. People brought into great hatred of their Authority, there were established in their room two *Consuls*; which were changed every year, who were the chiefest ordinary Magistrates; convoked the Senate, proposed what was to be consulted, gathered their Suffrages, executed their Decrees, governed Provinces, &c. Their

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Ensigns

Ensigns were 12 Lictors, men carrying each a bundle of Rods or Birchen Switches, and an Hatchet in the midſt, which all waited on each of the Consuls his Month by Course, a Sella Curulis, a Gown of many colours or *Trabea*, an Ivory Staff or Scepter, on the top whereof was ordinarily an Eagle; ſometimes also ſome-what like a Flower-de-lys. At firſt they were both *Patritii*, afterwards the people by their Obſtinacy and Seditions obtained, that one of them ſhould always be a Plebeian.

Prætors.

§. 3. Next to the Consuls were the Prætors; and indeed at firſt the Consuls were call'd Prætors; but the multitude of Employment (eſpe-cially matters of Judicature) increasing, and the Consuls, by reaſon of foreign Wars, many times abſent. A U. C. 388. a Prætor was created a diſtinct Officer; which was eagerly deſired by the *Patritii*, as proper only to them, one of the Consuls being taken from them. About A. U. C. 501. were made two Prætors, the one to judge the Caſes of Citizens between themſelves, call'd *Urbanus*; the other the Caſes betwixt Citizens and Strangers, call'd *Peregrinus*. About Anno 520. were added two more to affiſt the Consuls in governing the Provin-ces, and 575 two more; ſo that of theſe ſix, two always remain'd in the City, four went into the Provinces, as they were assign'd by Lot. A. U. C. 605. the number of Caſes in-creasing, all ſtay'd in the City, and at diuers times their number was increased to 64, but *Augustus* reduced them to 12. Their Ensigns were ſix Lictors, *Toga prætexta* and *Sella Curu-lis*.

līs. And their Office was to judge Caſes, both Civil and Criminal. They made Shews also and Plays; and the Sacrifice and Worſhip of the *Bona Dea* was at their house.

§. 4. The next were the *Ædiles*, instituted *Ædiles*. A. U. C. 271. two to aid the Tribunes in ſome Caſes remitted to them, and were Plebeians: An. 388. two of the *Patritii* were added to them, and call'd *Curules*, because they ſate upon Ivory Seats, ſo call'd. C. *Cesar* added two more who might have inspection over the Corn, cal-led therefore *Cereales*. Their Office was to look to the City, the Temples, Baths, publick Buildings, Streets; to order petty Funerals and Marriages, and to judge of certain Caſes con-cerning these things; likewile to look to the Corn, to the Markets, Weights and Measures, and whatever was ſold. Laſtly, they provided and took care of the ſolemn and publick Games and Shews.

§. 5. The Tribunes were created A. U. C. *Tribunes*. 260. at firſt two, at laſt, Anno 297. ten: at firſt all the Common people; afterwards of the Plebeian Families, but ſuch only as were Sena-tors. Their Office at firſt was only to inter-cede, interpoſe, or appeal from the Magiſtrates to the People, upon Complaint to them of In-jury done to a Roman Citizen by any Magiſtrate, except the Dictator; and their uſual Form was *Veto*. Afterwards their Power increased; ſo that they took upon them with the people, without the Senate, to make Laws (*Plebiscita*) give Sen-tence, convoke and diſmiss the Senate, and in sum,

summ, to oppress the Nobility by all means they could. Yet so sacred were their Persons and Office esteemed, that no man durst offer violence to, or resist, them ; till *Sulla*, being made *Dictator perpetuus*, curbed their Power, and limited it much by his Laws, which notwithstanding were afterwards repeal'd by *Gn. Pompeius* and *Palikanus*; who therefore stamp'd upon a Coin the *Roftra*, and Image of Liberty.

Now the Emperors, tho they govern'd as absolute Monarchs, yet pretending to retain the ancient Forms, call'd themselves Consuls, &c. and whereas they could not be *Tribuni-plebis*, because the Office was annual, and none could be chosen but *Plebeii*, whereas *Pontifices Maximi* were ordinarily *Patritii*, they therefore assumed *Tribunitiana potestatem*, the which was renew'd every year; so that *Trib. Pot. IV.* is commonly said to be the same as the fourth year of his Reign. But this, tho the common Opinion of Medalists, is not true. For *Tiberius v. g.* had the *Trib. Pot.* long before he was Emperor; so had divers others. *TR. Pot.* is also often without any number of years: oftentimes also the years of their *TR. Pot.* is lesser than that of their Reign, the Emperors now and then committing that Trust to such, of whom they were very confident.

Quæstor.

§. 6. About *A. U. C. 269.* were the Quæstors first chosen by the Consuls, afterwards by the People, to take charge of the publick Money in the Temple of *Saturn*, and were call'd *Urbani* (*Q. P.* is *Quæstor publicus*) afterwards *A. U. C. 332.* they created other two, who should

should accompany the Consuls when they went to War; to take charge of the Money, sell the Prey, &c. Afterwards *Anno 439.* their number was doubled, and they were sent by Lot with the Pro-Cos' or Pro-Prætors into the Provinces; afterwards *Sulla* made them up 20, and *Cesar 40.* Their Office was to receive and expend the publick Money, to keep the Military Ensigns (which were commonly of Silver) to sell the Prey, to receive, entertain, lodge Ambassadors, and such like.

§. 7. *Servius Tullus*, the sixth King, was the *Censors*. first that ordain'd the censing or valuing of the People, and he did it himself in person; as did also the Consuls; till being oppressed with businels, it was for a while quite omitted; but about *A.U.C. 311.* there were two Censors created of the Consular persons; and that from 5 years, to 5 years, tho their Office expired in a year and half (the Censing being usually perform'd but once in five years) and if in that time the one died, the other presently gave over his Office. The Emperors kept this Office in their own Persons; and the *Flavian Family*, (*i. e.*) *Vespasian* and his Sons, took a pride to be call'd Censors, and put it amongst their other Titles upon their Coin. But after them we hear nothing of it till *Constantine's* time: who made his Brother *Delmatius* Censor; who was the last we read of that enjoyed that Office. It was a place of very great Honour and Authority, and had all the Ensigns of Consuls, except Lictors. Their Office was to set down in a Book all, both the publick and private,

Of Coins and Medals. Part I.

Wealth of all the Citizens ; there according to rank them into Centuries and Classes. They let out the Customs in the City and in the Provinces ; and made Laws also concerning them. They took care of publick Buildings, and Highways , and taxed the Prices of the publick Sacrifices. They took care also of the Manners of the Citizens , especially such as were ignominious, yet not punishable by Law ; as Celibacy, Perjury, running in Debt, infamous Lusts, and the like ; and according to their Demerits punished them, as by casting them out of the Senate, i. e. when the Names of the Senators were read at the beginning of the Censorship, such Names were omitted. And so for the *Eques*, if any so deserved, they took away his publick Horse (for the *Eques* were allow'd about an 100 Crowns to buy a Horse, which they were oblig'd always to make good, and about 20 Crowns a year to keep him, and when they had served 10 Campaigns they restored him) i. e. when the *Eques* shew'd themselves, those who were approv'd the Censors commanded to pass by, and take their Horse with them ; but if any so deserv'd, they commanded his Horse to be sold, and this was called *Equi ademptio*. For the Plebeians , when they so deserv'd, they remov'd from a more honourable and Country Tribe into one less honourable and a City Tribe : or else *Ærarios relinquebant, sive in Cæritum tabulas referebant*, i.e. they took away their Right of giving Suffrages, yet left them to pay Taxes. All this was done publickly in the *Campus Martius* ; and when all was finish'd, the *Lustrum*, or Muster-roll was laid up :

Chap. IX. *Of Coins and Medals.*

up : Vows for the publick Wealth were conceiv'd ; and the Sacrifices call'd *Suovetaurilia* made, and the Censors ended their Offices.

§. 8. The Kingly Power being expelled, the *Dictator*-Consular Power in a short time began to be despised, and the people to be very seditious : Wars also grew upon them dangerously, so that they easily perceiv'd the Government of many was not convenient ; and therefore in all great Extremities they were forced to have recourse to the power of one, whom they call'd *Dictator*. He was always a Consular person , and named by the Consul alone in the night season. His Power was absolute and supreme without Appeal from him. All Magistrates, except the Tribunes, then resign'd their Offices. He had 24 Lictors, made Peace and War, determined Causes, punished, rewarded, as he thought good : his Power was only for half a year. *L.Sulla* and *C.Cæsar* were made perpetual Dictators ; but after *Cæsar's* death a Law was made, that there should never be any more Dictator.

§. 9. We find many times on Coins *Pro Cos.* *Pro-Cos.* *Pro Q.* and such like, i. e. *Pro Consule*, *Pro Quæstore*, *Pro Prætore*, &c. for whereas the Offices of Consuls, Prætors, and Quæstors were annual, and yet oftentimes it was requisite to continue their Commands in the Wars (nothing being so detrimental to great Designs as the frequent change of the Principal Agents) they invented these Offices ; that such a one should command still, for, or instead of, the Consul, Prætor, or Quæstor : and this began about A. U. C. 427. Afterwards also the Prætors

tors and Consuls not being enow for all Employments, Consular men were sent instead of Consuls, Praetorians for Praetor; and some Provinces were call'd *Consulares*, others *Praetoriae*. Some *Proconsulares Provinciae* also, which were such as were bestow'd by the people, and at first the Consuls commanded them, being continued as *Pro-Consule*, but afterwards those were put in who never had been Consuls. The Praetor being dead or absent, his place was supplied sometimes by the Quæstor, who was then *Pro-Praetore*; sometimes by his *Legatus* or Lieutenant, who had no Command or Power, but what was given him by the Consul or Praetor, whose *Legatus* he was.

C H A P. X.

Of their Wars, Victories, Rewards, &c.

S. I. OUT of their Coins also we learn much of the Time and Discipline of their Wars: Their Armies were divided into Legions: A Legion contain'd sometimes 3, sometimes 4, sometimes 5, and at last 6000, and receiv'd the name from the order of their raising, as *prima*, *secunda*, &c. *Legio*. Or from the Emperors, as *Augusta*, *Claudia*, *Flavia Legio*, &c. Or from their Quarters, *Gallica*, *Cyrenaica*, *Scybica*, *Italica*, &c. Or from their Gods, *Apollinaris*, *Minervia*, &c. Or some other accident, as *Ferrata*, *Fulminatrix*, *Vitrix*, *Gemina*, *Valens*, *Adjutrix*, *Pia*, &c. and was commanded by a *Legatus* or some Lieutenant, and its Ensigns was an Eagle.

Ensigns

Ensigns on Medals signifie sometimes the restitution of such a Legion, or some Honour done by that Legion to the Emperor, or by the Emperor to that Legion.

A Legion was divided into ten Cohorts, every Cohort had three *Manipuli*, one of the *Hastati*, another of the *Principes*, a third of the *Triarii* (of these there were never above 600 in a Legion.) *Praetoria Cobors* or the Generals Life-guard, was first chosen by *Scipio* of the valiantest Soldiers, increasing their Pay $2\frac{1}{2}$, and keeping them continually about his Person. *Augustus* had ordinarily nine of these Cohorts, but at first ten, saith *Dion*, of a 1000 men apiece. The *Cohortes urbanæ*, for defence of the City, were 4 of 1500 men apiece.

A. Manipulus was divided into two Centuries, sixty Centuries in a Legion. Every Century had its Centurion, a *Manipulus* two; their Ensigns anciently an handful of Hay, or some such matter, afterwards a Spear with a crois piece of Wood on the top, under which they hung Shields, upon which were Images of their Gods, Emperors, and other great Persons (so *Suetonius*. *Tyberius munera Syriacis legationibus dedit, quid Solæ nullam Sejani imaginem inter signa coluisse*) a Hand in a Circle alluding to *Manipulus*, or some such other device. The Cohorts anciently had no Ensigns, but afterwards they had *Vexilla* or Banners; *Vexilla* properly signifies the Ensigns of their Horse, and were little Veils, but are generally taken for all sorts of Ensigns, which were much like those Church-Banners carried in Processions. But *Vegetius* saith, in the Emperors times they were Dragons,

Dragons, Wolves, or the like, carried upon Poles; but I know not whether these before Trajan's War with the *Dacians*; and that Banners were for the Horse, and were call'd *Cantabra*. *Vexilla* (which were like Veils of Cloth or Silk fastened above to a loose Travers on a Spear, wherein were writ the Names of their Emperors. *Suet. of Vespasian*: *Affensere cuncti, non menq; ejus vexillis omnibus sine mordi inscriperunt*) distinguished by the colour, as *Cantabra* were by the Device or Motto. *Labarum* was that *Vexillum* which was carried before the Emperor. *Onuprius* saith, that after *Rome* was reduced under the Government of the Emperors, *Aquila* was the Ensign of the Legion, *Signa* those of the Cohorts, *Vexilla* those of the *Manipuli* and Horse, and *Labarum* that of the whole Army, which was always carried before the Emperors. But I find not *Labarum* before Constantine's time, and his is described by *Eusebius de Vit. Const. l. i. c. 24.* yet that sort of Ensign was in use before. *Prudentius* also and the Fathers mention it very frequently; and how he had the Name of Christ + wrought upon it. Afterwards *Julian* forbade that, and introduced the Pagan *Vexilla*, as *Nazianz. s. viii. a.*

The sort of Ensign was in use before.

§. 2. There were sixty Centurions in a Legion, and every one of them had his *Optio* or Lieutenant. So in a Cohort in the *Manipulus Hastatorum* there were two Centurions, two in the *Manipulus Principum*, two also in the *Triariorum*; and the first Centurion which was over the *Triarii* of the first Cohort was call'd *Principulus*; and had great Authority, as it were
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of a Major General, carrying the Orders of the General or Tribune: he govern'd the Eagle, putting it up, and delivering it to the Bearer; he was one of the Council of War; his Pay settled by *Augustus* was about 300 Crowns per annum, and after the Service was accounted amongst the *Equites*. A Centurion was known by his *Vitis* or *Flagellum*, wherewith he chastised the Soldiers. The Tribunes wore Gold Rings, and better Cloaths, and a Sword call'd *Parazonium*, wanting a point, which they carried in a Case like a Quiver.

§. 3. There were six Tribunes in a Legion; chosen at first by the Kings, afterwards by the Consuls and People equally, and were call'd *Comitiati*; most of them chosen out of the *Equites*, yet some also out of the Common people; it was a step to be a Senator. In the more dangerous Wars, Senators were often made Tribunes. They heard Causes, sentenced even to loss of life, gave the Word, look'd to the Guards, &c.

The *Legatus* or Lieutenant-General (as we call him, for he corresponds very much to that Officer in the French Armies) had great Power to advise, command, and in the Generals absence to be General. The *Legati* of the Legions were by *Augustus* call'd *Legati Praetorii*; the Lieutenant-Generals were call'd *Legati Consulares*; and were merely his Lieutenants; not having Right to triumph, since they acted only by his Commission, and under him.

The General or *Imperator* had the Command of all, had his *Lictores*, his Trumpets, his *Pallidamentum* or Scarlet upper Garment, &c.

§. 4. The Arms of the *Velites*, or such, as first charged, and kept not Rank and File, nor were reckoned among the Legions, were, a Sword, seven Darts three foot long, headed with Iron, but weakly, that they might bend, and not be thrown back again; a round Buckler (*Parma*) about three foot Diameter of Wood covered with Leather, an Head-piece of Wooll or Skin of some wild Beast.

The Arms of the *Hastati*, *Principes*, and *Triarii* were much what the same; only the *Triarii* had instead of the *Pilum*, a Spear, as being to fight *continuus* only. These Arms were,

1. A Shield or Buckler, sometimes round, Oval, *imbricatum* or equally broad with corners two foot and half broad, and four foot long, to cover the whole Body when stooping, made of Boards, the lighter Wood the better, glued together, and covered with Ox-hide, and edg'd with Iron. Upon their Coins we see often the *Ancilia*, a sort of Shield like to three Ovals clapt the end of one upon another, the least in the midst. The first of these was said to have fallen down from Heaven, and it was prophesied, that where that *Ancile* was kept, there should be the Seat of the Empire of the World; whereupon they made eleven more so like to that first, that none could know the true one: and these were born in their solemn Dances by the *Salii*.

2. A Sword (and in later times a Dagger) upon their right side, that it might not hinder their Shield, about two foot and half long in the Blade, and made more for thrusting than cutting.

3. *Pilum*,

3. *Pilum*, one greater about 4 fingers Diameter, and long about 7 foot, with its Iron barbed head, and one leifer like a Hunting Spear.

4. A brazen Helmet, wherein they wore Feathers or other Crests, not unlike ours, but more upright; the Soldier also sometimes had his Name and the Name of his Legion engraven upon it.

5. A Breast-plate, or at least a square piece of Iron or Brads which covered the Breast, called *Pectorale*; but those of better Quality had Breast-plates, which were either like Coats of Mail, or plated like ours: the *Sarmatæ* made them of Horn or Horse hoofs. Some made them of Linnen Cloth steep'd in sowe Wine and Salt, and quilted, some of Iron, &c.

6. Boots or Greaves for their Legs.

§. 5. *Addicotio* was when the General had any thing to say to the Army, encourage them to fight, compose Mutinies, &c. he commonly stood upon a Bank of Turff.

Decursio was an Exercising of the Soldiers, when they were armed to run so far, to make them expedite and active,

Victory is commonly described a Womans Head with Wings on the Shoulders; sometimes a Woman winged, crowned with Laurel, in one Hand a Crown, in the other a Palm; or sometimes writing upon a Shield, or standing upon a Globe (as if the *Romans* had conquer'd all the World) a Jewel also hanging about her Neck, which they call'd *Bulla*, and was worn by such as triumphed as an honorary Ornament for their Services; and was also given

given to Strangers, sometimes for Service done.

Trophœum, was a Memorial set up in sign of Victory, which was the Arms of the Vanquished, hung upon a Tree or Perch.

Triumphus, one drawn in a Chariot with two or four Horses, behind him a small winged Victory, holding over his Head a Crown.

If a Victory by Sea, it is expressed by a Victory standing on the Prow of a Ship, or somewhat belonging to Maritime Affairs, as a *Neptrine*, *Trident*, &c. After the Victory obtained in the River by the *Romans* against the *Angritani*, they set up the Prows of their Enemies Ships upon a certain place where they made their Orations to the People; which was therefore call'd *Rostra*: Sometimes also in Honour of a Naval Victory, they set up a Pillar with little Beaks of Ships carved upon it, call'd *Columna rostrata*.

§. 6. Upon many Coins are expressed the Rewards of such Soldiers as behaved themselves extraordinarily. Such were many times Money, Donatives, &c. which yet was not entirely left to their disposing; but half of it they were obliged to lay up, which was registred and deposited in Chests in the custody of the Ensign-bearers: by which means both their Debauches were prevented, and their Necessities supplied: besides, themselves also were obliged to the Service, and the Generals knew where, in case of necessity, so much Money was ready for their use.

Such were also Crowns of divers sorts. Of Laurel, used commonly by the General after a Victory.

Victory: Given also by the Senate to *Julius Cæsar*, which, he being bald, willingly accepted and used, as did all his Successors, which were *Augusti*; or had absolute Power; but those who were only *Cæsares*, did not use them; till *Constantine the Great*; who chang'd it into a Ruband edged with Pearl, and set with Jewels, as it seems by his Coins, and this is not for Effeminacy, as *Julian* (a continual Carper against him and his Actions) reports: but more probably, because the other had its Original from Idolatry; the Laurel being even as a Crown sacred to *Apollo*. However the succeeding Emperors were so pleased with the Change, that I find not any of them, not *Julian* himself, returning to the ancient Custom.

A Crown of Gold seems first to have been used about *Theodosius's* time, and that at first as an Helmet, or some Ornament upon it; hence our *Saxons* call a Crown *Cyne*, i. e. *Cinings-helmet*, the Kings Helmet, but Crowns were of divers fashions; our *Saxon* Kings (as appears by King *Edward's* Money) used close ones, not much unlike a Miter; but *Francis I.* was the first that used a close or bar'd one in *France*.

Obsidionalis, given by those who were delivered from a Siege to those that reliev'd them, and was made of Grafts cut up in the place where they were besieged.

Civica, given by the General to such a Soldier as had saved a Citizens life, and slain an Enemy, made of Oaken leaves, set upon his Head by him that was rescued.

Muralis, given by the General to him that first scaled the Enemies Walls.

Castrensis,

Castrensis, to him that first entred the Enemies Trench or Rampart, and these were both gilded ; the first also had Battlements, the second only Nicks like Trenches.

Rostrata, of Gold, given ordinarily to the General, who had gain'd a Naval Victory with great labour and industry.

Navalis, of Gold given to such a Soldier as first boarded an Enemies Ship.

If any one killed an Enemy in any Velitation or pickering when they fought man to man, he was rewarded with a Spear without a head, call'd *Hasta pura*. The Gods also are frequently described with such in their hands; in imitation whereof perhaps might be that custom in our Country of the Principal Court-Officers, carrying white Rods or Staves, as Ensigns of their places.

If any one had done a more valiant and singular Action; if a Foot-Soldier, he had a Bracelet given him; if an Horse-man, a Chain made with Links or Rings to wear about his Neck (whence seems to proceed the Honour of wearing Gold Chains) or *Phaleræ*, which seem not to have been Trappings, as we call them, but rather Plates hanging down upon the Breast of the Horse.

C H A P. XI.

Of their Games.

S. I. GAMES at first were instituted as parts of Devotion and Worship of their Gods; and therefore always begun and ended with Sacrifices. And these were celebrated either

ther amongst the *Græcians* or *Romans*. Of the *Græcians*, under which also are comprehended the *Asiatick*, I have spoken somewhat before; I shall only add, that they were either Occasional, as upon the coming of the Emperor, or some other great Solemnity; or *Set*, they were call'd *Πανηγύρεις*, which was no more than a great Concourse or Meeting of People; and therefore besides their Acts of Devotion, at these *Πανηγύρεις* were their great Fairs or Markets; all sorts of Contentions, as Running, Leaping, Chariot-driving, Wrestling, Disputes in Philosophy. *Quinquennale certamen*, more *Græco*, *triplex*, *Musicum*, *Gymnicum*, *Equestre*. *Suet. Nero. c. 12.* See more also of their *Hieronica* or Sacred Agonists. *Suet. Ner. Cc. 24, 25.* and hither even banished persons had liberty to come. The Charges of the Sacrifices and publick Entertainments were sometimes born by one City, which was then *Nexropi*, sometimes by a whole Community.

On the Reverses of the Money of the later Emperors, we find frequently *VOT. V. X. XX. &c.* The meaning whereof is, That such a City or Province had vowed publick Games, if the Emperor reigned V. X. or XX years, which did not always signifie that they were fulfilled.

Votis V. mult. X. is by some interpreted *Votis Quinquennalibus multiplicatis in Decennalia*, i. e. the Games and Rejoycings were to be celebrated both the fifth and tenth years of the Emperors Reign. But in some it is plainly, as in *Fulian the Apostata's* Coins, *Votis V. multis X.* which is meant, that many Cities vowed Games again at the End of the tenth year of his Reign, if it should

should continue so long. This manner of Vowing was in use amongst the Ancients, when any of their Generals went to War, &c. See the form of it in *Liv. l. 36.* when they undertook the War against *Antiochus*. *Pompeius* was the first, who being sick was honoured with publick Vows for his Recovery. *Liv. l. 21. Dic. l. 45.* [Amongst other Vows in greatest Danger was a *Ver sacrum*, i. e. that whatever Sheep [*Pecus quodcumq[ue]*] should be yeaned betwixt *Kal. March* and *Kal. May*, should be sacrificed. See the Form in *Liv. l. 22.*] At length all Vows were converted into Flattery to the Emperors; and these were conceived every new year on the *Kal. Jan.* and *III. Non.* and they were first made in the Camp by the Soldiers, then in the *Capitol* by the Priests and Magistrates. Some again were *Vota Natalium*, others *Decennalia*, *Vicenalia*, &c. Of which *vid. Dio. l. 53.* and at last they came to that excess, that the people vowed at all times and upon all occasions; for the Emperors safe Journey and Return, for his Health, Family, Fecundity of his Wife, &c. and in all their Epistles to the Emperor they signified that they did *Vota facere* for him.

L, and sometimes, tho' seldom, A upon their Coins, seems to signify *Lustrum*, as L E *Lustrum quintum*; i. e. there being *Ludi quinquennales* instituted in the Honour of such an Emperor, this was coined in the fifth *Lustrum*. I am not satisfied in this Interpretation, but know no better. I had it from Sir J. *Marsham*.

§. 2. But to come to the *Roman Games*, of which we have more certainty and knowledge; and

and of these there were divers sorts: Not to mention the *Munera* which were given for the Solemnization of Funerals and other occasions; and were Fightings of Gladiators, or men with Beasts, and the like. *Ludi* or *Games*, some were at the Charges of private Persons, some at the publick. Private were for the performing of such a Vow, gaining the good will of the People in suing for an Office, or perform'd by inferior Magistrates, of such Money as they were to bring into the Treasury, and such like. Publick were either extraordinary; such as were vowed by some chief Magistrate, and by Authority of the Senate (*Pr. LV PF Praetor ludos votivos publicos fecit*) upon Occasion of some War, for the settling or continuing of the Prosperity of the Commonwealth, for the averting of the Pestilence, Famine, or the like, for the happy Return of the Emperor, for the aversion of the Omen of such Prodigies, for some favor of the Gods, and many of the same sort.

Of the ordinary, some were every year, some every fifth year, some every hundredth year, as the *Ludi Sæculares*. Some were *Circenses* (in *Circo*) *Amphitheatrales* (in *Amphitheatro, cavea, arena*) which were Gladiators, fighting with Beasts, and the like. *Theatralis* (in *Theatro*) such were Comedies, and Tragedies, *Pantomimi*, Contentions in Musick, *Fidicines*, *Citharaædi* (Singers to the *Cithara*) *Citharistæ* (Players on the *Cithara*) *Lyristæ*, *Tibicines*. These play'd in *Odeo*, a particular place (the Musick-room) of the Theatre.

Besides these were *Circulatores*, who shew'd Feasts of Activity, *Palæstræ in Gymnasis*. I will speak
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speak only of the chiefest, and such only as are explain'd by ; or set upon Medals, and first of the *Ludi Sæculares*, which were the chiefest.

S. 3. When *Tullus Hostilius* was King of *Rome*, and *Metius Suffetius* Dictator of the *Albani*, those two Cities began a dangerous War for Superiority ; and as they were ready to joyn Battel, a certain *Spectrum* appear'd to both Armies, telling them, that *Dis Pater* and *Proserpina* commanded before they fought to sacrifice to them both, on an Altar under ground, and so vanish'd. The *Romans* affrighted with this Prodigy, sent into the City presently, dug a hole in the ground in *Campus Martius* near the River, made an Altar, sacrificed, and cover'd the hole again with the Earth, so that none, except the *Romans*, knew of it. The place was call'd *Terentum*, because the River there wore away the Earth. And hence it came, that that War was determin'd with so little slaughter, by the Fight of the *Trigemini*, 3 *Horatii* against 3 *Curiatii*.

This Altar was discover'd a long time after, in the Reign of *Tarquinius Priscus*, by one *Volusius Valesius*, an Eminent person of the *Sabines*, and also well known to the *Romans*, on this occasion. When, in the time of a great Contagion, a Grove he had before his House, was struck and consumed with Lightning, and three of his Children fallen sick of the Pestilence, he sent for the *Aruſpices* to know what he should do ; who told him, that by the manner of the burning of the Wood, they perceiv'd the Gods were angry at him ; and that therefore they must be appeased. But when he profited nothing by the multi-

multitude of his Sacrifices, but that his Children grew worse and worse, going one time to fetch them warm water, he kneeled down, and pray'd to *Vesta*, and his *Lares* to convert the Misery of his Children on his own and his Wives head : when presently rising, and looking towards the Thunder-burnt Wood , he heard thence a Voice promising their Recovery, if he would carry them down the *Tyber* to *Terentum*, and there make them drink water of the River, warmed at the Altar of *Dis* and *Proserpina* ; which was that water they desired. *Volusius* hearing this, and mistaking *Tarentum* for *Terentum* (which he knew to be a great way off) despaired of the Remedy ; and the more when he heard of Water to be warm'd on such an Altar. But consulting the *Aruſpices*, he was told he must obey the Gods. So living at *Eretum*, 12 miles from *Rome* by the Rivers side, he presently carried his Children to the River, and put them in a Boat, thinking to go to *Oſtia* ; but coming to *Rome* late at night, and weary with rowing, and to refresh his Children, he brought his Boat to shore at *Campus Martius* ; and whilst he was making an *Hutte*, his fire being gone out, he was told there by a Boat-man, that he had better go a little further to *Terentum*, and there fasten his Boat, for that there he espied a Smoak. *Volusius* hearing of *Terentum*, was wonderfully rejoiced ; and went thither ; where seeing a Smoak come out of the Earth, taking it as a good Omen, he presently fetch'd water at the River, and with great industry made of that Smoak a Flame wherewith he heated the water, and gave it to his Children, who that night recover'd. In the morning they

Of Coins and Medals. Part I.

tell their Father, that they had seen a certain God come to wipe their Bodies with a Spunge, who had also bid them to sacrifice (*Furva*) black Sacrifices to *Dix* and *Proserpina*, with the fire on that Altar wherewith their water had been heated; and that for three nights space they should make *Leclisternia*, Plays, Games, &c. *Valesius* seeing no Altar thereabouts, went into the City to buy one, whilst he set his Servants to dig a hole in the ground to place it in. They digging, found the Altar, and one of them ran and told his Master; who presently gave over buying, and return'd to the place, and performed the Sacrifices, as he was appointed. And this was the Original of *Ludi Sæculares*. For

Afterwards in a great Pestilence, *P. Valerius Poplicola*, probably the Son of this *Volusus Valesius*. Some say in his first, others say in his fourth Consulate, following his Fathers Example, renew'd the same Sacrifices and Games.

After that, Anno 297. U. C. *M. Valerio, M. F. Maximo*, and *Sp. Virginio, A. F. Cælimontano Tricostio* being Consuls, were the first *Ludi Sæculares* begun, and afterwards perform'd every 110th year, so that the second were in 407, the third in 517, the fourth in 627, &c. tho it should seem they were celebrated extraordinarily at other times upon occasion of Pestilence or other great Calamity, by the Admonition of the Gods; but ordinarily the Solemnity recurred only every 110th year; and that tho there was no Plague, Sedition, or other publick Calamity; and then they were esteemed a common and solemn Expiation of the Offences of the City. And perhaps they were call'd *Sæculares*

Chap. XI. Of Coins and Medals.

sæculares for that very Reason, to contradistinguish them from those other occasional *Ludi Te-rentini*, or *Ditis Patris & Proserpinae*.

The fifth *Ludi Sæculares* were celebrated by *Augustus*, himself and *M. Agrippa* being Coss. A. U. C. 737. or as others 736, which difference seems to have risen from the changing of the Year by *Julius Caesar*. In these *Ludi Sæculares* was sung that Ode of *Horace* which begins, *Phebe, Sylvarumq; patens Diana*, &c. And of these is the Memory continued by the Coins.

Augustus used great diligence to find out the exact and precise times of celebrating these Plays, but the succeeding Princes rather followed their own Fancy than any Reason or strict Computation; for *Claudius Caesar*, A.U.C. 800. himself IIII, and *L. Vitellio* III. Coss. solemnized them; probably intending to bring them to the 10th year of the City, as a certain Period, and beginning of a *Sæculum*; and none of the Emperors followed his Example but *Philippus*. But this being but the sixty third year after the last in *Augustus*'s time, he was derided, saith *Suetonius*, when the Crier invited the People to see those Games, *quos nec spectasset quisquam nec spectaturus esset*: (which was the Form in the pub' shing them) since several were alive who had seen them before; particularly one *Stephanio* a Stage Player, who had acted in them both.

The seventh *Ludi Sæculares* were exhibited by *Domitian*, A. U. C. 841. himself XIII. and *L. Minutius Coss.* as his Coins declare. *Tacitus* being then *XV-vir*, omits the reason of the Change of the Year.

The eighth were *Severus* and *Caracalla Sever.* TR. Pot. XII. Coss. III. as his Coins intimate, A. U. C. 957. just 220 years after *Augustus's*.

The ninth were by *Philippus*, himself III, and his Son II Coss. A. U. C. 1000. 43 years only after *Severus*, but with respect to *Claudius's* Design. The Magnificence of these Games is described both by divers Historians, and many of his Stamps with the Images of the Beasts he exhibited.

In one Coin of *Gallienus* is mention made of the *Ludi Seculares*, what is the meaning of it is uncertain.

The tenth and last were under *Honorius* Coss. VI. A. U. C. 1157. following the account of *Augustus*; (for one Centenary under *Constantine* probably they were omitted) and it should seem permitted by *Honorius*, on condition there should be no Sacrifices nor Idolatry, but only Plays and Games. *V. Claudian Panegyr. in VI Consulat. Honorii.* After *Honorius* no more mention of them.

The time when they were celebrated, is uncertain; probably on the Days of the Nativity of the City, i. e. 9, 10, and 11 *Kal. Mai.* under the Consuls. But under the Emperors on the day when they came to their Power, as *Panvinius* most ingeniously collects out of their Coins.

The manner of their Celebration was thus. A little before the time Criers were sent through all *Italy*, to give notice of the Games, *Quos nemo adhuc spectasset, nec amplius spectaturus esset.* A fragment of the Decree is extant at the End of *Ant. Augustin. de Legibus.* Then a few days before the time appointed, the Emperor, Coss. or

or *Quindecemviri sacris faciundis*, sitting in the Temples of *Jupiter Capitolinus* and *Apollo Palatinus*, distributed to the Citizens *Piamina*, five *Februa*, i. e. *Theras*, *Sulfur* and *Bitumen*. So in *Domitian's* Coin is *Suff. P. D. i. e. Suffimenta populo data*: Also in the Temple of *Diana* on the *Aventine* were given Barley, Wheat, and Pulse for them to offer to the Destinies; which is also upon *Domitian's* Coin, *Frug. ac. à Pop. i. e. Fruges acceptæ à populo.* These things being distributed, they went to watch *ad formam Cereris*. And on the first day of the Solemnity they went to *Terentum*, and continued three days and three nights in their Devotions. At two hours after Sun-set the first night the Coss. or Emperor with the *XV-viri* upon three Altars built on the Banks of *Tyber*, made their Sacrifices; whilst upon Scaffolds thereby erected, they sung certain Songs and Hymns composed for that purpose. Afterwards they sacrificed in the Vault, and on the Altar consecrated to *Dis* and *Proserpina*. Next morning they went into the *Capitol*, and there sacrificed to *Jupiter*, and afterwards beheld *Ludos Apollinares*, &c. Next day the Matrons came and paid their Devotions in the Temple of *Funo*, and after them the Emperor, Coss. and *XV-viri*. The third day in the Temple of *Apollo* thrice nine Youths Noblemen, and so many Noble Virgins, came and sung Verses and Hymns in Greek and Latin, recommending the Senate and Commonwealth to the Gods. Mean while all the three days and nights in all the *Circi* and Theaters there were Games and Plays celebrated, and sacrifices offered in all the Temples. It was also the Custom

Custom for the Emperor, Cos. or *XV-viri* to set up an Altar in *Terentum*, with the Relation of what they had then done, and the time.

S. 4. Their ordinary solemn Games were either *Circenses*, such as were perform'd in the *Circus*; or *Scenici* and *Theatrales*, such as were in the Theaters or Amphitheaters.

The *Circenses* were said to be instituted by *Oenomaus* King of *Elis*, but began in *Rome* by *Romulus* to insnare the *Sabine* Virgins. *Valer. l. 2. c. 1.* and therefore he call'd them *Consualia*, because dedicated to *Consus* the God of good Counsel; call'd by the Greeks *ἱππονομεῖδης* or *Nepturnus Equestris*: and it should seem by *Servius* and *Sex. Pomp.* that for want of Horses he made use of Mules; and in a place fitted up for that time, probably in the *Campus Martius*. Afterwards they were celebrated frequently in Honour of all the Gods and Goddesses, and upon all occasions of publick Joy or Honour as well as upon set and ordinary times.

Tarquinius Priscus, after the taking of *Apulia*, exhibited these Plays more magnificently and orderly; dividing the Chariots into *Bigas*, *Trigas*, and *Quadrigas*; and the Horses into *singulares* and *dissultorios*; after which follow'd the *Athletæ*, *Pugiles*, &c. and those began then to be celebrated every year, and were call'd *Romanæ*, *Solennes*, & *Magni*. He design'd also for them the *Circus Maximus*; and at first made Seats (*Foros*) for the people, of Wood sustain'd by forked Props, the highest being 12 foot from the ground; but afterwards they were made upon Vaults of Brick, which were at the bottom

bottom three, the next rank two, the uppermost one; the lowest were Shops, those above them Habitations, and between them were Stairs to go up into the Seats. The *Circus* within was one furlong broad, and three and half long; but with the Shops and Buildings on the outside four furlongs, containing about a mile, and the Seats were capable of 150000, or as others, of 260000 persons.

The *Circus* at one end was semicircular, where was a large Gate under a *Menianum* or *Podium*, i. e. a fair Tower with a *Loggia*; on the Top whereof were the Statues of *Quadrigæ*, the other end call'd *Oppidum*, because with Battlements and Towers, it was straight, in the midst whereof was also a large Gate or Entrance, and on the other side six Doors, with Partitions, wherein the Horses were placed to start, call'd *Carceres*, *quia Equos antequam currebant, coercent*: these were shut up *Cancellis*, *Repagulo*; which was only a Rope holden by two Mercuries, and drawn up, or let down when the Horses were to start. Tho there were six *Carceres*, yet till *Domitian's* time no more than four were used. In the Compals of the *Circus* were six *Mæniana* or Towers, wherein the Magistrates used to sit, and thence to give a sign of starting, which was the throwing down of a Napkin.

Julius Cæsar brought the Water round about the *Circus*, when making a shew of the Fight with Elephants, he was afraid they should do some mischief to the people, as they had done in *Pompey's* time.

Of Coins and Medals. Part I.

In the middle of the *Circus* length-ways, tho at a good distance from either end, was raised up to hinder them from passing from one side to the other between the *Metæ*, a Building about 12 foot broad, and 4 foot high, call'd probably *Spinae*. Upon which were placed at either end the *Metæ*, which were three Pyramids at first of Wood, afterwards by *Claudius* made of Marble, on the top of each an Egg in Honour of *Castor* and *Pollux* bred of Eggs, Presidents of such Sports. The Horses and Chariots setting forth at the *Carceres* run about the *Metæ*, i. e. the whole length of the *Circus* seven times, and he that arrived first at the seventh time was Victor. To know how often they had run about, the Officers of the *Circus* set upon the *Metæ* one of those Eggs every time they came by. Every Race or *Missus* contain'd seven *Circuitiones*: and on one day they used to set out 24 or 25 *Missi*. Upon the *Spinae* was also commonly an Obelisk, or, as they now call them, an *Auguglia*, of which divers are still extant in *Rome*; and on the top of this a Ball call'd *Pyropus* (made of Brals 3 p. and Gold p. 1.) because of its lustre like to a burning Coal when the Sun shined upon it; as also a Temple to the Sun, the Image of *Cybele*, and near the *Metæ* the Temple of *Consus*; but whether these in all, or in all *Circus's* the same, I know not.

There were in *Rome* besides the *Circus Maximus*; *Circus Flaminius* in *Campo Flaminio* given to the City by *Flaminius*, beautified and repair'd by *Augustus*. *Circus Sallustii* in his Gardens, the Remainders whereof are yet to be seen; *Circus Floralis* for the *Floralia*. *Circus Castrensis* without

Chap. XI. *Of Coins and Medals.*

without *Porta Maggiore*, perhaps built by *Aurelian*, there being one upon his *Coins*. *Circus Neronis* in the Meadows near *Castel St. Angelo*. *Circus Vaticanus* demolished by *Constant.* for the building of St. Peter's Church. *Circus Caracalla* much cf it still remaining near St. *Sebastian's*. *Circus Agonalis* (*Piazza Navona*) built or repair'd by *Severus Alexander*, as appears by his *Coins*.

The *Circensian Games* or Sports were,

1. Races of Chariots and Horses begun by *Romulus*.

2. *Athletica* begun by *Tarquin. Priscus*.

3. *Pompa*.

4. *Ludus Trojae*.

5. *Huntings*.

6. *Fightings on Horse-back and a Foot*.

7. *Naumachiae* or Sea-Fights, and

8. Sometimes Stage-Plays.

§. 5. Chariot-Races were *Bigarum*, *Trigarum*, *Quadrigarum*: at first they used other Beasts, afterwards Horses only, which in their *Bigæ* were, 1. white, the other black: in the *Trigæ* there was another Horse joyned, whom they call'd *Funalis*, *quia funibus vel loramentis adnexus*. The Chariotiers were call'd *Aurigæ* and *Agitatrices*; and their Companies were call'd *Factiones*: at first but two colour'd Liveries, white and red, afterwards were added *Prasina* or green much affected by *Caius*, *Nero*, *L. Verus*: and *Venetæ*, blew or of the colour of the Sea-waves. *Domitian* added two more, Gold and Purple colours; those of each Faction were call'd *Greges*, as *Greges Prasinorum*, *Venetorum*, &c. and were

under

under the *Domini factionum*, who maintained and hired them out for gain.

Their Horse-Races were either of single Horses or *Desultorii*; when one man had two Horses unsaddled, and leaped down from the one upon the other in his Course. Such the Soldiers also had many times in War to make use of a second, when the first was weary or wounded. The *Singulares* also ran sometimes themselves for the Prize; sometimes they rid before or beside the Chariots, to encourage and direct them.

2. Next were those Exercises call'd by the Greeks *γυμνα*. Such were Running, Wrestling, Fencing, Leaping, throwing the *Discus*, &c.

Running was perform'd after the Chariot and Horse-Races, and much what in the same manner.

Fencing, *Pugilatus*, was fighting with Fists, commonly armed with a *Cæstus*, which was made of Thongs of Leather, studded with Iron or Lead, and fastened about their Hands and Arms. It is described in *Aeneid. 5.*

Luctatio, Wrestling, this they did naked, and their Bodies anointed.

Leaping and Quoiting, or the *Discus*, were not much used in the *Circus*, but are rather to be reckoned amongst ordinary Sports and Exercises.

3. The next was call'd *Pompa*, which was rather a solemn Procession, perform'd in this manner. From the Temple of *Jupiter Capitinus* through the *Forum* to the *Circus* descended in Ranks and Order: 1. The Magistrate who began the *Pompa*; next all the *Roman Nobility*, and

and the Sons of *Equites* on Horse-back, the rest on Foot, marching as to War; next followed the Chariots, Horses, &c. that were to run; next the *Atbleta*; then three Companies of Dancers, Men, Youths, and Boys, decently armed and habited, imitating the *Saltatio Pyrrhicia* or Military Dance. These were followed by those who danced *a la Satyresca*, some representing *Sileni*, others Satyrs, &c. then followed certain Musicians after the ancient manner. Then the Ministers of the Priests carrying all things necessary for Sacrifices. Then the Images of their Gods, the chiefest carried upon *Thensæ*; they were followed with the *Arma-maxi* or Chariots armed after the *Scythian* manner, adorned with divers sorts of Arms, and the Memorials of their Emperors and Generals. Next all the Colleges of the Priests with the *Rex Sacrorum*, and the rest of their holy Officers; and last of all the chiefest Magistrates then in the City, with the rest of the Magistrates.

In this Order they marched into and round about the *Circus*, when the chief Magistrate present commanded the Sacrifices to be made to those Gods, and upon those Altars, as was requisite; which being rightly performed, the *Ludi* or Games began, the Magistrates and Officers all taking their places.

4. Hunting, sometimes Fighting with wild Beasts by thole they call'd *Bestiarii* (tho this was more properly a *Munus*) these Beasts were kept in *Vivario*.

5. *Troæ ludus* was a counterfeit Fighting between Troops of Noble Youths, the President of

of which was *Princeps Juventutis*. This Sport is exactly expressed by Virg. *Aeneid.* 5.

6, 7. The Skirmishes and Fightings on Horseback, on Foot, and *Naumachiae* were chiefly exhibited by *Julius Cæsar* and the succeeding Emperors, nothing in them difficult to be understood.

The *Pompeæ* and *Naumachiae* seem to have ceased in Constantine's time, the one being prohibited as Heathenish, the other falling of it self after the Emperors resided in the East. But the others seem to have continued till *Justinian's* time, when the Invasion of the Goths and other Barbarous Nations gave them somewhat else to think on.

Many of these Games were also celebrated in the Amphitheatres, as Huntings; where they made sometimes artificial Mountains and Woods to represent the Hunting more lively. *Martial.* l. i. Ep. 21. See in *Vopiscus* the notable Hunting exhibited by *Probus* in the *Circus*.

P A R T

P A R T II.

Of COINS and MEDALS.

C H A P. I.

Of Julius Cæsar, the III Viri R. P. C.
Marcus Antonius.

§. I. **C**aius Julius Cæsar, Son of C. Julius Cæsar and *Aurelia*, was born Jul. 12. A. U. C. 654. before Christ Ninety eight Years, he pretended his Pedegree from *Julus* the Son of *Aeneas*, the Son of *Venus*, and therefore amongst his Coins are; *Veneri Genetrici*, the Head of *Venus*; and reverse, *Venus* conducted to *Anchises* lying under Mount *Ida*, by a Genius with a Scepter in his Hand, presaging the Roman Empire.

The Star of *Venus* which appearing by day (as they say) to *Aeneas* at his parting from *Troy*, conducted him to *Laurentum* in *Italy*, where he should settle.

And a *Venus* naked with a Shield and Helmet, an Ensign and Eagle upon a Pillar; to shew that she gave *Cæsar* Victory and Power over all his Enemies; and established his Empire, signified by the Eagle upon the Pillar.

M

And

And a *Venus* or *Rome* with a *Cornucopia* and a Victory crowning *Mars*, or rather *Julius Cæsar*, standing upon a Base; the Romans dedicated a Statue to him in the Habit of *Mars* or *Quirinus*, with this Inscription, *Deo invicto*.

§. 2. Being of very great Parts and Courage, but not very Rich, his Necessities, as well as Ambition, thrust him forwards to seek Employment, both to pay his Debts, and obtain Wealth and Honour; inasmuch that he was ready to undertake any Exploit whatsoever rather than be Idle: At length he was put upon the Wars of *Gaul*; which he not only wholly reduced, together with part of *Germany* and *Britanny*, but also became Master of a most powerful Army; which *Pompey* and his Party perceiving, and fearing his Ambition, endeavoured to make him Disband, themselves keeping up their Army; and by that means gave him some colour of keeping together. Upon his Disobedience they sought to compel him, and he to resist; which by little and little bred an utter Defiance and Enmity between him and *Pompey*, which broke out into a Civil War, wherein *Cæsar* was Victor, and by that means obtain'd the whole Power of the Commonwealth; made Senators and Magistrates of his own Party, and they again settled him in the absolute Command of all: They would indeed have made him King, but knowing the great Hatred the Romans had to that Name, he durst not accept it; but chose rather to have the Power than the Name; and they, to find some precedent for their Innovation, confirm'd it to him under a Title well known

known to the People, and before used by *Sylla*; which was *Dictator Perpetuus*, which he enjoyed only three Years, four Months, six Days, and was then murthered in the Senate, being Fifty six Years old, by *Atilius Cimber*, *Marcus* and *Decius Brutus*, *Cassius* and others. He was also *Pontifex Maximus*, that he might have the Sovereign Dominion in Religion (which he knew to have very great Power over Mens Minds and Opinions, and consequently over their Actions also) as well as in the Civil Government by his Dictatorship. He was the first Roman whose Image was stamp'd on the Coin in his Life-time; and the greatest part of the Reverses refer to one of these two Authorities, and have the Names of the *III Viri*, or sometimes of the *III Viri* also, who it seems strived which of them should excel in bestowing Honours and Titles upon him.

§. 3. After his Death there appear'd a Comet, which, by the Artifice of his Friends, the People were made believe was his Soul received into Heaven; and thereupon, and for the Greatness of his Actions, he was honored as a God, had Temples, Priests, &c. dedicated to him: Of which *Virg. Eclog. 9.*

Ecce Dionei processit Cæsaris Astrum, &c.

The Difficultest Coines of Julius Cæsar.

§. 4. The Head of *Rome Cæsar*, Rx. *Venus* in a *Aen* Vic Chariot drawn by two Cupids and an Harp, L. Jul. L. F. *Lucius Julius Lucii Filius*; *Cæsar*, M 2 probably

probably *Caius Cæsar's Lieutenant*; of whom *Cæsar* makes mention *de Bell. Gall.* l. 7. and elsewhere. This Coin was made for the Honor of the Family.

There were three *Venus's*, *Urania*, born of *Cælus* and *Dia*, presiding over Chast (*i. e.*) Celestial Love. *Pandemus* begotten of the *Virilia* of *Cælus* and the Froth of the Sea, presiding over Lust and Copulation. *Apostrophia* the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Dione*; a Deity averting Men from unlawful and hurtful Loves; and this was the Mother of *Eneas* from whom the Family of *Cæsar*. But the Poets make but one *Venus*. Also there were divers *Cupids*, the one Celestial and Virtuous, the other Common and Lustful. One born of *Mars* and *Venus* called *Anteros*. Another of *Mercury* and second *Venus*. A third of *Mercury* and *Diana*. Of *Cupid* and *Anteros* see an ingenious Apologue in *Porphyry*. For *Venus* having brought forth *Cupid*, was much astonished, as were also his Nurses, that they never perceived him grow, but still he continued of the same Bigness as when he was born; wherenpon consulting the Oracle, they were answered, that he could not grow alone till he had a Brother; so *Venus* brought forth *Anteros* or loving again, and then they both grew up and diminished together.

The Harp signifies the Harmony or Sympathy in Love.

1. An Head of a Goddess, or *Sicily*. *Cæsar Imp. Cos. Iterum.* Rx. *Sicily* setting one Foot on the Prow of a Ship, and holding three Legs in her Hand.

2. *Allienus*

2. *Allienus Pro Cos.* coined by *Allienus* when he had recovered *Sicily* from *S. Pompeius* for *Cæsar*, and sent *Cæsar* two Legions, &c. into the Continent.

Rx. a Trophy, probably for his Victory over *Pharnaces*, for we find not that he set up a Trophy for any other Victory. The *Sagum* or Soldiers Coat was not proper to the *Romans*, but common to all other Nations.

3. The Head of Victory. *Cæsar Dict. ter.* Rx. *Rome* marching with a Shield, Trophy and Spoils, with a Serpent. *C. Clovius Præf.* signifying the Commonwealth (for whose Liberty *Cæsar* always pretended to fight) loaded with the Spoils obtained by his Victories over *Asia* or *Africk*, for both places are infested with Serpents.

4. *Cæsar's Head*. *Cæsar Dict. Perpet.* Rx. the Image *Veneris Genetricis*, or *Victricis* with a little Victory in her Hand. L. *Buca*. *Venus* the Author of their Family, much magnified by *Cæsar*, therefore invoked by him in his Wars, given as the Watch-word in the decisive Battel at *Pharsalia*, *Venus Victrix*; as *Pompey's* was *Hercules invictus*; he used as his Seal her Image, and graved it upon his Arms; Built her Temples. Sometimes a Star (the Morning Star) added. *Cæsar* to shew himself the Progeny of *Venus*, was observed to have an handsome Body, to be very neat, and long a dressing himself.

5. The Head of a Woman veiled (probably *Pietas*) *C. Cæsar Cos. ter.* Rx. a *lituus*, *urceolus*, and Hatchet (Sacrificing Instruments) *Aulus Hirtius Prætor*. This was coin'd probably to M 4 remem-

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

remember some Sacrifice made, as a Thanksgiving for his Victory over Pompey. When they Sacrificed they had a Veil over their Heads.
Virg. Aeneid. 3.

*Et positis aris jam vota in littora solves,
Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu.*

6. Cæsar's Head veiled. *Cæsar Dict. perpetuo.*
R. *Venus Viatrix* leaning her left Hand upon a great Shield standing upon a Globe. C. *Marianus*. Probably that Shield *Virgil* alludes to *Aeneid. 8.* which he saith *Venus gave to Aeneas*--
—*Clypei non enarrabile textum, &c.*

The Triumviri.

§. 5. They who murdered *Julius Cæsar*, intended to restore the Peoples' Liberty as it was before; but Cæsar's Party (by reason that so many of the ancient Nobility and warlike Personages were slain by *Marius*, *Sylla* and *Cæsar*, in those Bloody Civil Wars) was too strong; and therefore after the Fright and Astonishment for Cæsar's Death was over, they began to bustle; having the People (who by Cæsar's Bounty and Artifices were much of that Party) to side with them: And first *M. Antonius* headed them, afterwards *Augustus*; sometimes agreeing both together, sometimes at Enmity one with another; sometimes taking in *M. Lepidus*, because of his Riches, to be the third, and calling themselves *III viri R. P. C. Triumviri Reipublicæ Constituendæ*.

M. Anto-

Chap. I. Of Coins and Medals.

M. Antonius had been of Cæsar's Party, and upon that account of Reputation with the Soldiers; but intended by their Assistance to set up himself, till opposed first by *Brutus*, then by *Octavius Cæsar*, he fled into *Gallia*, and got an Army, which he joined with *Lepidus*; and proposed Accommodation with *Octavians*, which he accepted; and so they three became *Triumviri*, (this is expressed in a Medal where all their three Heads are on one side, and an *Hermathena* on the other) and went against *Brutus* and *Cassius*, whom they overthrew, and forced to kill themselves at *Philippi* in *Macedonia*. After which Battel *Octavians* returned to *Rome*, and *M. Antonius* went into the East; where, after divers Exploits he came into *Egypt*, fell in Love with *Cleopatra* the Queen, for whose sake he divorced his two Wives successively, called *Fulvia*, and *Octavia* the Sister of *Octavians*. By *Cleopatra* he had divers Children, a Son and a Daughter at one birth; the Son he destined to be King of *Armenia* and *Media*, which he never obtained. So foolish and vainglorious was this *Antonius*, that he called himself the Sun and *Cleopatra* the Moon; and therefore we see about his, as also about his Son's Head Raies, with such as *Apollo* is figured, and after him divers others assumed the same honor. Mean while *Octavius Cæsar* made War against him, and at *Actium* in a Naval Fight quite overcame him, who afterwards killed himself, as he believed *Cleopatra* had done before; but she gave him the Precedence in Execution.

M. Lepidus had an Army given him by the Senate to command in *Gallia*; to whom *M. Antony* being forced out of *Rome* and *Italy* by *Brutus* and *Oetavius*, and declared Enemy by the Senate, repaired; and because of his Forces joined him in the *Triumvirate*; he kept his Army up entire, thinking to suffer *M. Ant. Octav. Cesar*, and *Sextus Pompeius* to ruin or weaken one another so much, that he might master them all. But *Cesar* having conquered *S. Pompeius*, did not go against *Antony*, but turned upon him; and practising with his Officers gained all his Army from him. Upon his low Submission and Petition, *Cesar* gave him his Life, and left him *Pont. Maximus*, and so sent him to *Rome*, where he lived in great Melancholly and Contempt the rest of his days; his Son striving afterwards to practise the Legions against *Augustus* was put to death.

C H A P. II.

Of *Augustus*.

§ 1. *C. Octavius* Son of *Octavius* and *Atia*, Grand-child of *Julia* the Sister of *Jul. Cesar*, was born upon Mount *Palatine ad Capita bubula*, though the chief Habitation of this Family was at *Velitræ*, A. U. C. 690. before the Birth of our Lord sixty two Years, Sept. 22. having the Sign *Capricorn* presiding in his Nativity; whereby (as the Astrologers said) he was

was promised the Empire of the World, and to be a God after his death; for they held that *os* and *vs* were the two ports of Heaven: by *vs* the Souls of Heroes descended and ascended; by *os* those of extraordinary Persons, which made *Augustus* put a *Capricorn* upon his Coins.

Julius Cesar his great Uncle adopted him into the *Julian Family*, whereby he obtained the Command, Wealth, good Fortune and Popularity, as well as the Name, of *Cesar*: hereupon we find upon many of his Coins *C. Cesar Divi Filius*.

Julius Cesar was Murthered when *Oetavius* was about nineteen years old, and in the Country; whereupon he hasted to *Rome*, and against the Advice of most of his Friends and Kindred, resolved to take npon him the Name and Inheritance of *Cesar*. Where *M. Antony* then Confus, though pretending to revenge *Cesar*'s death, received him very proudly; but *Antony* presently after designing for himself against the Commonwealth was forced by him to fly into *Gallia* to *Lepidus*, and quit the Siege of *Brutus* at *Modena*. *Antony* having got Power, sent to *Cesar*, that if he would join with him and *Lepidus* to revenge *Cesar*'s Death, they would make themselves *III Viri* in Imitation of *Cesar*, *Pompey* and *Crassus*, who had done the same before; if not, they would join with *Brutus* and that Party against him; whereupon he assented, and they took upon them the *Triumvirate*, and many Coins were stamped, some in honor of each of them, some in honor of them all together; as that with three Hands conjoined, and the Ensigns

Ensigns of Supreme Power, *Fasces*, *Caduceus*
Orbe, &c.

Presently thereupon *Cæsar* went against *Sextus Pompeius* the Son of *Pompey* the Great, who by his Fautors (who were many in the Senate) was made Governor of the Sea Coast, and had a great Navy ; which *Cæsar* overcame in *Sicily*. Of this *Sextus Pompeius* are many Coins stamp'd with some relation to Sea-matters, as with a *Neptune*, prow of a Ship, &c. and of *Cæsar* his Victory over him, and Conquest of *Sicily*. Many also of the other III *Viri* either with the names of the Mint-masters, *Quæstor*, or some other of their Officers.

Cæsar's Coin is often reversed with a Thunderbolt, either to represent his own terribleness in War, or the assistance from Heaven, (particularly from *Julius* his Father) which, as they say, he often experienced in the Wars ; and especially in that fatal and decisive Battel at *Actium*, whereby he became Master of the whole *Roman* Empire, and in Memory of which he repaired the decaied Temple of *Apollo* there, and dedicated his own Image in the habit of *Apollo Actius* in a long Robe, his Harp, &c. (pretending to be his Son) in the Library of the Palace.

After the Battel of *Actium* he returned to *Rome*, and there put it to the question amongst his Friends, whether he should restore to the Commonwealth its ancient Liberty, or take upon himself the absolute Sovereignty, and constitute a Monarchy. After much debate the latter was resolved ; and withal to avoid that Rock

Rock which had split many others, and of late his Father *Julius* ; he determined to abstain from all Monarchical and odious names, and to content himself with the ordinary Titles of the Magistrates of the City.

§ 2. So then whereas anciently the eldest of the Censors or *Viri Censorii* (such as had been Censors) was called *Princeps Senatus* ; and afterwards such were chosen by the Censors in their Quinquennial Muster, commonly the most excellent and eminent Persons, as *Scipio* the *African* continued so all his life time ; *Octavius* chuse to be called by that name, as of chiefeſt honor amongst all the Senators. [The same Custom was also obſerved amongst the *Equites* and *Pedites*, and amongst the Youth alſo ; wherefore the young *Cæſars*, (and ſome few for Honors ſake before the Emperors called *Principes Juventutis*,) we find frequently called *Principes Juventutis* ; but afterwards it became a Title of the young Sons or Heirs of the Emperors]. beſides this he was always one of the Consuls, (or elſe put in whom he might truſt) and named the other alſo : So you fee upon the Coins of the Emperors, *Cos. II. III. &c.*

Imperator at firſt was not a Name of Office or Command, but of Honour only. The Sol-diers, after a Victory, wherein a certain num-ber of their Enemies were ſlain, and therefore called by *Cicero Victoria justa*, because in after-times they were not ſo punctual, calling their General by the Name of *Imperator*. So you fee many times *Imp. X. XVI. &c. i.e.* called ſo ſo often by the Army : *Appian* faith, if they had ſlain 10000

10000 of their Enemies: yet afterwards it came to denote him who commanded all the Forces of the Commonwealth in Chief.

The Senate being prone to Flattery, most of them expecting Preferment from him, heap'd upon him all the honorary Titles that had before been bestowed upon others; amongst the rest, that of *Pater Patriæ* or P. P. which at first was bestowed upon *Cicero* for discovering and defeating the Conspiracy of *Catiline*. They called him also *Augustus*, a Term applied before time only to the Gods or Heroes; as if he had somewhat above Humane in him.

And in after-times *Augustus* signified him that was invested in the whole absolute Power of Emperor; and *Cæsar*, who was designed to be, but not actually invested in the Majesty of the Emperor. None but he that was *Augustus* designed in Medals with a Crown of Laurel; the Title of *Semper Augustus*, or *perpet. Augustus* not found before *Dioctilian* and *Maximianus*. When an Emperor with Raies about his Head, it should seem to signify that he was consecrated by some City or other, and that that Coin was made after such Consecration.

§. 3. Being Consul his Sentences might be hindered and interrupted by the Tribune of the People; to prevent which, he assumed also *Tribunitiam potestatem* (for Tribune he could not be and *Pontifex Maximus*, say some, because the one must needs be a Plebeian, the other a Patrician, which is false, for *P. Scævola* was *Trib. Plebis* and *Pont. Max.* which yet *Tully* complaineth of, as dangerous to have two such Powers

Powers conjoyn'd in one Person, l. 12. Ep. ad Attic. 5.) the which was renewed every Year; by which means also his Person was Sacred and Inviolable; and by which means also, tho' not Consul, yet every Sitting of the Senate he might propose one Cause or Matter to them, tho' this Power was after enlarged to the succeeding Emperors, of referring (or putting to the Vote) four or also five Causes every Sitting, *V. Dio. l. 54. Capitol & Vopisc.* themselves also sometimes voted first of all, and that often with an Oration spoken commonly by their Quæstors; and such Decrees were said *Principe Authore fieri*; sometimes last of all, and so had power of mitigating or qualifying the Sentences of the Fathers. Some say, that *Tr. P.* with the Year, was the time of the Emperor's Reign, but that is false; for, tho' very rarely, it was communicated to another besides the Emperor: As there is mention *Tib. TR. P. XXXVIII.* but the certain year of their Government was known by the comparing of the times of their Titles together.

Because that Religion hath great Force upon Mens Minds, he would not suffer that to be in another's Power; and therefore after *Lepidus's* Death he made himself *Pont. Max.* which all his Successors constantly observed till *Constantine*, who refused it: Yet *Julian* resumed it again, and was initiated with divers nasty Ceremonies; but *Gratian* absolutely refused it, as unlawful for a Christian (*saith Zosimus*) he means a *Lay-Christian*, and never after any received it.

Augustus also made himself Pro-Consul, which, tho' it appears not on his Medals, that I know, yet

yet it is in old Inscriptions; and *Elagabalus* in *Ep. apud Dionem*, calls himself *Ardūnus*. *Pro-Cos.* which I know not whether it was, that he might command also the other Provinces, or that the *Pro-Cos.* might know that they governed under the Power of *Cæsar*, who was the chiefest *Pro-Cos.* and therefore whereas all other *Pro-Cos.* laid down their Power and Ensigns before they entered the City, the Prince retained his *Pro-Consular* Power in the City. So *M. Aurelius* having married *Faustina*, had given him *Trib. pot. & Imperium Pro-Cos. extra urbem*, saith *Capitolinus*.

And thus he conjoyned in his own Person all the Supreme Offices and Employments in the Commonwealth, without any sensible change of the Laws and Customs formerly obſerved. And his Successors trod in the same Steps; some notwithstanding referring more, ſome leſs to the Senate.

§. 4. *Augustus* himself gave the Senate leave to diſpoſe of ſuch Provinces, (*Strabo l. 17. 12.* Two *Pro-consular*, *Asia* and *Africk*, Ten *Prætorian*, two whereof *Tiberius* afterward reſumed) and Offices as were Peaceable, or not likely to create any trouble; but reſerved to himself all thoſe where there were any Wars or Commoſtions, upon preſtice of giving them the Pleaſure and Profit, and himſelf the Trouble. But, indeed, that he might keep all the Soldiers in his own Power, under ſuch Legates (Lieutenants) as he could truſt; after the Reſolution fixed of taking upon him the ſole Government, he referred it to the Senate; by ſome of whom for

for Interest, ſome for Fear, ſome out of Judg-ment, it was voted for him for ten Years; and after thoſe, the Power was again renewed for other ten Years; and ſo for every ten Years as long as he lived; which was obſerved also by his Successors.

§. 5. He had alſo Statues and Shields vowed and dedicated to his Honor; there is a Medal on one ſide *Augustus*, & on a Shield *SPQR. CL.V.* (i. e.) *Clypeum votivit*. *Clypeum*, a Shield ſeems ordinarilie to have contained only an Inſcription to the Honor of any Person; but ſometimes his Effigie or the Effigie of ſome noble Action of his, and was hung up in ſome eminent Temple. He had furthermore Honors decreed by moſt Provinces and Colonies, as appeareth by the Medals; as of *Alexandria in Egypt*; *Ræmetalces King of Thrace*; *Gnoſſians* with their Labyrinth; *Cydonians* (Citizens of *Kidur* a City in Crete.) *Hierapolitanes*; *Maronitarum*, or Inhabitants of *Marony*, *Coians*.

The Coin of *Nismes* (ſome ſay *Augustus* and *Julius*, others *Agrippa*, whose face it ſhould ſeem to be) made by that Colony upon the Conqueſt of *Egypt*, after the Victory of *Aetium*. The Palm-tree is *Phœnicia*, the Crocodile *Egypt*, chained to a Palm, the Emblem of Victory.

Augustus's Head, & a Victory flying, holding a Crown over a Buckler, wherein are *CL. V.* (*Clypeus Votivus*) hanging upon a Pillar erected by the People in Honor of *Julius Cæsar*, *Suet. c. 85. Plebs in honorem defuncti (Julii) solidam columnam prope viginti pedum lapidis Numidici in foro statuit, ſcripſitque Parenti Patriæ: apud eandem*

eandem longo tempore, Sacrificare, vota suscipere, controversias quasdam, interposito per Cæsarem furejurando, distractabere, perseveravit. CL. V. was a Shield dedicated with certain Solemnities and Performance of Vows to his Honor. Plin. l. 35. c. 3. faith, that Appius Claudius, A. U. C. 259. was the first broacher of this Custom, Placuit, faith he, in excuso spectari, & titulos honorum legi.

Cæsar's Head, Cæsar Augustus, Rx. Jupiter with his Thunder-bolt standing in the Door of his Temple. Jov. Ton. Suet. c. 29. faith, he dedicated a Temple to Jupiter after his escape of a Danger in his Expedition to Cantabria (Biscay, &c.) when as he marched in the night, his Litter was struck with Lightning, and the Servant carrying a Torch killed. Perhaps Horace alludes to this Temple, Carm. l. 3. Ode 5.

Cælo tonantem credidimus Jovem Regnare, &c.

Augustus's Head, Cæsar Aug. Divi Filius Pater Patriæ. Rx. Two young Men in their Gowns, between them two Shields, two hastæ puræ a lituus & Capeduncula, underneath C [aius] L [ucius] Cæsares. About it Augusti F. Cof. Desig. Prin. Juvent. in memory of Caius and Lucius Sons of Agrippa adopted by him, lately dead, Dio. l. 55. Corpora C & L Cæsarum a tribunis militum Romam apportata sunt, parvaeque & hastæ, quas aureas ab Equitibus acceperant, in Curia suspensæ sunt—Nondum positâ puerili prætexta Principes Juventutis appellari, designare Coss. specie recusantis flagrantissime cupiverat (Augustus.) A Blazing Star,

Star, Divus Julius, of which before, Rx. a Temple with Julius Cæsar sitting in it, holding a Lituus, and a Star over his Head. The Temple dedicated to him, Virg. Georg. 3.

*Et viridi in Campo templum de Marmore ponam,
In medio mihi Cæsar erit, templumque tenebit.*

Or rather the Temple of Venus, of which Dio. l. 45. Eâ re (appearing of the Star) Augustus animo confirmato Statuam Patris æream cum stella supra Caput in Veneris templo posuit.

A Trophy upon the Prow and Rudder of a Ship. Imp. Cæsar for his Actiack Victory. Rx in a Garland Jovi vot. suscep. pro Sal. Cæs. Aug. SPQR. Augustus being Sick after the Battel with Brutus and Cassius, it being reported at Rome that he was dead, the SPQR. decreed an annual Supplication and Vows should be made for his Health and Safety.

Two Mens Heads together with the Faces toward other two, without an Inscription; probably M. Antonius, Octavius and Octavia; for after Fulvia's (Antonius's first Wife's) death, who instigated him to make War upon Augustus, and to join with Sextus Pompeius, their mutual Friends began to endeavor a Reconciliation between them, which at last they effected; and for the greater Confirmation of it, Antony was to marry Octavia Augustus's Sister, now a Widow by the late death of her Husband Marcus. Rx a Ship with the mark of Sicily under it, and Iter. Præf. which seems to concern Sextus Pompeius, who on his own Coins is titled Iter. Præf.

N

Classie

Classis & oræ maritimæ ex S. C. for though one Condition of that Reconciliation was, that they should both of them go against Sextus Pompeius; yet Pompey retired with his Fleet to Sicily, and there hindred the Transportation of Corn to the City: which causing a Dearth in the City forced Cæsar and Antony to make a Reconciliation with him also; the Treaty being at Misenum whereupon it seems this Coin was made.

A Womans Head veiled *Indulgentiæ Augusti moneta impetrata.* By the Emperor in a triumphal Chariot, underneath *Colonia Augusta, Aroa Patrensis.* *Patræ* was built by *Eumelus*, who having learned of *Triptolemus* the Art of Plowing and Sowing, he called his City *Aroa.* *επὶ τῷ ἐπωαῖα τῷ γῆς* saith *Pausan.* Afterwards the *Achaians* ejecting thence the *Jonians*, *Patreus* the Son of *Preugenæ*, Grand-child of *Agenor*, enlarging the City called it *Patræ*. And *Augustus* after his Victory at *Actium* recalled the Inhabitants dispersed by the War (the Haven being very commodious) and also brought thither the Inhabitants of divers neighbouring Cities, and gave the *Patrenses* Government over them: amongst other Privileges he gave them, being his Colony, one was to coin Money.

Augustus's Head. Cæsar Divi Fil. & a Cupid (Augustus) between two Stars (of Venus and Julius) upon a Dolphin. S. P. Q. R.

Three *vexilla*, two of the *Manipuli* bundles of Hay or Straw the middlemost a Veil hung crossways *Augusto Divi F. Legio IV. Legio VI. Legio X. & Fl. vo Præfecto Germanorum. L. JVENtio Lupi, &c. II viris Colonia Cæsar-Augustana,* a Man plowing

plowing with two Oxen. Coined by those three Legions quartered at *Sarragoza*.

§. 6. To *Livia* or *Julia* his last and best beloved Wife were many honors decreed, as that she should be called *Genetrix Patriæ*, figured in the form sometimes of *Juno, Venus, (Astarte of the Sydonians)* worshipping and stiling them as Gods and Goddesses even whilst alive: the Moon or *Diana*.

But the greatest honor was after his death, when he was voted to be a God and to be worshipped; they setting upon the highest part of the Funeral Pile an Eagle (for an Emperor, and a Peacock (Sacred to *Juno*) for an Empress) which might carry the Soul into Heaven to *Jupiter*; whence it proceeds, that upon Medals an Eagle set either upon a Globe, or the top of a *Rogus*, or Bed of Parade, or some such like, is a Sign of the Consecration of that Emperor. But *Augustus* had also Temples built to him both at *Rome* and in the Provinces, had Sacrifices and Priests decreed to him, one of whom was *Antonia* the Wife of *Nero Drusus Germanicus*.

C H A P. III.

Of Tiberius, C. Caligula, Claudius.

§. 1. Called before his Adoption into the Family of the *Cæsars*, *Tiberius* *Claudius Nero*, and Nick named for his Drunkenness

Biberius Caldius Mero; in his old Age was of an Ill-favoured Complexion, Pale, Hideous, Copper-nosed. His Master said when he was a Child, that he was made of Dirt kneaded with Blood; which agreed very well to his Disposition, being Cruel, Bloody, Lustful beyond measure, Drunken, and Filthy in all ways possible. Much of which appears also upon his Medals.

He came to be Emperor at Fifty six Years old, before which time he had done many signal Actions, and obtained great Victories over the *Partbians*, *Illyricans*, *Dacians*, *Armenians*, *Pannonians*, &c. but a while after he gave himself over wholly to Lust and Debauchery; which brought upon him a new kind of Disease called *Colum*, and a kind of Leprosie all over his Body.

Yet notwithstanding all these things, he was even in his Life-time almost adored, as appears by his Medals; wherein is a Victory sitting upon a Firmament fashioning a Crown for him; wherein he is called *Tiberius*, or the Genius of the River *Tiber*: Wherein is the Figure of a *Colossus* erected in his Honor, sitting and holding a Spear in one Hand and a Platter in the other, by the Cities of *Asia* repaired by him after an Earth-quake, with the words *Civitatibus Asiae restitutis*; wherein is a Stern fastened to a World, as if he governed the whole World.

The Head of *Augustus*, another of *Tiberius*. Rx. *Caius* and *Lucius Cæsars* with two Shields, either of them an *hasta pura*, and for the one a *lituus*, as being chief Augur, the other a *Simpulum* as *Pontifex*; two of the same Family not being permitted to be *Pontifices*, Dio. I. 39. nor in

in the same College of Priests. Only the Emperors being above all Law, were themselves *Pont. Max.* and one of their Sons they made *Pont.* as here *Augustus*, and in another *Vespasian*.

Caius Cæsar,

§. 2. Called *Caligula*, because of the Soldier-fashion'd-Shoes he wore, was born in the Army, A. U. C. 764. reigned three Years and ten Months, and lived twenty eight Years, five Months and seven Days; was of Disposition Wicked, Furious, Tyrannical, Treacherous, Foolish, Ridiculous, Prodigal, Luxurious, Cruel, Incestuous; would needs be a God, and habited and accoutred himself sometimes like one God, sometimes like another; challenged *Jupiter* to fight with him; made Engines to shoot great Stones against Heaven, and to counterfeit Thunder; was slain by *Chærea*.

Few of his Medals extant, the Senate in hate to him, calling in his Coin, to obliterate as much as they could, his Memory. Yet some there are, as *Pax Aug.* representing the Condition wherein he found the Empire, as one with the Heads of *Caius* and *Cæsonia* his last Wife, Rx. *Eρεσίων*.

Cæsonia was every way as wicked for a Woman as he for a Man; and their Daughter being but a Child, let her Nails grow to scratch out the Eyes of the Children her Play-fellows: All slain by *Cassius Chærea*.

Claudius,

§. 3. Born A. U. C. 743. reigned thirteen Years nine Months, died aged Sixty three years, was of an handsome outside, but a very ill mind; a great Glutton and Drunkard, Luxurious, Incontinent, Cruel, Timorous, Inconstant, Heavy, Lascivious, a great Dicer, ruled by his Wives and Servants; yet built many Magnificent Works, Aquæducts, Highways, the Port of *Ostia*; made good Laws, preserved the Bounds and Reputation of the Empire. But what he did well, was for fear lest the chief Men should Conspire against him, not for love of Virtue; and the same fear wrought in him by *Messalina* and *Agrippina* his Wives, caused him to cut off whomsoever they pleased: So that he put to Death Thirty Senators, 221 Equites, and other Persons innumerable. So Foolish and Timorous was he, that when his Wife *Messalina* was Married openly to *Silius*, it was a long time before he knew it; and when he did, durst not a great while take Vengeance of her. But he was afterwards poisoned by his Wife *Agrippina* in a Dish of Mushrooms or *Tertuffale*, which he loved above all other things, and his Mother had longed for when Great with him.

Claudius had one only Son called *Britannicus*, whom *Nero* and *Agrippina* (his Step-mother) Murthered; of him Medals very rare: Yet *Seguinus* hath one, his Head Κλαύδιος Βρεταννος Καισαρ. Rx. a naked Figure (supposed to be the Sun with a Hart to shew his Swiftness) Αλαβανδα

Alabanda

Alabanda was a City in *Caria*, where the Sun was very much worshipped.

Many Medals of *Claudius*; one reverse a Temple, in which Peace or *Rome* crowneth him; the words *Romæ & Augusto communitas Asiae*. A *Britain* naked, fighting with a Poignard against a *Roman Soldier* armed. A *Jupiter* amidst seven Stars, with Thunder in one Hand, and a Trident in the other; or a *Jupiter* and *Neptune* joyned, as if both gave their Power to *Claudius*.

There arose in his days a Rebellion headed by *Furvus Camillus Scribonianus Legatus* in *Dalmatia*; the Army which chuseſ him Emperor, terrified with Omens, flew him the fifth day. No Medals of him.

Seguinus hath set down a very curious Coin of Lead, on the one side a *Digamma*, a Letter found out by *Claudius*, and not used after his

Death, with a Palm issuing out of it IO. ^y _{IO}

Sat. Rx. a Garland, which he conceives very probably to be after the Victory *Claudius* obtained in *Britannia*. *Dio* saith, that the Gallican Legions refusing to march into *Britannia*, he sent *Narcissus* his Freed-man to perswade them to it; who coming to the Army, and setting himself in the General's Seat, and beginning to make a Speech, the Army universally cried out IO *Saturnalia!* IO. as if Servants then ruled; and turning to *A. Plantius* their General, desired him to lead them into *Britannia*, which he did; and afterwards hearing of their good Success,

N 4

Claudius

Claudius came in Person, and attributed to himself the Victory and Triumph.

C H A P. I V.

Of Nero, *Claudius Macer.*

1. **N**ERO was born A. U. C. 789. A. D. 38. reigned thirteen Years, seven Months, Twenty eight Days, died about Thirty two Years old. The most abominable Monster for Lust, Debauchery, Cruelty and all Wickedness that ever the World saw. He gave his mind to nothing laudable but Singing and Playing.

The Senate having voted him to be whip'd to Death through the Streets, he chused rather to kill himself, crying out, *Qualis Artifex pereo.*

Medals many of him (tho the Senate decreed his Coins should not be Currant) because of the length of his Reign. Yea, mistrusting some such thing of the Senate, 'tis probable that he caused upon divers of his Coins, the Pourtraint of *Augustus* and *Tiberius* to be stamped.

2. As himself standing one Foot on a Globe, and a Spear in his Hand; as if his Valour had given him the Empire of the World. The like a *Roma* sitting and setting her Foot upon a Globe.

His Figure standing, Raies about his Head like the Sun, in the one Hand a Laurel, in the other a Victory; the word *Aug. Germanico*; perhaps to represent the *Colosse* he caused to be made of himself; and in imitation of that of *Rhodes*.

Four

Four Fishes; perhaps coined in *Greece* upon the Birth of his Daughter *Claudia*, where it was the Custom, that the fifth day after the Birth of a Child, the Women, who had been assistant at the Labour, first washed their Hands; then took up the Infant and carried it, running throughout all the House, to the Hearth especially; and then the Kindred made a Feast of such Fishes as are here expressed, Lobsters, Pulpes; such *viz.* as are very Proliferous and Inciters to Lust; these Feasts were called *Aμριδέμα*. By the way *Athenaeus* notes, that the tenth day after the Child was born, the nearest Kindred met together to name the Child, which they did after they had Sacrificed and Banqueted together. In *Rome* the eighth day was commonly for Females, the ninth for Males, the *Lustricus* for purifying and naming the Child.

Ara pacis, and another the Temple of *Janus* shut up; the reason of opening of *Janus's* Temple in time of War, was taken from *Romulus*, who fighting against the *Sabins*, and being worsted, there rose up immediately out of *Janus's* Temple a Spring of Hot Water, where-with the *Romans* scalded and so vanquished their Enemies. Going therefore to War, they set open *Janus's* Temple in hopes of like Success.

Three Arches of a Bridge with Con. C C II. i. e. perhaps *Consensu civitatum Campaniae duarum*: Then it signifies some Bridge made over the great Trench he endeavoured to cut between *Avernus* and *Ostia*. (The Port of *Ostia*, tho

tho upon his Medals, was chiefly built by *Claudius*; he only adorned and compleated it.)

A Triumphant Chariot drawn with four Horses, and *Nero* holding a Crown and Palm, with the word *Euthymius*, perhaps representing his Victory at the Olympick Games in a Race of Horses. *Euthymius* was a Famous Wrestler of *Locri*, who fought with the Demon *Temus*, and delivered a Beautiful Damsel from him; for which reason he was made a God and worshipped by the *Locri*; who probably stamped this Medal in Honor of him.

An Hydraulick Instrument like our Organs, in which he was much delighted, as *Sueton.* noteth.

A Serpent as ready to take Fruits from an Altar; which either represented *Aesculapius*; or as a Θεὸς Σωτῆρ, his Mother persuading him that sleeping he was preserved by a Serpent from the Trains of *Messalina*. Besides, it was a good Augury to have a Serpent come and eat upon their Altars, as *Virgil* noteth of *Aeneas*; and that they nourished Serpents as signs of good Luck; and this *Nero* did in the Wood of *Lavinius* amongst the rest.

Nero Cæsar in his Youth. Rx. a Senator, Ταῦθη Ποσειδῶν Λαοδίκεια. an Acknowledgment of some Favour that City received by his means.

Nero Radiant as the *Colossus* of *Rhodes*. Rx. Ροδίων Νέρων Σεβαστῶν, the Rhodians styling themselves *Rhodii Neronenses Augusti*.

Nero like *Apollo*. Rx. his Wife like *Latona*, Λατώ Τειπλάτων.

Europa

Europa carried upon a Bull. Θεὰ Σειδων. She being *Venus*, and *Astarte*.

Nero with a Serpent about his Neck, signifying Felicity. Rx. An Eagle with a Palm.

Ἐπιμελής Κλαεῖ Σμυρ. The River *Meles*, Famous for inspiring Poetry.

Nero and *Agrippina*. Rx. *Libertas*.

Nero Rx. *Jupiter*, the two Monarchs of Heaven and Earth. So of *Serapis* also.

Nero. Rx. *Poppaea Sabina*, as a *Juno*.

Nero. Rx. *Messalina* (his last Wife) as a *Ceres*.

Claudius Macer,

3. Was Proprætor in *Africk* when *Nero* died, and commanding the Army there; partly instigated by his own Ambition, partly by *Calvia Crispinilla* the Mistress and Minister of *Nero's* Lusts, who after *Nero's* Death, being condemned and sought for to be slain, fled to *Macer*; and persuaded him to hinder the City from Corn, till they declared him Emperor; it seems also he had some Party in the City amongst the Senators; since there is a Medal of him with his Image and S. C on one side, on the other a *Ratis* with *Propræt. Afric.* But *Galba* being Emperor, sent *Trebonius Garucianus* immediately into *Africk*, who got his Army from him and slew him.

CHAP.

C H A P. V.

Of *Servius* (*Sueton.*) *Sulp. Galba. Salvus Otho, Aulus Vitellius.*

I. **G**alba, born A. U. C. 750. reigned seven Months, six Days; died aged Seventy three Years; employed for a long time in great Charges and Commands, at Nero's Death he governed Spain; where he was declared Emperor by the Army, and Encouragement of *Julius Vindex*. Striving to reduce the Army to the ancient Severity and Discipline, and giving them nothing, but being extremely and福德ly Covetous, he fell into their Hatred. The People also were no less offended with his Lust and Impotency, whom he governed by his three Friends, *T. Vinus*, *Corn. Laco*, and *Icelus* his Freed Man; Persons contemptible for their Arrogance, Cruelty and Baseness; they were after a while all together slain by *Otho*, who had before-hand corrupted the Army: He chose *Piso* also, a Sour young Man, to be his Successor, who was slain with him.

His Medals are a Soldier with a Victory in one Hand, a Pike with an Eagle in the other, with *Roma renascens*, as if ruined by the former Emperors. And the same Rx. with *Roma Rx. XL.* or *Quadragesima remissa*, which was a certain Tax paid at the Passages of Rivers and Ports, which he remitted. A Triumphant Arch with S. C. erected either in remembrance of his former Victories, or the Defeat of *Macer*.

Honos

Honos & Virtus.

Mars presenting Liberty kneeling before *Galba*, the word *Libertas restituta*; because by the Fame of his Arms he forced *Nero* to kill himself.

His Wife was *Lepida*, by whom he had two Sons, who both died young.

Q. Calpb. Piso frugi Licinianus was, because of their like manner of Life, chosen by *Galba* to be his Successor; he was *Cæsar* but four days, was killed with him, and buried by his Wife *Verania* who bought his Head.

Galba's Head, Galba Imperator. Rx. the Head, as, of a Goddess. Rest. Num. which some interpret *Restitutor Nummorum*. But no History mentions any such thing of him; besides *Nummus* is scarce found in that Sense, but *Moneta*. Others say *Restitutor Numidia*, where he governed two Years *Pro-Cos.* and established and settled the Province. Others say *Restitutor Numinis*, the Head seeming to be of a Goddess, not of a Country. *Sueton.* saith, that when he took the *Toga virilis*, he dreamed that Fortune stood before his door, and told him, that if he would not let her in, she would go to the first Man she met; whereupon going to his door, he found a Brazen Image of Fortune of above a Cubit long, which he took in, carried to his House at *Tusculum*; and kept an Anniversary Sacrifice to it.

M.

M. Salvius Otho.

2. Born A.U.C. 784. A.C. 33. reigned three Months, five Days, killed himself at thirty seven years old : was Courteous, Prodigal, Effeminate, Delicate, Dissolute, Luxurious : he governed *Lusitania* without blame ; courted *Galba*, and was the first who perswaded him to take upon him the Empire, coined all his Plate for his Assistance in hopes to be adopted by him ; having contracted such great Debts that nothing less than the Empire could deliver him. But as soon as *Piso* was adopted, he resolved to kill *Galba* ; and by excessive Largefesses, and other means, drew the Soldiers to his part. He was very intimate with, and imitated *Nero* in his Life and Manners ; and the People made their Acclamation, *Neroni Othoni*. He debauched *Poppaea* from her Husband to deliver her to *Nero*. Whercupon he was sent Governor into *Portugal*.

It is doubted whether any large Medals or Brasses of *Otho*, yet small Coins of Brasses there are, and of Silver not very rare. Such as *Otho* on Horse back brandishing a Spear *Pont Max.* the Goddess Victory *Victoria Othonis Ωδων Καιον*. *R. Maegreterw.* also *Ωδων Και σεβ. R. Isis's Head L*^A the East generally took part with him, because acknowledged by and resident in the City ; and *Sueton.* faith particularly that he often sacrificed to *Isis*.

*Aulus**Aulus Vitellius.*

3. Was born A.U.C. 767. A.C. 16. reigned six Months, twenty two Days, died aged about fifty four years; a Fat, Gross, Heavy, Dull, Sottish, Cruel, Lustful, Drunken, Glutton, Nasty Beast; having all the Vices of *Caligula*, *Nero* and *Otho* ; and nothing either of their Ingenuity, Parts, Conduct or Gentileness. He came into Reputation with *Tiberius* by Flattery and serving him in his Lusts : by the same Arts he continued in the favor of the rest. *Galba*, thinking him not fit to head or manage a Design, sent him General into Lower *Germany*, where, by giving the Soldiers Licence to do what they pleased, he got their Favors so much, that they saluted him Emperor. Presently he marched into *Italy*, where having got the better in one Battel : *Otho*, through his Effeminateness, impatient of Labor, never so much as rallying his Men, (who were overcome by Surprize, and desired much to regain their Honor) or retiring to his Army, flew himself, and left the Government to *Vitellius* ; who behaved himself in it most cruelly and covetously, killing all he could have any Pretence against, for their Wealth ; which he consumed wholly upon his Belly, and so lascially that he, without ordering or providing for himself, was taken by *Vespasian's* Soldiers naked in a Sink, and so led through the City, and at last carried to the *Scalæ Gemoniae* ; there a long time tormented, and at last thrown into *Tyber*.

Of

Of his Medals,—*A Vesta*, holding a Sacrificing Platter in one Hand, in the other a Torch, with *Vesta Re. (populi Romani) Quiritum.* signifying that he was *Pont. Max.*, or that *Vesta* was the chief Defendress of *Rome*, or that his Government was to be Eternal.

— *Æquity the Goddess. Æquitas Aug.*

Victory (with a Platter and Palm) sitting, S. C. for he pretended to take Arms to Revenge *Galba's* and *Piso's* death.

A Tripode, with a Dolphin and a Crow XV VIR. SACR-FAC (*Quindecimvir Sacris faciundis*) *Vitellius* was one of them, whose Office was to keep the *Sybils Books*, and make certain Sacrifices: the Dolphin a Fish of good Presage. *Apollo* was called *Delphinius* because he guided *Castalians* the *Cretan*, conducting a Colony under that shape. *Theseus* also sacrificed to him under that Name; and *Plutarch* testifieth that many Altars of the *Greeks* had a Dolphin upon them: the Crow Sacred to *Minerva*, and much esteemed in Augury and Divination.

A Shield curiously wrought Σεβας Θ Μακεδόνων
Sextilia was his Mother, a brave and vertuous Woman, whom he saluted *Augusta*; which Title she refused, saying, *She had born Vitellius, and not Germanicus*: And afterwards not approving his Actions, it was reported she was poisoned by him. Yet some think that to be her Image which is on a Reverse of *Vitellius*, with *Mater Augusti, Mater Senatus, Mater Patriæ*.

His Wives were, first *Petronia*; whom, after he had a Son by her, he repudiated and flew

Dola-

Dolabella, because he married her. Second, *Gelaria Fundana*, by whom he had a Son almost Dumb and Stupid, slain by *Matianus*, and a Daughter whom *Vespasian* married very honorably.

C H A P. VI.

10

11

*Of Flavius Vespasianus, Titus Vespasianus,
Domitianus.* 12

§. I. **F**lavius *Vespasianus* was born A. V. C. 761. A.C. 10. reigned nine Years, 11 Months, and twenty two Days, died aged sixty nine Years; of mean Parentage, obtained the Empire by his Merits: for having done great Services in *Britannia*, where he fought thirty Battles, and *Germany*; he was at last sent into *Judea*, (being not feared because of his mean Extraction) where the Legions hearing of *Galba*, *Otho* and *Vitellius*, their Election by their Armies, conceived themselves as able to raise an Emperor as the others; and therefore by common consent made choice of him, who was presently received by all the Eastern Legions. He was a very Prudent, Sober, Vigilant, Valiant, Clement, Moderate, Frugal and Liberal Person: Frugal in his own House, and towards the Courtiers, who blam'd him much for Covetousness; but so Magnificent in building Temples, Cities, Bridges, Highwaires, &c. that it is much admired how he found Wealth enough

O

to

Palace of the new Emperors; or else some Statue of Fortune, erected by him in Honor of the Gods that so protected him.

Col. Hel. Colonia Helvia, of which two are mentioned, one on the Promontory of *Lilybeum* in *Sicily*; the other in *Piceno*. Two *Hercules's* with their Clubs; the one supposed the Divine *Hercules*, the other *Pertinax*. It was taken as an Omen of the Empire, that *Commodus* that day he was slain gave to *Pertinax* his Club to hold wherewith he acted *Hercules*.

3. *M. Didius Severus Commodus Julianus* was born A. C. 134. reigned two Months, six Days, and was beheaded by the command of *Severus* at the Age of sixty Years, four Months, four Days. The *Prætorian* Soldiers having murdered *Pertinax*, retired into their Camp, and proclaimed, that he, who would give most, should by them be made Emperor; which *Julianus* hearing, made them such offers as contented them; whereupon they presently saluted him Emperor, and conducted him to the Palace, where seeing the Frugal Provision made for *Pertinax*, he scorned it very much, and commanded great Preparations to be made; intending to live more like *Commodus*, to be thereby more grateful to the Soldiers; to content whom also he took his Name. But hereby he incurred the hate of the People, (whom at first he despised, but afterwards slew many of them by his Soldiers) and the Senate; where entring, he made an insolent and foolish Oration in Commendation of himself. And as he invaded the Empire unworthily, so he carried himself *lascibly*,

lascibly, and negligently, especially when the People first cried up *Pescennius Niger*, and afterwards *Sept. Severus*, to whom he offered at last to be Partaker of the Empire; which *Severus* refused, who sent his Soldiers disguised into *Rome*, who slew *Julianus* after he was condemned by the Senate.

His Wife was *Manlia Scantilla*, who together with his Daughter *Didia Clara*, (married to *Cornelius Repentinus* her Cousin German) both of them stiled by the Senate *Augustæ*, incited the old Man to take upon him the Empire. Little notice is taken of them by Historians; and but few Medals of them.

3. *C. Pescennius Niger Justus Son of Annus Fuscus and Lampridia*, was born, when and where not known; reigned about eight Months, and after many Battels was slain by *Severus* about fifty eight Years old: was called *Niger*, because of the Sun-burntness of his Neck and Face; the rest of his Body being very white. Was very Sober, and so Chast that he never accompanied his Wife but that he might have Children by her. Rather plain, open and generous than cunning, yet Wise and Prudent; he by Letters perswaded *M. Aurelius* to continue the Governors of the Provinces five Years at least; that the Assistants of the Governors should succeed them; that the Governors and their Counsellors should have their Salary duly paid them; saying, *Judicem nec dare debere nec accipere*. Was in great Employments, which he discharged with great Honor. Was because of his Valor, Virtue and Generosity, in the East called

called the Second *Alexander*. Imitating the ancient Captains in the Discipline of War. *His Wife, Children, and whole Family were put to death by Severus.*

Minerva Victrix. Minerva reaching Niger a Crown, and he offering her a Globe, hereby acknowledging her for his singular Patroness. Probably he dedicated some Statue to her in this Posture.

Kasapæac Tepmuixns. (a City in Syria Euphratesiana) Niger, as *Esculapins*, acknowledging him thereby their Saviour.

5. *Decimus Clodius Albinus* (called also *Sep-timius* by *Severus* when he made him *Cæsar*) Son of *Ceionius Postumius Albinus*, and *Aurelia Messalina*, reigned about three Years, eight Months, killed himself being vanquished by *Severus*. Was Hasty, Proud, Cholerick, Active, Valiant; So bold a Gladiator that he was called the *Cataline* of his Age. Very Lascivious, a horrible Eater, but little Drinker. Grave, exceeding severe towards the Soldiers, Learned, and Eloquent. *Commodus* would have made him *Cæsar*, which he refused; but accepted afterwards from *Severus*, who honor'd him only to amuse him; fending at the same time five Persons to kill him, whom *Albinus* compelled to confess by force of Torments. Whereupon he went to fight *Severus*; and first defeated his Lieutenant *Lupus*: and afterwards encountered *Severus* himself near to *Lions*, where *Severus's* Party being almost overcome, was restored by *Lætus*, who brought a fresh Army; whereupon *Albinus* through Despair kill-ed

ed himself, and his Body was most barbarously used by *Severus*.

Seculo Frugifero Cos. II. (and another *Seculi fælicitas*, much what the same thing their chief Felicity consisting in Plenty). A Deity-raies about his Head like *Apollo*, a *Caduceus* like ♀ and a Trident like *Neptune*. Probably the ♀ of the *Galls*, which was the great Genius of the world, and therefore Author of Fecundity; the Head is the Sun presiding over the Seasons of the Year, the *Caduceus*'s Wings represent the Fecundity of the Air, as the Serpents do the Harmony of the Elements; and the Trident the Fruitfulness of the Water.

Another like the former, but the Head like *Cybele*, and an Howe instead of a Trident.

Cidælior (*Sidetensium* the Second City of *Pamphylia*, where it seems *Albinus* had been Governor, and which *Severus* chose to himself) two Warriors joining hands, *Severus* in Arms as Superior, the other without as Inferior.

Tadæciælor (*Gaditanorum*) a Temple and *Hercules* standing; being much worshipped there. *Albinus* was an *African*, and had governed *Spain*. *Gades* two Islands, one belonging to *Africk*, the other to *Europe*.

His Wife was *Pescennia Plautiana*, Daughter of *Plautius Quintillus*, whom *Severus* slew. By her he had a Son *Pescennius Primaëus*, or *Prinæus* slain with his Mother (though before pardoned) by *Severus*; after the Victory over *Albinus*.

C H A P. XIII.

24
Of L. Septimius Severus, Bassianus Caracalla, Septimius Geta, and M. Opilius Macrinus.
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1. L. *Septimius Severus*, Son of L. *Sept. Geta*, and Fulvia Pia, was born at *Læptis*, A.D. 147. reigned seventeen Years, eight Months, three Days; and died at Sixty five Years, nine Months, twenty three Days old; was very Active, Vigilant, Couragous, Indefatigable, Provident, (especially for Provision) of good Understanding, and a Lover of Learning, tho himself not Learned; but withal most horribly Ambitious, Traiterous, Cruel, Covetous and Vindictive, more than any of his Predecessors, having put to Death Forty of the eminentest Persons of the Empire at once, without hearing their Cause, upon Suspition of their Conspiring with *Albinus*; for which, being exceedingly hated, he endeavoured to engage the Soldiers to himself, by giving them many Gifts, and Licences to wear Geld Rings, to have Wives with them, &c. the cause of much Misery and Ruine of the Empire, and even of himself; for as soon as *Caracalla* came into his Youth, they began to cast their Eyes upon him, and neglect *Severus*; made *Caracalla Augustus* in despight of him; which so heighthned him, that he continually fought to kill his Father, sometimes by Poyson, sometimes by the Sword; which

Chap. 13. Of Coins and Medals.

which so enraged the Gouty Old Man, that his Disease increased exceedingly, and became so insupportable, that he would have killed himself, but was hindered; and at last eat so enormously on purpose that he died upon it, after he had in vain endeavoured to punish his Son, whom he mortally hated. Dying he said, *Omnia fui, & nihil expedit.*

Diiis Auspicibus, &c. Col. II. Hercules and Bacchus with a Dog. *Severus* going to fight in the East against *Niger*, purposing also to invade the *Parthians* and *Indians*, Sacrificed to these two Gods, under whose *Auspicia* [Standards] of the one, as a Victor over Tyrants, of the other, as over the *Indians*. *Auspicia* also they called the Sacrifices they made the day of their entering their Office or Employment. The Heroes anciently were said to have Dogs with them; both because of their Fidelity, &c. and of their Divination; they attributing much to their Barking, Howling or Fawning. *Hercules's* Dog, crushing a Purple Fish, discovered to *Hercules* that excellent Die.

Seculi felicitas, a Crescent with Seven Stars, shewing the numerous Issue he had; besides his Sons, two Daughters, and Grand-children of *Caracalla*—So *Julia* between *Caracalla* and *Geta*.

So a Ship under Sail, shewing the Commonwealth, after the Storms of Civil Wars, sailed quietly.

Severus, Julia and his two Sons, before his going to *Britannia* reconciling them. *Geta* with an Helmet, as being to have part of the Army under his Command.

Pacator Orbis, a young Head radiant; it was one of the Titles bestowed upon him after the *Partick Victory*; the Head is of *Caracalla*, and Sun mingled together; *Caracalla* went with him in this Expedition.

Marti Statori; it should seem some Vow made to him, when in the Battel against *Albinus*, the Soldiers running, and his Horse Slain, and himself on the Ground, yet he rallied and conquered.

Libero Patri, a *Bacchus*; to whom he dedicated a great Temple.

Aktia Πυθία (certain Games first instituted in the Honour of *Apollo*, renewed in Honour of *Severus*) *Πτεριθίων Νεοχώρων*. Two Earthen-pots upon a Table with two Palms; on the Ground a Sacrificing Pot and five Apples, which seem to be the Prize contended for. Many Medals made by the *Perinthians* in Honour of *Severus*, who after the taking of *Byzantium* after three years Siege, bestowed the Privileges thereof upon the *Perinthians*, to whom also, he subjected it with all its Territory; insomuch that they stiled their City *Metropolis Europæ*. Tho afterwards he restored all to *Byzantium*.

Ἄβγαρος βασιλεὺς μὲν Γαστρὸς εἰλεύσεις — *Abgarus King of the Edessian confederate with Severus*, and assisted him exceedingly with his Archers against the *Parthian*.

(*Civitas*) *Αὐλιοχεῖν προς Ευφράτην*. Honorat bac Statuā (*Minervæ*) *Severum Aug.*

Ἐλεωπ Ιλιον. The *Ilienses* or *Trojans* accounted *Severus* their great Heros.

Em

Ἐμ σπαθί [ηγε] ΚΛ. Ρυγίρε σφρίτσε. (The *Prætor* of the *Smyrneans*) about, an Oaken Garland; within which *Πρωτὰ Κοινὰ Αστιάς Σμυρναῖον*. which were the first solemn Plays made in the Honour and presence of *Severus* and his two Sons returning from the *Partick War*; called *Koina* because made at the common Charge of the Towns of that Province.

Ἄβυδηνῶν of *Egypt*, where was a Famous Temple of *Serapis*, and the Sepulchre of *Osiris*; *Severus* with a Bushel as *Serapis*. *Caracalla* with Rays as *Osiris*.

Concord holding in either Hand a Temple, one to *Severus*, another to his Sons, built probably on either side of her Temple *Φιλαδέλφεια Πτεριθίων Νεωκό*. *Akilia*, certain Gancies of which we know nothing.

A Temple of an Antick Fashion, I.O.M.H. *Jovi optimo Maximo Helvio*, i. e. Pertinaci *Jovi* facto. Col [onia] *Hel [via]* in *Piceno*; eundem honorem etiam *Severo post mortem decernentes*.

2. *Severus's* first Wife was *Martia*, by whom he had two Daughters married to *Probus* and *Aelius* two eminent Persons; it seems he loved her well, and afterwards erected a Statue to her.

His second Wife was *Julia Domna*, and so the Syrian and Asian Medals stile her, Surnamed *Pia* after she came to *Rome* in Honour of *Fulvia Pia* the Mother of *Severus*. She was born at *Emesa* in *Syrophænicia*, Daughter of the Priest of the Sun named *Bassianus*. *Severus*, then Governor of the *Lionnois* in the sixth year of the Reign of *Commodus*, understanding by his Astrologues

logues (to whom he was much given) that her Horoscope was, that she should be married to an Emperor, was never quiet till he obtained her. She was very Beautiful, Learned and of great Capacity; wherefore he consulted with her in all Affairs of Consequence, and put her Name in all his Letters and Missives to the Senate: She also saluted all as *Severus* and *Caracalla* did. He did not love her, being she was exceeding Proud, Arrogant, Malicious, Cunning, Quarrelsome, and given to her Lusts and Pleasures. Yet did he not control her, tho she conspired to take away his Life. After the Death of *Severus*, she endeavoured all she could to reconcile the two Brothers; till at last *Geta* was killed by his Brother in her Lap, which also she durst not resent, nor Lament, for fear he should kill her also; as he would have done, had he not feared an universal Revolt. When *Caracalla* was slain by *Martialis* the Friend of *Macrinus*, she fell into bitter passionate words against *Macrinus*; and would have killed her self, but the Blow was not Mortal: But after that *Macrinus* had treated her well, she took heart, till her words and endeavours to get the Army from him were told him; then he lent her word to retire her self whither she pleased; but she chused rather to starve her self to Death. She had two Sons, *Caracalla* in the first year of her Marriage; to whom she was never married, as some Historians report, and *Geta*.

Julia's

Julia's Grand-mother seems to be *Varia Soemias*; her Father *M. Jul. Bassianus*, her Sister *Julia Mæsa* called before *Varia*; who had two Daughters *Julia Soemias* and *Julia Mamæa*, by *Julius Avitus Lupus*. *Soemias* married *Varius Marcellus*, by whom she had *Varius Avitus Lupus*, called *Elagabalus*. *Mamæa* married *Genesius Marcianus* Father of *Alex. Severus*. *Marcellus* and *Marcianus* seem to be Brothers, Sons of *Varius Marcellus Alexianus*; and *Severus Alexander's* Name was *Alexianus Marcellus*.

Fœcunditas, the Goddess Tellus lying half along to shew her Stability; and not subject to Earthquakes as under *Antoninus*; four Children (the four Seasons) about a Globe with Stars upon it, intimating *Julia* and her four Children, two Sons and two Daughters.

Luna Lucifera, the Moon in a Chariot drawn by Horses, two by Oxen.

1. *Mater Castrorum*. 2. *Mater Augg.* 3. *Mater Deum*. 1. As Sacrificing to the Ensigns. 2. As *Cybele* sitting on a Cube, which signifies Stability, drawn by four Lyons. 3. As *Cybele* sitting leaning on a Globe with two Lyons beside her.

Mater Augg. Mater Sen[atus] Mater Pat[riæ.] an Inscription common also to other Empresses.

Her Head *Iulia Avgua*. R. *Nixea*. *Bacchus* (who in *Egypt* is also *Osiris* the Husband of,) and, *Isis* drawn in a Chariot by a Male and Female *Centaure*, those Creatures being accounted great Drinkers; on *Isis's* left Hand *Cupid* with a Torch; and *Cissus*, *Bacchus's* Boy

R. Dancing;

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

Dancing; for when *Cissus* was Dancing with a Satyr, the Satyr struck him down and wounded him mortally; whereupon *Bacchus* turned him into an Ivy-tree called therefore *Kissos*, and therefore also Sacred to *Bacchus*.

3. *Bassianus* called at first, and by a Nick-naine, *Caracalla*, but afterwards *M. Aurelius Antoninus*; was born A. C. 188. reigned six Years, two Months, five days, and was killed by a Captain as he was at stool, in the Twenty ninth year of his Age; was very un-handsome, and therefore strived to make himself Terrible; he was Proud, Violent, Impatient, Brutish, Furious, Bloody, Light-headed, Traiterous, Presumptuous, Covetous, Prodigal, Cowardly, Lustful; so that he had in a short time, by his Lusts, wasted and decayed his Body, and made himself uncapable of Generation. He slew Twenty thousand Persons at one time, as also almost all the Eminent Persons of the Empire; almost all the Inhabitants of *Alexandria* (for having mocked him) and that most Treacherously: So did he also to the *Germans*; under pretext of Marriage with his Daughter, he invited *Artabanus* King of the *Parthians*, with his Nobility, into a great Plain, and there slew most of them, but the King escaped. He designed to Murther his Father, threatened his Mother, killed his Brother, his Father-in-Law *Plautianus*, his Aunt *Lucilla*, his Governoour and Kinsman *Papinianus*; forced his Preceptor to kill himself; for which he was so haunted, that many times he became Furious, crying out upon his Father and Brother for

Perse-

Chap. 13. Of Coins and Medals.

Persecuting him, so much, that none durst name *Geta* to him. Tho his Baseness was such, that he durst not put on Armour, yet his Fear forced him to make his Cloaths so like Armour, that he was believed always to be Armed. As he passed through *Macedonia* he imitated *Alexander the Great*, would be called *Magnus*, and set both their Heads upon the Busts of his Statues. At *Ilium* he would needs be *Achilles*.

Providentia, the Head of the Sun (to whom Providence is many times attributed as well as Power) shewing the Providence of *Severus* in making *Antoninus Cæsar*.

A Lyon Radiant with Thunder in his Mouth, seems to signifie the Lyon, which, as he was going against the *Parthians*, came down from a Mountain, and fought against his Enemies in the head of his Troops. He also nourished a Tame Lyon, which he fed at his Board, and carried always with him, and which, when he went forth that time he was slain, would have stayed him in his Tent, so that he tore his Garment. A Lyon also in this Figure, was worshipped at *Heliopolis* (the Country of *Julia*) and thereabouts, as the God *Genæus* or the Sun; a certain Physician, named *Eusebius*, testifying that he saw a Globe of Fire descending from Heaven, and that it was the God *Genæus*.

Col. Cæsarea Alph. in the Front of a Temple a Goddess clothed like a Nun, which seems to be *Diana Alphaea* worshipped in *Elis*.

Indulgentiae fæcundæ. Julia sitting as a Goddess, obtaining some Favour or Indulgence for *Carthage* or some other City. v. g. some Privilege, Liberty, Prerogative, &c. So the Romans expressing by this Medal, the great Benefit to all the World by her Fecundity.

Caracalla Radiant (imitating the Sun) in a little Oval Chariot drawn by four Horses; which was the manner in the *Ludi Circenses* in Honour of the Sun, whom they fancied to be carried about the World in such a Vessel. With these and such-like Games was *Caracalla* mightily delighted.

Aesculapius with the little God *Telephorus*, and a Ball; it seems coined for the recovery of *Caracalla* from some great Sickness; and that he submitted his Empire unto them.

*Kομοδός οὐ (pro οὐ) Αὐλοντεύς Δασδικεύτης ησωχόπως σογματί συνκλήτος, (i. e. Decreto Senatus.) An Eagle crowning *Caracalla*, &c. *Severus*, to the great affright of the Senate, declared himself Son of *M. Aurel.* and *Caracalla* took upon him the name of *Commodus*.*

Two Gods, the one infolded in the Scarf of the other, drawn by two Horses: Probably *Caracalla* and *Julia*, represented by the *Perinthians*, in their Games, as the Sun and Moon.

Zeugma was a strong City and Cattle upon a Passage over *Euphrates* on the other side, on the edge of a vast Solitude) a Temple on the Top of an high Rock, to which there are two Ascents; probably erected by *Vespasian*, and repaired by *Caracalla* at his return out of *Parthia*, or by the People in Honour

of him; with a *Capricorn* alluding to the Situation of the place; on one side being a place fit for Goats only; the other for Fishes, i. e. *Euphrates* where *Venus* turned her self into a Fish.

Em Magne Aup τάλας Επικρέτες Μαγνητών. A freed Man of the Emperor's made Governour of *Magnesia* a City of *Ionia* at the Mouth of *Meander*. A young Man (*Caracalla*) crowned with Olive, and a Girdle (of Scarlet) sitting before an Altar, whereon is a Pine-Apple (Sacred to *Cybele*) and about him three *Coribantes* beating their Sheilds: probably intimating the Initiation of the Emperor in these Mysteries, for the Expiation of his Fratricide (for which these Ceremonies were accounted very Efficacious, two of the *Coribantes* having killed their Brethren) and Preservation from Danger. This Emperor being very Timorous, and also much troubled in mind for that Fratricide, of which yet (probably by being thus initiated) he was not recovered.

Nixopœd'aw. A Serpent with a Man's Head; the Serpent the Genius of Wisdom, &c. was frequently worshipped, and particularly by the *Nicomedians*; the *Egyptians* brought in the manner of joyning Beasts with Mens Heads or Bodies.

Bacchus leaning upon, and caressing, *Pan*; in the other Hand a *Capricorn* (into which Sign *Pan* was converted for transforming himself first into it, and thereby shewing the Gods the means to escape *Typhon*, who had almost surprised them.) *Pan* is joyned to *Bacchus*,

both because he was brought up in the Cave with him (& his Father leaving him there to keep him company) and that he was the Best and Drunkenest Companion he had. *Bacchus* was worshipped chiefly at *Nysa* in *Egypt*.

Aραιών. An Instrument betwixt an Ox and Sheep, it may be to draw Water out of the bottom of the Sea ; as they say they did, their Island (situate in the *Phænician* Sea) being a Rock, and having no Spring being once besieged.

Geta in a Croissant, they imagined that the Souls of their Heroes inhabited the Air from the Earth to the Moon ; but the Gods above the Moon and Sun ; and that the Goddesses, or Women, deified, passed through the Moon, and some pure and innocent Men also as *Geta*. (But this rarely, for ordinarily they took their way through the Sun.)

His Wife was *Fulvia Plautilla* Daughter of *Fulvius Plautianus*, the greatest Favourite the Roman Empire ever saw, a Vile, Brutal, Traitor ; that at one time caused a hundred Citizens Sons of good quality to be gelded for Musitians to his Daughter ; he was slain for Treason in *Severus* his presence ; and his Daughter, with the two Children, thereupon banished, and afterwards slain ; a fit end for so shameless and impudent a Woman.

Venus felix; *Plautilla* like *Venus*, giving an Apple to her Son young *Antoninus*.

4. *P. Septimius Geta* was born A. C. 190. reigned with his Brother ten Months, fifteen Days, was slain by him in his Mothers Bosom, at

at the Age of Twenty three Years ; was like his Father Severe, but not Cruel, having (as some Authors say) dissuaded him from putting to Death so many of the Friends of *Niger* and *Albinus*, lest there should be more in *Rome* sorry than glad for their Victory. Delighted much in Neatness, Gardens, learned and virtuous Mens Conversation ; acquitted himself well in the Wars ; wherefore his Brother, jealous of the Affection generally born to him, never rested till he had slain him, and to satisfie the People he afterwards Consecrated him.

Principi Juventutis. *Geta* on Horse-back, looking back upon two others that ride after him. The *Ludus Trojanus* invented by *Ascanius* and described *Aeneid. 5*.

Castor standing by his Horse *Cyllanus*, intimating the Excellency of *Geta* in that Exercise. *Castor* being the better Horse-man, and *Pollux* the better *Pugil*.

Hercules and Juno. *Dii Patrii*, both the Gods of their Family and their Country *Tripolis*.

Πειρθίων Νεών. A Vase full of Apples (gathered out of the Gardens Sacred to *Apollo*) the Rewards of the Victors at the *Pythian* Games at last, as an Oaken at first, and afterwards a Laurel Garland. Palms were generally given to all Conquerors.

M. Opilius Severus Macrinus,

5. Of an Equestrian Family, was born A. C. 166. reigned fourteen Months, three Days; at Fifty four Years old was overcome and slain by the Army of *Elagabalus*; he was before he came to be Emperor, of good Government and Reputation; but afterwards very Luxurious, given to Pleasures and Vanities, to Plays, Foolish Pastimes, and also Haughty (tho Rustical in his Behaviour) giving difficult Acces, and seldom answering to the Satisfaction of Petitioners; withal Unfortunate, being vanquished by *Artabanus*; of whom he bought a Peace with a vast Summ of Money; yet he endeavoured to reduce the Soldiers to their ordinary Pay, and disaccustom them to those Profuse Largeesses of *Severus* and *Caracalla*; for which causes he was hated by them; and that hatred helped by the Practices of *Jul. Mæsa*, and her Money made them receive her Grandchild *Elagabalus*, and destroy both him and his Son.

Milegma Kalouper—An high Mountain of Rocks, underneath which a Temple and two great Stones. It should seem *Cæsarea* of *Cappadocia*, or some place thereabouts, in the *Præfectura Maurimena*, where he was born, and to whom this Temple seems dedicated.

Nixewr Macrinus in the form of *Jupiter Urbanus*.

His Wife was *Nonia Celsa* Daughter of one *Diadumenus*: little known of her but her Unchastity;

chastity; being supposed to have by another Man

6. *M. Opelius Antoninus Diadumenianus* slain with his Father at the Age of twelve Years; perhaps so called, because he was born, instead of a Caul, with a Diadem about his Head, so strong, that it could not easily be broken. Was exceedingly Beautiful, Graceful and Adroit. Little else known of him.

Kuzinnavw. A Cow, probably the black Cow they Sacrificed yearly to *Proserpina*, which being at Pasture when *Mithridates* besieged the Town, came in of her own accord at the time of the Sacrifice; the Inhabitants intending to Sacrifice, in her stead, a Cow of Paste. A Town Famous for Beautiful Women: *Proserpina* they called *Servatrix*, because in the War with the Gyants, she, with *Hercules*, fought with them in that place, and saved their Town, which the Gyants would have destroyed.

C H A P. X I V.

Of *Varius Avitus Lupus*, *Elagabalus*,
Severus Alexander.

1. *Varius Avitus Lupus*, called to gain the Favour of the Soldiers, *Bassianus*; they **The divers* proclaimed him Emperor, and called him *Antoninus*. Afterwards he called himself * *Elagabalus*, assuming the name of the God whose Priest ^{this name} See Selden de *Diis Syris* he Synt. 2. c. 1.

he was Hereditarily; was born A. C. 205. reigned about five Years (as appears by his Medals) tho others say but about three Years, eight Months, and was killed, drag'd through the Streets into a Jakes, afterwards cast into *Tyber*, aged 20 Years more or less. He was a Devil in the shape of an *Hermaphrodite*, a Prodigy of Impiety, Villany, Lust, Debauchery, Gluttony and Cruelty. He brought his God to *Rome*, built him a stately Temple, into which he transferred all the Mysteries and Holy things of all the other Gods, as the *Palladium*, Fire of *Vesta*, *Ancilia*, &c. His Lust was unexpressible, clothed himself like a Woman, was married to a vile Man, and used as his Wife; would have made *Hierocles*, the vilest of his Rakehels, *Cæsar*, and his Successor; bathed himself in Sweet Waters; exhibited a Naval Fight in a Lake of Wine, trod upon Plates of Gold; his Chamber-pots were of Onyx, and his Close-stools of Massy Gold: Called the Senators his Slaves, brought his Mother to sit and Sign amongst them; designed to set fourteen of his Infamous Rout over the Fourteen Regions of the City, and other Pimps and Coach-men, &c. over the Provinces, &c. sent to gather all the Cob-webs of *Rome*, which amounted to ten thousand Pound weight. His Gormandise, &c. was beyond *Apicius*, betwixt five and six hundred Heads of Austruches at a Meal, to pick out the Brains; he fed his Slaves with Feasant. He slew *Euthymianus Comazon*, his Foster-father, who took care of him, made him Emperor, &c. because he was a Prudent Man; and the Soldiers

diers refusing to kill him, he struck him first himself; took hundreds of the best Mens Sons in *Rome* and *Italy*, to Sacrifice them by the Advice of his Magicians; and as he said, that the Grief might be more general, he took none but such whose Parents were alive. He would have slain his Cousin *Alexianus*, whom he had adopted; but durst not for the Soldiers who guarded him, and slew *Elagabalus*; who had provided Scarlet Silken Cords, Golden Dagers, &c. to kill himself withal.

It is difficult to distinguish the Medals of *Caracalla* from those of *Elagabalus*; *Caracalla* is made commonly Frowning, the other not so. *Elagabalus* puts commonly *Imp.* on his Medals, the other not; saith *Leon-August*.

A Temple with a Victory crowning Security, Col. *Berythus*.

Σελεύκειαν. A Thunder bolt upon an Altar. *Seleucia* in *Syria* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-coast; which *Seleucus* there built, having, as an Omen of its future Felicity, a Thunder-bolt there falling; and the *Seleucians* worshipped it as the chiefest God.

Epythreion (a City in *Fonia*) *Hercules* in a Temple: there arrived a Bark with an Image of *Hercules* between *Chius* and *Erythrae*, which either City strived to have to themselves; a certain Man dreamed that the *Erythrean* Women should cut off their Hair, make a Cable of it, and draw the Bark to their Town; which the better sort refused, but the poor *Thracian* Women there did so, and drew the Bark and Image which was there very much worshipped.

AΔΙRBHNOC. The Sun or Orient figured as *Elagabalus*. **R. Iεγματων.** The Goddess *Salus*, with little *Telephorus* behind her. **Ἄρης** or *Adad* the Sun, *Βενος* or *Belus* a King. The Goddess *Salus* seems to be *Margatis* or *Dea Syria*.

His Wives were six, First *Annia Faustina* Great Grandchild to *M. Aurel. Ant.* whose Husband *Pomponius Bassus* he slew to have her, and forbade her to mourn for him.

The Marriage of *Elagabalus* with *Faustina*; the Sun (his God) between them.

2. *Julia Cornelia Paula*, he married her to have Children, and gave a great Donative to the Senators, Equites, their Wives, the Soldiers and the People; besides many Games, &c. after a while he repudiated her, because (as he said) she had a Stain in a secret part of her Body.

Concordia, a Woman beyond them embracing them both, having their Hands joined over an Altar.

Avaζaqσtων, &c. *Anazarbeorum Metropolitarum Amanicæ Ciliciae anno secundo*, a Capricorn over a Globe.

Anazarbus, a famous City of *Cilicia* called *Dio Cæsarea, Cæsar-Augusta*, and afterwards *Justinopolis*, being repaired by *Justinus* as before by *Augustus*; in Memory of which they coined his Capricorn.

3. *Julia Aquilia Severa*, a Vestal Virgin, but very beautiful, and for that cause taken by him out of the Sanctuary; saying, That being a Priest and marrying a Vestal their Children must needs be holy; yet after a while he cast her off and married three others successively (whose

(whose names are lost) and took her again at last.

2. The Mother of *Elagabale* was *Jul. Soemias*, who educated him to that Lasciviousness and Wickedness he afterwards practised, being her self so inclined; after her Husband's death she took to her Assistance in all her Affairs in Bed and elsewhere *Eutychianus* a Freed Man, who had been a *Comædian*; but a prudent Man whom *Elagab.* slew. She was very Proud, taking place in the Senate, and Voting and Signing all Acts as did *Mæsa* also; endeavoring by all means to destroy *Alex. Severus* her Sisters Son, she drew Ruin upon her Self and Son by the universal Hatred all Mankind bore to them. She erected a little Council of Women, where they voted ridiculously concerning their Habits, Ornaments, &c.

Venus Cœlestis. *Soemias* in habit of *Venus*, with a little Boy (*Elagab.*) and the Sun upon a Globe, she publishing him to be the Son of *Caracalla*.

Buζarriων, a Goddess with a Wheel and a Rhombus, representing Fortune, *Venus*, *Nemesis* or *Hecate*, favorable to *Soemias* and her Family. The Rhombus accompanieth *Hecate*, and was a certain Instrument whereby Magicians pretended to work many Feats; whose help these People it seems used to get the Empire.

Julia Mæsa, was called *Mæsa* because Priestess of the Sun by them named *Mese*; a Subtil, Prudent, and Sprightful Woman, was exceedingly enriched by living in the Court of *Severus* and *Caracalla*, all which *Macrinus* to shew that

that he was no Enemy to the House of *Severus*, suffered her to enjoy, and inherit also her Sisters Wealth; by which she afterwards corrupted the Soldiers against *Macrinus*. Under *Elagabalus* she shewed her self a discreet Woman, managing whatever she had committed to her very prudently, and she was the only Support he had, but perceiving his Courses, she foresaw he could not escape sudden Death, and therefore perswaded him to adopt *Alexander Severus*; for fear also lest he should adopt *Hierocles* whom he married: To this purpose for a while she accompanied him in his wicked detestable Actions, but after he had adopted him, she took very great care for his Preservation, and afterwards advised him very prudently in Governing and Reforming, and at last died very Aged, and was consecrated. When the Soldiers were worsted by *Macrinus's*, she descended from a Tower where she beheld the Fight, run amongst them with *Elagabalus* on Horse-back, and by Perswasions and Reproaches rallied them again and won the Fight.

3. *Alexianus Marcellus*, called afterwards *Bassianus*, in favor of *Caracalla*, whom he was not unwilling should be thought to be his Father rather than *Varius Genecius Marcianus* a Syrian. But being Emperor he was called *M. Aurelius Severus* (in honor of those two Emperors) *Alexander*, changing *Alexianus* into *Alexander*, in Honor of *Alexander the Great*, in whose Temple, on whole Birth-day he was born at *Arcena*, whom he desired to imitate, and if he could, to equal.

equal. He was born A. C. 207. reigned thirteen Years, seven Months, seventeen Days, and was slain by *Maximinus* at the Age of twenty nine Years. He was of a vivacious Spirit, which appeared by his bright and sparkling Eyes, which they who looked upon him were not able stedfastly to behold; and by the Subtilty and Piercingness of his Spirit many were perswaded that there was somewhat more than Human in him. He was excellently learned in most kinds of good Literature, being of an excellent Wit and Memory. He was Wise, Moderate, Prudent, Just, Merciful, beloved and reverenced of all good Men, though so severe a Justicer that the Colour came in his Face, and his Choler was stirred, even to vomiting, at the sight of a corrupt Judge; yet was not Cruel, nor ever put to death any who was not condemned by the Senate. So Pious that he adjudged a Tavern in Controversie betwixt the Christians for a Church, and the Host to the Christians, saying, *That it was much better God should be served there, in any manner, than it should be a place of Debauchery*: He also worshipped *Christ* and *Abraham* amongst his Lares or private Gods, and made use of Sentences of Scripture which he had learned up and down. Though accused by the Soldiers and such People as under the last Emperors were only enriched, of Avarice; yet was it necessary, after the Commonwealth was so exhausted by those Prodigies, that good Husbandry should recover it; and he began the Reformation in himself, retrenching all Superfluity at his Table, Utensils,

sils, Cloths, of which all he used were very ordinary and of common sort ; he sold all his Jewels, applied the Taxes and Paiments of the Cities toward the Reparation of their publick Places; set up Manufactures, lent Money to Poor People, he repaired the Ruins of all the ancient Buildings, and put not his Name upon any of them ; and erected many new. He gave four Congiaries to the People, and a quantity of Oil promised by *Severus*. When a Governor returned from his Charge, if he had done well, he thanked him in the name of the Commonwealth, used him with all possible Honor, and rewarded him Nobly. He reduced the Taxes to a third part, repaired many Cities and Temples ruined with Earth-quakes; settled Salaries for the Professors of Sciences, and the Nourishment of such Poor Children as were willing and fit for Study. Would often Chide virtuous Persons who had served the Commonwealth for not asking somewhat of him ; founded and endued many Hospitals for such Children as had their Patrimonies ruined in the Wars. For these and such-like Actions the Comedians, Calumniators, and other wicked Courtiers, and especially the Soldiers accustomed to the Profulenes of *Caracalla* and *Elagab.* hated him extremely ; as likewise because he endeavored to reform their Discipline exceedingly corrupted, that he with great Courage and Dexterity, cashiered a Legion sometimes all at once which was incorrigible. And *Maximinus* (offended with him for a just Reproof given him by the Emperor for some indiscreet Acti-

ons

ons in the *Parthian* War, (wherein *Severus*, though with great Loss, so suppressed and abated the Fury of the *Parthian*, that he stirred not in many Years afterwards) taking occasion upon it,) perswaded the Soldiers to Murther him, which they most vilely and wickedly did near *Mentis in Germany* : Thus died the Repairer of the almost ruined Commonwealth, the Stay of Justice, the Reformer of the Soldiers, the Refuge of the Poor ; and who for good Government had no equal amongst all the Emperors ; he did nothing without the Advice of twenty of the Prudentest, most experienced Persons in the Commonwealth. When the Legions mutined in the East, and threatned to kill him, with wonderful Courage he commanded them to lay down their Arms and Disband. When *Camillus* would have made himself Emperor, he accorded to him that Honor at his Table, and every other Place, carrying him along to the Wars with him, and inviting him to take pains, &c. according to his Example ; which so wearied *Camillus* that he desired leave to retire, and so did. He changed all *Elagab's* Officers, which he had set in all the Empire. He forbad all vicious Persons to salute and come to him ; but good Men he visited even in their own Houses, especially when Sick. To Courtiers and Smoak-sellers he was an implacable Enemy ; stifling one of them with Smoak because he Sold Smoak. He would not have any Panegyrick made in his Praife.

Severus and *Mæsa* R. *Ay τε χε.* &c. *Bona fortuna sive Tucca Terebentinorum Carthaginensium :*

S

Fortune

Fortune with a Globe, Scepter and Wheel. *T^ρησ* was the Name of a Town which worshipped Fortune, which they here apply to *Mæsa*, by whose Conduct *Severus* came to the Empire.

A *Lectisternium* to Fortune, as giving her thanks for the Empire.

Severus Alex. without a Garland. *R. Alex.* the Great's Effigy, a sign of the great Honor and Devotion he bore to him.

A Garland of Gold within *χενονθία*, &c. *Chrysanthina Sardianorum ter Neocororum*. The *Sardians*, as *Neocori* made Games and Wrestlings in Honor of *Sev. Alex.* called *Chrysanthina*, and sent him this Crown of Gold made in fashion of Leaves (probably of the Plant and Flower *Chrysanthis*,) these Games probably instituted by *Chrysanthas*, a great Commander of *Cyrus* the Great, famous for his great Services to him, whom he set over *Lydia* and *Ionia*, after the Example of *Cyrus* himself.

Tenios (*Tenos* was an Isle one of the *Cyclades*) a Trident charged with a Serpent. In that Isle *Neptune* was worshipped under the Epithete of *Θεός*. *Neptune* also brought Storks amongst them to devour their trouble-some Serpents.

Zacynthos β Νικοπ. The *Zacinthyans*, (Zante now the Isle is called) a Colony of the *Ionians*, were very idle and effeminate Persons, given much to Plays and Dances, one of which is here represented, i. e. *Diana*, as surprising the Satyrs; and old drunken *Maron* Dancing about one of her Nymphs lying asleep.

4. His Wife was (*Sulpitia*) *Memmia*, Daughter probably of *Sulpitius Marcianus*, a Person of great

great Reputation, Power, and a *z* in also to the Emperor. *Mamaea* being offended that she took the Name of *Augusta*, caused her to be banished; wherefore her Father being Angry, endeavored to raise a Mutiny amongst the Soldiers against the Emperor, for which he was put to death. Monsieur *Seguin* (as *Morellus* saith) discovered *S. Barbiam Orbianam* to have been the Wife of *Alex. Severus*.

He had a Sister called *Theoclia*, whom he would have married to *Maximus* Son of *Maximinus*, had it not been for the barbarousness of the Father, which exasperated his Father against him. Afterwards she was married so *Messala* Son of *Silius Messala*, put to death by *Elagabale*.

Julia Mamaea (Mother to *Sev. Alex.*) was at first instructed by *Origen* and the Christians, but afterwards fell into divers Heresies that taught her to conceal, next to counterfeit, and lastly to quit all Religion; and give her self up to hoarding of Money. She became also Proud and Haughty, by which Courses she brought that excellent Emperor into Disreputation; he strived to reform and restrain her, but could not; she having got so great Power.

A *Medaillon*, wherein she is represented as having somewhat of *Iris* (having a Peach between two Leaves on her Head) the Moon, (by the Crescent) Nature, (by her Breasts discovered) Concord, (a *Cornucopia*) *Minerva*, (by her Nose-gay of Olive and Laurel) and Victory, (by her Wings.) *R. Felicity*, or *Mesa* Crowning *Mamaea*, holding a Sacrificing Plat-

ter and a Scepter. Two other Figures perhaps of *Theoclia* and *Memmia*.

Col. F. Bostra Alexandria. *Bostra*, one of the chieftest Cities of *Arabia*, first made a Colony by *Trajan*, afterwards repaired by this Emperor. A Head with Towers to shew its Strength, *Cornucopia* for its Plenty, and a Star for the East.

S. *Sulpitius Martianus*, Far'er-in Law to *Alex.* made *Cæsar* by him. *V. S. Antoninus*, was by the Guards, who had slain *Ulpianus*, set up; but he refused to be Emperor, and going away lived unknown. After his refusall they set up *Urasius*. In the East one *Taurinus* set up himself, but for fear drowned himself in *Euphrates*. *Ovinius Camillus* also rebelled against him, whom *Alex.* sent for, carried him into the Senate, declared him his Companion, communicated Counsels with him; took him with him to the War, where he presently grew weary, and disposed to kill himself; which the Emperor prevented, sending him to his own House with a Guard of Soldiers; but afterwards finding that he practised the soldiers against him, and that the Soldiers were inclined to him, as one likely to let them do what they list, he was put to death.

CHAP.

C H A P. X V.

32
Of *Julius Verus Maximinus* and *Maximus*.

I. **C** *Julius Verus Maximinus* Son of *Micca* and *Abaqua*, the one a Goth the other an *Alain*, born in a Village of *Thrace* about A. D. 173. reigned five Years more or less, was slain with his Son *Maximus* about the Age of sixty five Years, was a Gyant in Stature, Bulk, Strength, Force, Boldness, Eating, &c. a great Enemy to Idleness, Filthines, &c. which made him retire under *Elagabale*; but otherwise Impious, Sacrilegious, Ungrateful in the highest degree to his Emperor, who had brought him from his Retreat, made him General of his Armies, and had thoughts of Marrying his Sister to his Son; Murdring him, and all those who had assisted him in his necessitous and low Condition; Cruel and Avaritious, putting to death all *Alexander's* Friends and Counsellors, all the chieftest Christians, all the Eminent Persons of the Commonwealth to get their Wealth; suborning Accusers, Informers and Calumniators against them: an incredible number of whom was put to death by *Pupienus*, &c. Inconsiderat, Rash, Imprudent, even in War, losing by his ill Conduct an Army that he carried against the *Persians*, and at last his Life also by his indiscreet besieging of *Aquileia*, which not being able to take, he accused his Officers, and put most of them to death, which made

Of Coins and Medals. Part II.

the whole Army rise against him, and kill him and his Son in his Tent.

Maximinus and his Son, *B. Castor* and *Pollux*, naked on foot with their Bucklers and Javelins.

Maximinus and *Maximus*, *B. Neptune* sitting, and two Tritons who were the Sons of *Neptune*, and *Salacia* ΒΡΟΥΖΗΝΩΝ. which is no other than Προποντία, (the like Letters being often changed one into another) a City of *Bitbynia* upon the Sea of *Propontis*.

His Wife probably was *Paulina*, a good Woman, aged when he came to the Empire; who endeavored to perswade him from that Cruelty he used, and was sorry when he committed it; which the Tyrant not enduring made her away also. She was Consecrated, of which some Medals.

His Son was *C. Ful. Verus Maximus*, the most beautiful Person of his time, and withal Chast, Liberal, and not Cruel; yet Prouder, Statelier, than his Father: was born A. D. 218. and was slain with his Father about twenty one Years Old.

Colonia Flavia Pacifica Diocletum a City in Thrace so called. An *Apollo*. He was betrothed, but not married, to *Junia Fadilla* of the Family of *Antoninus Pius*, as it should seem. After his death she married *Toxotius*.

There rebelled against *Maximinus*, *Magnus* a Commander in his Army, whom he slew, and with him four thousand Soldiers unheard. *Titus Quartinus*, General of the Strangers, in favor of *Alexander Severus*, whom a private Soldier slew, and cut off his Head. His Wife was

Chap. 16. Of Coins and Medals.

was *Calphurnia*, both of them very Wise and Virtuous Persons.

Also *Pompeianus*, possibly *M. Aur. Cl. Pompeianus*, Grand-child of *M. Aurel. Anto.* chosen by the Senate after *Gordian's* death, he died suddenly two Months after his Election.

C H A P. X V I.

Of *M. Anton. Gordianus*, Father and Son.

§. 1. **M** Anton. Gordianus, Son of *Mettius Marullus*, and *Ulpia Gordiana*, was born A. D. 158. reigned eighteen Months and hanged himself, because his Son was defeated and slain, through Despair, being above eighty Years Old. He was exceedingly Noble, Rich and Learned; was also of very good Reputation for Prudence, Moderation, Sobriety, Neatness, Liberality and Magnanimity. He was proclaimed Emperor being absent at *Thysdrum* in *Africk* his Government, utterly against his will; nor did he accept of it, till constrained by force. He associated his Son to him, and sent him with a new raised Army against *Cappelianus*, who headed the Army of *Maximin*, by whom he was slain; which the old Man hearing, rather than come into the Hands of his Enemy, hanged himself: Both their Bodies were (as they were a Transporting to *Rome* to their Sepulchres) drowned in the Sea.

His Wife was *Fadia Orestilla*, Daughter of *Annius Severus*, of the Family of *Antoninus*.

§. 2. *M. Antoninus Gordianus* their Son was born A. D. 192. and slain about forty six Years Old, was a Man of very good Understanding, Honesty, Integrity, Civility, but not used to Wars; and besides much given to Pleasure, for he married not but kept many Concubines; he was Bald, and of a long Visage, by which only his Medals are distinguished from his Fathers. His Sister was *Mettia Faustina*, married to *Julius Balbus*.

C H A P. XVII.

Of *D. Cælius Balbinus. M. Clodius Pupienus. Ant. Gordianus*.

1. *D. Cælius Balbinus* was born A. D. 179. reigned about a Year, and with *Pupienus* was slain by the Soldiers about the Age of sixty Years, was of a noble Family, very Rich, Prudent, cheerful, Bountiful, Sincere, peaceful Disposition. He was esteemed a great Politian, having governed many Provinces with great Reputation; but not experienced in War; therefore there was joined to him *Pupienus*, a severe warlike Person; these two falling to despise one another, and both of them the young *Gordian*, together with some discontents which the Soldiers received about their Election, made the Soldiers kill them both.

Fælicitas temporum. Three Obelisks dedicated to him, *Pupienus* and *Gordianus*.

Two

Two Hands joined, (*Balbinus* and *Pupienus*)
Patres Senatus.

2. *M. Clodius Pupienus Maximus*, Son of *Maximus* and *Prima*, was born A. D. 175. reigned about one Year and was slain, aged seventy four Years; was of a severe Countenance, Sober, Just, Chaste, Clement, Pardoning as soon as any demanded it; not Cholerick, Prudent in Affairs; very Valiant, Experienced, and Fortunate in Wars: Loved by the Senate, and feared for his Severity by the People; who therefore Mutining, would not be appeased till *Gordianus* also was joined with them. He presently went against *Maximin*, and by Prudent managing his Affairs, destroyed him.

Jovi Ultori. Jupiter naked marching with a Whip in his Hand, either against the Gyant *Maximin*, or the *Persians*, whither *Pupienus* designed to go; as if the God of the Romans, *Jupiter*, had taken the Whip out of the Hand of the Sun, the *Persian* God.

A. K. M. K. Ποταμιος. R. Τραγη, &c. Tarsi Metropolis Amano idicæ Ciliciæ Secundo Anno. A Sea-Monster, or Deity playing on a Shell, with a Stern and Dolphin above perhaps *Amphitrite*, the Wife of *Neptune*, persuaded to marry him by the Dolphin. The Stern signifying some Supreme Power, her Trumpet or Shell to call and give orders to the Sea to Ebb and Flow, Calm, &c.

3. *M. Anton.* (called both *Antonius* and *Antoninus*) *Gordianus* Son of *Gordianus the African*, or (as some say) of his Sister, was born A. D. 226. reigned six Years, was Murdered by the Treason